NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TITLE 128 -
NEBRASKA HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 18, 2007

DAVE HEINEMAN

GOVERNOR

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

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Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 1 - GENERAL

001 Purpose, scope, and applicability. This Chapter provides definitions of terms, general standards and information applicable to this Title.

002 Availability of information; confidentiality of information.

002.01 Any information provided to the Department under this Title will be made available to the public to the extent and in the manner authorized by Title 115, Rules of Practice and Procedures, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

002.02 Any person who submits information to the Department in accordance with this Title may assert a claim of business confidentiality covering part or all of that information in accordance with Title 115, Rules of Practice and Procedures, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

003 References. Publications and testing methods used in this Title are defined in 40 CFR 260.11, which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference herein.

003.01 General provisions pertaining to the adoption of regulations by reference are provided in Chapter 26.

004 When used in this Title, the following terms have the meaning given in Sections 005 through 145 of this Chapter.

005 "Aboveground tank" means a device meeting the definition of "tank" in this Chapter, and that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding ground surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the tank bottom) is able to be visually inspected.

006 "Active life" of a facility means the period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the Director receives certification of final closure.

007 "Active portion" means that portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after the effective date of regulations causing these operations to be regulated and which is not a closed portion. (See also "closed portion" and "inactive portion.")

008 "Acute Hazardous Waste" means waste listed with the code "H" in Chapter 3, 013 through 016. This waste is regulated at 1 kilogram.

009 "Ancillary equipment" means any device including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from its point of generation to a storage or treatment tank(s), between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal onsite, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

010 "Aquifer" means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding usable amounts of water to a well, spring, or other point of discharge.

011 "ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

012 "Authorized representative" means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), e.g., the plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility.

013 "Boiler" means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:

013.01 The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; and

013.02 The unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) (such as waterwalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream), and fluidized bed combustion units; and

013.03 While in operation, the unit must maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and

013.04 The unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit shall be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit. (Examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps); or

013.05 The unit is one which the Director has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in Chapter 5, 002.

014 "Carbon regeneration unit" means any enclosed thermal treatment device used to regenerate spent activated carbon.

015 “Cathode ray tube” or “CRT” shall mean a vacuum tube, composed primarily of glass, which is the visual or video display component of an electronic device. A used, intact CRT means a CRT whose vacuum has not been released. A used, broken CRT means glass removed from its housing or casing whose vacuum has been released.

016 "Certification" means a statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief.

017 "CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations published by the Office of the Federal Register.

018 "Closed portion" means that portion of a facility which an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements. (See also "active portion" and "inactive portion.")

019 "Commercial Hazardous Waste Management Facility" means a facility which accepts hazardous waste for treatment, storage or disposal which is generated by any person other than the person who owns or operates such facility.

020 "Component" means either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.

021 "Conditionally exempt small quantity generator" means a generator who generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in a month, and accumulates no more than a total of 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste. If a conditionally exempt small quantity generator also generates acute hazardous waste, those acute hazardous wastes are subject to the exemptions and regulations of Chapter 8.

022 "Confined aquifer" means an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an aquifer containing confined groundwater.

023 "Container" means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

024 "Containment Building" means a hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under the provisions of Chapter 21, 022, or Chapter 22, 022.

025 "Contingency plan" means a document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

026 "Corrective action management unit" or "CAMU" means an area within a facility that is designated by the Director under Chapter 21, 016, for the purpose of implementing corrective action requirements under 40 CFR 264.101, which is incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006, and RCRA Section 3008(h). A CAMU shall only be used for the management of remediation wastes pursuant to implementing such corrective action requirements at the facility.

027 "Corrosion expert" means a person who, by reason of his or her knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

028 "Council" means the Nebraska Environmental Quality Council.

029 “CRT collector” shall mean a person who receives used, intact CRT’s for recycling, repair, resale, or donation.

030 “CRT glass manufacturer” shall mean an operation or part of an operation that uses a furnace to manufacture CRT glass.

031 “CRT processing” shall mean conducting all of the following activities:

031.01 Receiving broken or intact CRT’s; and

031.02 Intentionally breaking intact CRT’s or further breaking or separating broken CRT’s; and

031.03 Sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors.

032 "DEQ/EPA hazardous waste number" or "waste code" means the number assigned by the Council to each hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 016 and to each characteristic identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

033 "DEQ/EPA identification number" means the number assigned by DEQ to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

034 "Department" or "DEQ" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

035 "Designated facility" means a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility which: (1) has received a permit or interim status in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 270 and 124, (2) has received a permit or interim status under Chapters 12 through 15, and, 22 of this Title or from a State authorized in accordance with 40 CFR Part 271, or (3) is regulated under Chapter 7, 006 or 011 and (4) that has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to Chapter 10, 002.

035.01 “Designated facility” also means a generator site designated on the manifest to receive its waste as a return shipment from a facility that has rejected the waste in accordance with 40 CFR Part 264.72(f) or Part 265.72(f), which is incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 005, and Chapter 22, 005, respectively.

035.02 If a waste is destined for a facility in an authorized State which has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, then the designated facility must be a facility allowed by the receiving State to accept such waste.

036 "Dike" means an embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

037 “Dioxins and furans (D/F)” means tetra, penta, hexa, hepta, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

038 "Director" means the Director of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality or the Director's designated representative.

039 "Discharge" or "hazardous waste discharge" means the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land, water, or air.

040 "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent, decomposition by-product, or reaction by-product thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater.

041 "Disposal facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term "disposal facility" does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

042 "DOT" means the United States Department of Transportation.

043 "Drip pad" means an engineered structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials and designed to convey preservative kick-back or drippage from treated wood, precipitation, and surface water run-on to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

044 "Elementary neutralization unit" means a device which:

044.01 Is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in Chapter 3, 008 or are listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 016 only for this reason; and

044.02 Meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle or vessel in this Chapter.

045 "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

046 "Equivalent method" means any testing or analytical method approved by the Council in accordance with Chapter 6, 001 and 002.

047 "Existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility" or "existing facility" means a facility which was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980. A facility has commenced construction if the owner or operator has obtained the Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction; and either:

047.01 A continuous on-site, physical construction program has begun; or

047.02 The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

048 "Existing portion" means that land surface area of an existing hazardous waste management unit, included in the original Part A permit application, on which wastes have been placed prior to the issuance of a permit.

049 "Existing tank system" or "existing component" means a tank system or component that is used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and that is in operation, or for which installation is commenced on or prior to July 14, 1986. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either (1) a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun, or (2) the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations - which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss - for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

050 "Facility" means:

050.01 All contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of

hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

050.02 For the purpose of implementing corrective action under 40 CFR 264.101, which is incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under subtitle C of RCRA. This definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action under RCRA section 3008(h).

050.03 Notwithstanding 050.02 of this definition, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 40 CFR 264.101, which is incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006, but is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility.

051 "Federal Act" or "RCRA" means the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §6901 et. seq.

052 "Federal agency" means any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government, any independent agency or establishment of the Federal Government including any government corporation, and the Government Printing Office.

053 "Federal, State and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction" means permits and approvals required under Federal, State or local hazardous waste control statutes, regulations or ordinances.

054 "Final closure" means the closure of all hazardous waste management units at the facility in accordance with all applicable closure requirements so that hazardous waste management activities under Chapters 21 and 22 are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions for accumulation time in Chapters 8 through 10.

055 "Food-chain crops" means tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.

056 "Free liquids" means liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

057 "Freeboard" means the vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike, and the surface of the waste contained therein.

058 "Generator" means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Chapter 3 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

059 "Groundwater" means water which occurs, moves, seeps, filters or percolates through the ground beneath the land surface in a zone of saturation.

060 "Hazardous waste" means a hazardous waste as defined in Chapters 2 and 3.

061 "Hazardous waste constituent" means a constituent that caused the Council to list the hazardous waste in Chapters 3, 011 through 016 or a constituent listed in Table 3 of Chapter 3, 010.

062 "Hazardous waste management" means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

063 "Hazardous waste management unit" is a contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment, a waste pile, a land treatment area, a landfill cell, an incinerator, a tank and its associated piping and underlying containment system and a container storage area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers and the land or pad upon which they are placed.

064 "In operation" refers to a facility which is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

065 "Inactive portion" means that portion of a facility which is not operated after May 19, 1980. (See also "active portion" and "closed portion.")

066 "Incinerator" means any enclosed device that:

066.01 Uses controlled flame combustion and neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor is listed as an industrial furnace; or

066.02 Meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

067 "Incompatible waste" means a hazardous waste which is unsuitable for:

067.01 Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls); or

067.02 Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases, or flammable fumes or gases.

068 "Individual generation site" means the contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

069 "Industrial furnace" means any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy, including:

069.01 Cement kilns;

069.02 Lime kilns;

069.03 Aggregate kilns;

069.04 Phosphate kilns;

069.05 Coke ovens;

069.06 Blast furnaces;

069.07 Smelting, melting and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machine, roasters, and foundry furnaces);

069.08 Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors;

069.09 Methane reforming furnaces;

069.10 Pulping liquor recovery furnaces;

069.11 Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid;

069.12 Halogen acid furnaces (HAFs) for the production of acid from halogenated hazardous waste generated by chemical production facilities where the furnace is located on the site of a chemical production facility, the acid product has a halogen acid content of at least 3%, the acid product is used in a manufacturing process, and, except for hazardous waste burned as fuel, hazardous waste fed to the furnace has a minimum halogen content of 20% as-generated;

069.13 Such other devices as the Council may, after notice and comment, add to this list on the basis of one or more of the following factors:

069.13A The design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of material products;

069.13B The use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product;

069.13C The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw materials as principal feedstocks;

069.13D The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product;

069.13E The use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and

069.13F Other factors, as appropriate.

070 "Infrared incinerator" means any enclosed device that uses electric powered resistance heaters as a source of radiant heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

071 "Inground tank" means a device meeting the definition of "tank" in this Chapter, whereby a portion of the tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground, thereby preventing visual inspection of that external surface area of the tank that is in the ground.

072 "Injection well" means a well into which fluids are injected. (See also "underground injection.")

073 "Inner liner" means a continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container which protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

074 "Installation inspector" means a person who, by reason of knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise the installation of tank systems.

075 "International shipment" means the transportation of hazardous waste into or out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

076 "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

077 "Landfill cell" means a discrete volume of a hazardous waste landfill which uses a liner to provide isolation of wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells are trenches and pits.

078 "Land treatment facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

079 "Large quantity generator" means a generator who generates in a calendar month, a total quantity of hazardous waste that is greater than or equal to 1000 kilograms. If a large quantity generator also generates acute hazardous waste, those acute hazardous wastes are subject to the exemptions and regulations of Chapter 10.

080 "Leachate" means any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.

081 "Leak-detection system" means a system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect, continuously and automatically, the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure.

082 "Liner" means a continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill, or landfill cell, which restricts the downward or lateral escape of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents, or leachate.

083 "Manifest" shall mean the form used for identifying the quantity, composition, origin, routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, treatment, or storage. Under these regulations, form means the shipping document EPA form 8700-22 (including, if necessary, EPA form 8700-22A), originated and signed by the generator or offeror in accordance with the instructions included in the Appendix to 40 CFR Part 262, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 10, 002, and the applicable requirements of this Title.

084 “Manifest tracking number” means: The alphanumeric identification number (i.e., a unique three letter suffix preceded by nine numerical digits), which is pre-printed in Item 4 of the Manifest by a registered source.

085 "Mining overburden returned to the mine site" means any material overlying an economic mineral deposit which is removed to gain access to that deposit and is then used for reclamation of a surface mine.

086 "Miscellaneous unit" means a hazardous waste management unit where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed of and that is not a container, tank, surface impoundment, pile, land treatment unit, landfill, incinerator, boiler, industrial furnace, underground injection well with appropriate technical standards under 40 CFR Part 146, containment building, corrective action management unit, unit eligible for a research, development, and demonstration permit under Chapter 12, 001.04E,or staging pile.

087 "Movement" means that hazardous waste transported to a facility in an individual vehicle.

088 "New hazardous waste management facility" or "new facility" means a facility which began operation, or for which construction commenced after October 21, 1976. (See also "Existing hazardous waste management facility.")

089 "New tank system" or "new tank component" means a tank system or component that will be used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and for which installation has commenced after July 14, 1986; except, however, for purposes of 40 CFR 264.193(g)(2) and 40 CFR 265.193(g)(2) as incorporated by reference in Chapters 21 and 22 respectively, a new tank system is one for which construction commences after July 14, 1986. (See also "existing tank system.")

090 "On ground tank" means a device meeting the definition of "tank" in this Chapter, and that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surface so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected.

091 "On-site" means the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

092 "Open burning" means the combustion of any material without utilizing the following characteristics:

092.01 Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;

092.02 Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and

092.03 Control of emissions of the gaseous combustion products. (See also "incineration" and "thermal treatment.")

093 "Operator" means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

094 "Owner" means the person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

095 "Partial closure" means the closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapters 21 and 22, respectively, at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including its associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface impoundment, waste pile, or other hazardous waste management unit, while other units of the same facility continue to operate.

096 “Person” shall mean any: Individual; partnership; limited liability company; association; public or private corporation; trustee; receiver; assignee; agent; municipality or other governmental subdivision; public agency; other legal entity; or any officer or governing or managing body of any public or private corporation, municipality, governmental subdivision, public agency, or other legal entity.

097 "Personnel" or "facility personnel" means all persons who work at, or oversee the operation of, a hazardous waste facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 264 or 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapters 21 and 22, respectively.

098 "Pile" means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

099 "Plasma arc incinerator" means any enclosed device using a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

100 "Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

101 "Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" means any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a state or municipality as defined by Section 212(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1292(2)(A). This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

102 “Qualified Ground-Water Scientist” means a scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or post-graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering, and has sufficient training and experience in ground-water hydrology and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university courses that enable that individual to make sound professional judgements regarding ground-water monitoring and contaminant fate and transport.

103 "Remediation waste" means all solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including ground water, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris, that are managed for implementing cleanup.

104 “Remediation waste management site” means a facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing or disposing of hazardous remediation

wastes. A remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to corrective action under 40 CFR 264.101, which is incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006, but is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located in such a facility.

105 "Replacement unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile unit (1) from which all or substantially all of the waste is removed, and (2) that is subsequently reused to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. “Replacement unit” does not apply to a unit from which waste is removed during closure, if the subsequent reuse solely involves the disposal of waste from that unit and other closing units or corrective action areas at the facility, in accordance with an approved closure plan or EPA or State approved corrective action.

106 "Representative sample" means a sample of a whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, groundwater) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the whole.

107 "Run-off" means any precipitation, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from a facility.

108 "Run-on" means any precipitation, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

109 "Saturated zone" or "zone of saturation" means that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

110 "Sludge" means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

111 "Sludge dryer" means any enclosed thermal treatment device that is used to dehydrate sludge and that has a maximum total thermal input, excluding the heating value of the sludge itself, of 2,500 Btu/lb of sludge treated on a wet-weight basis.

112 "Small quantity generator" means a generator who generates in a calendar month a total quantity of hazardous waste greater than 100 kilograms and less than 1,000 kilograms, and accumulates no more than 6,000 kilograms of hazardous waste at any one time. If a small quantity generator also generates acute hazardous waste those acute hazardous wastes are subject to the exemptions and regulations of Chapter 9.

113 "Solid waste" shall mean any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, and mining operations and from community activities, but solid waste shall not include solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 68 Stat. 923. Solid waste is particularly defined in Chapter 2.

114 "Sorbent" means a material that is used to soak up free liquids by either adsorption or absorption, or both. "Sorb" means to either adsorb or absorb, or both.

115 “Staging pile” means an accumulation of solid, non-flowing remediation waste (as defined in this section) that is not a containment building and that is used only during remedial operations for temporary storage at a facility. Staging piles must be designated by the Director according to the requirements of 40 CFR 264.554.

116 "State Act" means the Nebraska Environmental Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1501 through 81-1533, as amended.

117 "Storage" when used in conjunction with hazardous waste, shall mean the containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste. Under these regulations, storage means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

118 "Sump" means any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serves to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities except that as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, "sump" means any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate collection and removal system or leak detection system for subsequent removal from the system.

119 "Surface impoundment" or "impoundment" means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

120 "Tank" means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provides structural support.

121 "Tank system" means a hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment systems.

122 “TEQ” means toxicity equivalence, the international method of relating the toxicity of various dioxin/furan congeners to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

123 "Thermal treatment" means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device which uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge. (See also "incinerator" and "open burning.")

124 "Totally enclosed treatment facility" means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

125 "Transfer facility" means any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

126 "Transport vehicle" means a motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

127 "Transportation" means the movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

128 "Transporter" means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway or water.

129 "Treatability study" means a study, other than a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste, in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine:

129.01 Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process;

129.02 What pre-treatment (if any) is required;

129.03 The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment;

129.04 The efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes; or

129.05 The characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process; or

129.06 For the purposes of Chapter 2, 012 and 013 to determine liner compatibility, corrosion, and other material compatibility studies and toxicological and health effect studies.

130 "Treatment" means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste non-hazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

131 "Treatment zone" means a soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized.

132 "Underground injection" means the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled, or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. (See also "injection well.")

133 "Underground tank" means a device meeting the definition of "Tank" in this Chapter, whose entire surface area is totally below the surface of and covered by the ground.

134 "Unfit-for-use tank system" means a tank system that has been determined through an integrity assessment or other inspection to be no longer capable of storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous waste to the environment.

135 "United States" means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

136 "Universal waste" means certain hazardous wastes that are defined and managed under the universal waste requirements of Title 128, Chapter 25.

137 "Unsaturated zone" or "zone of aeration" means the zone between the land surface and the water table.

138 "Uppermost aquifer" means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

139 "Used oil" means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

140 "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

141 "Wastewater treatment unit" means a device which:

141.01 Is part of a wastewater treatment facility which is subject to regulations under either Section 307(B) of the Clean Water Act or Title 119, Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Issuance of Permits Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality; and

141.02 Receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 2, or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 2, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 2; and

141.03 Meets the definition of a tank or tank system as defined in this Chapter.

142 "Water (bulk shipment)" means the bulk transportation of hazardous waste which is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

143 "Water Table" means an imaginary surface within an unconfined aquifer at which the pressure is at atmosphere (Lohman, 1972) U. S. Geological Survey.

144 "Well" means any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed for the purpose of exploring for ground water, monitoring ground water, utilizing the geothermal properties of the ground, or extracting water from or injecting water into the underground water reservoir. Well shall not include any excavation made for obtaining or prospecting for oil, natural gas, minerals, or products mined or quarried or for inserting media to repressure oil or natural gas bearing formations.

145 "Zone of engineering control" means an area under the control of the owner/operator that, upon detection of a hazardous waste release, can be readily cleaned up prior to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to ground water or surface water.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 2 - DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

001 Purpose and scope. This Chapter and Chapter 3 identify those solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous waste under this Title:

001.01 Section 003 of this Chapter defines the term "solid waste."

001.02 Sections 004 through 007 of this Chapter define the term "hazardous waste."

001.03 Sections 008 through 016 of this Chapter identify those wastes which are excluded from regulation under this Title.

001.04 Chapter 3, 001 through 004 set forth the criteria used by the Council to identify characteristics of hazardous waste and to list particular hazardous wastes.

001.05 Chapter 3, 005 through 010 identify characteristics of hazardous wastes.

001.06 Chapter 3, 011 through 016 list particular hazardous wastes.

001.07 Chapter 25 identifies universal wastes and the standards for universal waste management.

002 For the purposes of defining solid waste pursuant to Section 003 of this Chapter and Chapter 7, 001 through 006:

002.01 A "spent material" is any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing.

002.02 A "by-product" is a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form it is produced by the process.

002.03 A material is "reclaimed" if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents.

002.04 A material is "used or reused" if it is either:

002.04A Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process.) However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal containing secondary materials); or

002.04B Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

002.05 "Scrap metal" is bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled.

002.06 A material is "recycled" if it is used, reused, or reclaimed.

002.07 A material is "accumulated speculatively" if it is accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively, however, if the person accumulating it can show that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that -- during the calendar year (commencing on January 1) -- the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way). Materials accumulating in units that would be exempt from regulations under Section 010 of this Chapter are not to be included in making the calculation. (Materials that are already defined as solid wastes also are not to be included in making the calculation.) However, materials are no longer in this category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling.

002.08 “Excluded scrap metal” is processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal.

002.09 “Processed scrap metal” is scrap metal which has been manually or physically altered to either separate it into distinct materials to enhance economic value or to improve the handling of materials. Processed scrap metal includes, but is not limited to scrap metal which has been baled, shredded, sheared, chopped, crushed, flattened, cut, melted, or separated by metal type (i.e., sorted), and, fines, drosses and related materials which have been agglomerated. (Note: shredded circuit boards being sent for recycling are not considered processed scrap metal. They are covered under the exclusion from the definition of solid waste for shredded circuit boards being recycled (Section 008.15)).

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

002.11 “Prompt scrap metal” is scrap metal as generated by the metal working/fabrication industries and includes such scrap metal as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings. Prompt scrap is also known as industrial or new scrap metal.

003 Definition of solid waste.

003.01 A solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded by Section 008 of this Chapter or that is not excluded by variance granted under Chapter 5, 001.

003.02 A discarded material is any material which is:

003.02A Abandoned, by being:

003.02A1 Disposed of; or

003.02A2 Burned or incinerated; or

003.02A3 Accumulated, stored, or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated.

003.02B Recycled, as explained in Section 003.03 of this Chapter; or

003.02C Considered inherently waste-like, as explained in Section 003.04 of this Chapter.

003.03 Materials are solid wastes if they are recycled - or accumulated, stored, or treated before recycling - as specified in Sections 003.03A through 003.03D of this Chapter.

003.03A Used in a manner constituting disposal. Materials noted with a "*" in Column 1 of Table 1 of this Title are solid wastes when they are:

003.03A1 Applied to or placed on the land in a manner that constitutes disposal; or

003.03A2 Used to produce products that are applied to or placed on the land or are otherwise contained in products that are applied to or placed on the land (in which cases the product itself remains a solid waste)

003.03A3 However, commercial chemical products listed in Chapter 3, 015 and 016 are not solid wastes if they are applied to the land and that is their ordinary manner of use.

003.03B Burning for energy recovery. Materials noted with a "*" in Column 2 of Table 1 of this Title are solid wastes when they are:

003.03B1 Burned to recover energy; or,

003.03B2 Used to produce a fuel or are otherwise contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste).

003.03B3 However, commercial chemical products listed in Chapter 3, 015 and 016 are not solid wastes if they are themselves fuels.

003.03C Reclaimed. Materials noted with a "*" in Column 3 of Table 1 of this Title are solid wastes when reclaimed.

003.03D Accumulated speculatively. Materials noted with a "*" in Column 4 of Table 1 of this Title are solid wastes when accumulated speculatively.

TABLE 1

	COLUMN 1 Use constituting disposal (003.03A)	**COLUMN 2 Energy recovery/ fuel (003.03B)**	**COLUMN 3 Reclamation (003.03C)**	**COLUMN 4 Speculative accumulation (003.03D)**
Spent Materials	*	*	*	*
Sludges (listed in Chapter 3, 013 or 014)	*	*	*	*
Sludges exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	*	*	.....	*
By-products (listed in Chapter 3, 013 or 014)	*	*	*	*
By-products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	*	*	.....	*
Commercial chemical products listed in Chapter 3, 015 or 016)	*	*	.....	.....
Scrap metal other than excluded scrap metal (see Section 002.08 of this Chapter)	*	*	*	*

003.04 Inherently waste-like materials. The following materials are solid wastes when they are recycled in any manner:

003.04A Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021 (unless used as an ingredient to make a product at the site of generation), F022, F023, F026, and F028 as listed in Chapter 3, 013.

003.04B Secondary materials fed to a halogen acid furnace that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 3, 005 through 010, or are listed hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 3, 011 through 018 except for brominated material that meets the following criteria:

003.04B1 The material must contain a bromine concentration of at least 45%; and

003.04B2 The material must contain less than a total of 1% of toxic organic compounds listed in Appendix I of Title 128; and

003.04B3 The material is processed continually on-site in the halogen acid furnace via direct conveyance (hard piping).

003.04C The Council will use the following criteria to add wastes to that list:

003.04C1 The materials are ordinarily disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or the materials contain toxic constituents listed in Appendix I and these constituents are not ordinarily found in raw

materials or products for which the materials substitute (or are found in raw materials or products in smaller concentrations) and are not used or reused during the recycling process; and

003.04C2 The material may pose a substantial hazard to human health and the environment when recycled.

003.05 Materials that are not solid waste when recycled.

003.05A Materials are not solid wastes when they can be shown to be recycled by being:

003.05A1 Used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product, provided the materials are not being reclaimed; or

003.05A2 Used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or

003.05A3 Returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed or land disposed. The material must be returned as a substitute for feedstock materials. In cases where the original process to which the material is returned is a secondary process, the materials must be managed such that there is no placement on the land.

003.05B The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process (described in Section 003.05A of this Chapter).

003.05B1 Materials used in a manner constituting disposal, or used to produce products that are applied to the land; or

003.05B2 Materials burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or

003.05B3 Materials accumulated speculatively; or

003.05B4 Materials listed in Sections 003.04A and 003.04B of this Chapter.

003.05C Material removed from a container or other device used to store a substance which was manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use, provided the recycled material is used for the same purpose as the substance being stored.

003.06 Documentation of claims that materials are not solid wastes or are conditionally exempt from regulation. Respondents in actions to enforce these regulations who raise a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste, or is conditionally exempt from regulation, must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material, and that they meet the terms of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, they must provide appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste, or is exempt from regulation. In addition, owners or operators of facilities claiming that they actually are recycling materials must show that they have the necessary equipment to do so.

004 Solid waste, as defined in Section 003 of this Chapter is a hazardous waste if:

004.01 It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under Section 009 of this Chapter; and

004.02 It meets any of the following:

004.02A It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010. However, any mixture of a waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals excluded under Section 009.05 of this Chapter and any other solid waste exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste under Chapter 3, 005 through 010 is a hazardous waste only if it exhibits a characteristic that would not have been exhibited by the excluded waste alone if such mixture had not occurred, or if it continues to exhibit any of the characteristics exhibited by the non-excluded wastes prior to mixture. Further, for the purposes of applying the Toxicity Characteristic to such mixtures, the mixture is also a hazardous waste if it exceeds the maximum concentration for any contaminant listed in Table 3 of Chapter 3, 010 that would not have been exceeded by the excluded waste alone if the mixture had not occurred or if it continues to exceed the maximum concentration for any contaminant exceeded by the nonexempt waste prior to mixture.

004.02B It is listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 and has not been excluded from Chapters 3, 013 through 018 under Chapter 6, 001 and 003.

004.02C It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 and has not been excluded from 004.02 of this Section under Chapter 6, 001 and 003, 007.03 of this Chapter, or 007.04 of this Chapter; however, the following mixtures of solid wastes and hazardous wastes listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 are not hazardous wastes (except by application of Section 004.02A or 004.02B of this Chapter) if the generator can demonstrate that the mixture consists of wastewater the discharge of which is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act (including wastewater at facilities which have eliminated the discharge of wastewater) and;

004.02C1 One or more of the following solvents listed in Chapter 3, 013 - carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene -- Provided, That the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 1 part per million; or

004.02C2 One or more of the following spent solvents listed in Chapter 3, 013 - methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, cresols, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, spent chlorofluorocarbon solvents-provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into

the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 25 parts per million; or

004.02C3 One of the following wastes listed in Chapter 3, 014, provided that the wastes are discharged to the refinery oil recovery sewer before primary oil/water/solids separation-heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K050), crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K169), clarified slurry oil tank sediment and/or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations(EPA Hazardous Waste No. K170), spent hydrotreating catalyst (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K171), and spent hydrorefining catalyst (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K172); or

004.02C4 A discarded commercial chemical product, or chemical intermediate listed in Chapter 3, 015 through 016, arising from de minimis losses of these materials from manufacturing operations in which these materials are used as raw materials or are produced in the manufacturing process. For purposes of this section, "de minimis" losses include those from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks or containers; leaks from well maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; and rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing; or

004.02C5 Wastewater resulting from laboratory operations containing toxic (T) wastes listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018, of this part, Provided, That the annualized average flow of laboratory wastewater does not exceed one percent of total wastewater flow into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system or provided the wastes, combined annualized average concentration does not exceed one part per million in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment facility. Toxic (T) wastes used in laboratories that are demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater are not to be included in this calculation; or

004.02C6 One or more of the following wastes listed in Chapter 3, 014 - wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K157)-Provided that the maximum weekly usage of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine (including all amounts that can not be demonstrated to be reacted in the process, destroyed through treatment, or is recovered, i.e., what is discharged or volatilized) divided by the average weekly flow of process wastewater prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 parts per million by weight; or

004.02C7 Wastewaters derived from the treatment of one or more of the following wastes listed in Chapter 3, 014 - organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents,

filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K156).-Provided, that the maximum concentration of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 milligrams per liter.

005 A solid waste which is not excluded from regulation under Section 004 of this Chapter becomes a hazardous waste when any of the following events occur:

005.01 In the case of a waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 when the waste first meets the listing description specified in Chapter 3, 011 through 018.

005.02 In the case of a mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes, when a hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 is first added to the solid waste.

005.03 In the case of any other waste (including a waste mixture), when the waste exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

006 Unless and until it meets the criteria of Section 007 of this Chapter:

006.01 A hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste.

006.02 Except as otherwise provided in Section 006.03, 007.03 or 007.04 of this Chapter, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust or leachate (but not including precipitation runoff) is a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)

006.03 The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste:

006.03A Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by lime stabilization of spent pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry (SIC codes 331 and 332).

006.03B Waste from burning any of the materials exempted from regulation by Chapter 7, 002.04 and 002.06 through ~~002.08~~ 002.07.

006.03C Nonwastewater residues, such as slag, resulting from high temperature metals recovery (HTMR) processing of K061, K062 or F006 waste, in units identified as rotary kilns, flame reactors, electric furnaces, plasma arc furnaces, slag reactors, rotary hearth furnace/electric furnace combinations or industrial furnaces (as defined in Chapter 1, 069.06, 069.07, and 069.13), that are disposed in subtitle D or state equivalent units, provided that these residues meet the generic exclusion levels identified in Table 2 of this Title for all constituents, and exhibit no characteristics of hazardous waste. Testing requirements must be incorporated in a facility's waste analysis plan or a generator's self-implementing waste analysis plan; at a minimum, composite samples of residues must be collected and

analyzed quarterly and/or when the process or operation generating the waste changes. Persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements.

TABLE 2

Constituent	Maximum for any single composite sample-TCLP (mg/l)
Generic exclusion levels for K061 and K062 nonwastewater HTMR residues	
Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50
Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Zinc	70
Generic exclusion levels for F006 nonwastewater HTMR residues	
Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50
Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Cyanide (total) (mg/kg)	1.8
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Zinc	70

006.03C1 A one-time notification and certification must be placed in the facility's files and sent to the EPA region or authorized state for K061, K062 or F006 HTMR residues that meet the generic exclusion levels for all constituents and do not exhibit any characteristics that are sent to subtitle D or state equivalent units. The notification and certification that is placed in the generators or treaters files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes and/or if the subtitle D or state equivalent unit receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the EPA region or an authorized state on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such

notification and certification should be sent to the EPA region or authorized state by the end of the calendar year, but no later than December 31. The notification must include the following information: The name and address of the subtitle D or state equivalent unit receiving the waste shipments; the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) and treatability group(s) at the initial point of generation; and, the treatment standards applicable to the waste at the initial point of generation. The certification must be signed by an authorized representative and must state as follows: "I certify under penalty of law that the generic exclusion levels for all constituents have been met without impermissible dilution and that no characteristic of hazardous waste is exhibited. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

006.03D Biological treatment sludge from the treatment of one of the following wastes listed in Chapter 3, 014 - Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (K156) and wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (K157).

006.03E Catalyst inert support media separated from one of the following wastes listed in Chapter 3, 014 – Spent hydrotreating catalyst (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K171), and Spent hydrorefining catalyst (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K172).

007 Exclusions.

007.01 Any solid waste described in Section 006 is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:

007.01A In the case of solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010.(However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to the requirements of Chapter 20, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)

007.01B In the case of a waste listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 018, contains a waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 or is derived from a waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018, it also has been excluded from Section 006 of this Chapter under Chapter 6, 001 and 003.

007.02 Notwithstanding Sections 004 through 007.01B of this Chapter and provided the debris as defined in Chapter 20 does not exhibit a characteristic identified at Chapter 3, 005 through 010, the following materials are not subject to regulation under this Title:

007.02A Hazardous debris as defined in Chapter 20 that has been treated using one of the required extraction or destruction technologies specified in Chapter 20, 011, Table 11; persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements; or

007.02B Debris as defined in Chapter 20 that the Director, considering the extent of contamination, has determined is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste.

007.03 A hazardous waste that is listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 of this Title solely because it exhibits one or more characteristics of ignitability as defined under Chapter 3, 007, corrosivity as defined under Chapter 3, 008, or reactivity as defined under Chapter 3, 009 is not a hazardous waste, if the waste no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazazardous waste identified in Chapter 3, 006 through 010 of this Title.

007.03A The exclusion described in 007.03 of this Section also pertains to:

007.03A1 Any mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 of this Title solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity as regulated under 004.02C of this Chapter; and

007.03A2 Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of a hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 006 through 010 of this Title solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity as regulated under 006.02 of this Chapter.

007.03B Wastes excluded under this section are subject to Chapter 20 of this Title (as applicable), even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.

007.03C Any mixture of a solid waste excluded from regulation under Section 009.05 of this chapter, and a hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, Sections 011 through 018, solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity as regulated under Section 004.02C of this chapter, is not a hazardous waste, if the mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Chapter 3, Sections 005 through 010, for which the hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, Sections 011 through 018, was listed.

007.04 Hazardous waste containing radioactive waste is no longer a hazardous waste when it meets the eligibility criteria and conditions of 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart N ("eligible radioactive mixed waste") as incorporated by reference in Chapter 7, 013.

007.04A The exemption described in 007.04 of this Section also pertains to:

007.04A1 Any mixture of a solid waste and an eligible radioactive mixed waste; and

007.04A2 Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of an eligible radioactive mixed waste.

007.04B Waste exempted under this section must meet the eligibility criteria and specified conditions in 40 CFR 266.225 and 40 CFR 266.230 (for storage and treatment) and in 40 CFR 266.310 and 40 CFR 266.315 (for transportation and disposal) as incorporated by reference in

Chapter 7, 013. Waste that fails to satisfy these eligibility criteria and conditions is regulated as hazardous waste.

008 Exclusions. The following materials are not solid wastes for the purposes of this Chapter, Chapter 3, Chapter 7, 001 through 006 and Chapter 6:

008.01 Any sewage which is exclusively domestic and any mixture of domestic sewage and other wastes that pass through a sewer system to a publicly owned treatment works for treatment. "Domestic sewage" means untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system.

008.02 Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(3), (4), and (11).

008.03 Irrigation return flows.

008.04 Source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et. seq. unless the material is mixed with hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 3, 005 through 016.

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

008.06 Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless it is accumulated speculatively as defined in Section 002 of this Chapter.

008.07 Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is accumulated speculatively as defined in Section 002 of this Chapter.

008.08 Secondary materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process or processes in which they were generated where they are reused in the production process provided:

008.08A Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance;

008.08B Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);

008.08C The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over twelve months without being reclaimed; and

008.08D The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel, or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.

008.09 Spent wood preserving solutions that have been reclaimed and are reused for their original intended purpose; and

008.09A Wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and are reused to treat wood.

008.09B Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in Sections 008.09 and 008.09A of this Chapter, so long as they meet all of the following conditions:

008.09B1 The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused on-site at water borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;

008.09B2 Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;

008.09B3 Any unit used to manage wastewaters and/or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;

008.09B4 Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters and/or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in Chapter 22, Section 018 of this Title, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and

008.09B5 Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator submits to the State Director a one-time notification stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language:

> I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation.

The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records for a period of no less than 3 years from the date specified in the notice. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of compliance with any condition, it may apply to the State Director for reinstatement. The State Director may reinstate the exclusion upon finding that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that violations are not likely to recur.

008.10 EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by-products processes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the Toxicity Characteristic (TC) specified in section Chapter 3, 010 when, subsequent to generation, these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar, or mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the wastes from the point they are generated to the point they are recycled to coke ovens or tar recovery or refining processes, or mixed with coal tar.

008.11 Nonwastewater splash condenser dross residue from the treatment of K061 in high temperature metals recovery units, provided it is shipped in drums (if shipped) and not land disposed before recovery.

008.12 Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials (i.e., sludges, byproducts, or spent materials) that are generated at a petroleum refinery (SIC code 2911) and are inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911-including but not limited to, distillation, catalytic cracking, fractionation, or thermal cracking units (i.e., cokers)) unless material is

placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this section, provided that the coke product also does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials may be inserted into the same petroleum refinery where they are generated, or sent directly to another petroleum refinery, and still be excluded under this provision. Except as provided in Section 008.12A of this Chapter, oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials generated elsewhere in the petroleum industry (i.e., from sources other than petroleum refineries) are not excluded under this section. Residuals generated from processing or recycling materials excluded under Section 008.012, where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under Chapter 3, 011 though 018, are designated as F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.

008.12A Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in Section 008.12. Recovered oil is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (including wastewater) generated from normal petroleum industry practices, including refining, exploration and production, bulk storage, and transportation including thereto(SIC codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, 2911, 4612, 4613, 4922, 4923, 4789, 5171, and 5172.) Recovered oil does not include oil-bearing hazardous wastes listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 018; however, oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil as defined in Chapter 1.

008.13 When used as a fuel, coke and coal tar from the iron and steel industry that contains or is produced from decanter tank tar sludge, Hazardous Waste K087. The process of producing coke and coal tar from such decanter tank tar sludge in a coke oven is likewise excluded from regulation.

008.14 Excluded scrap metal (processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal) being recycled.

008.15 Shredded circuit boards being recycled provided that they are:

008.15A Stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and

008.15B Free of mercury switches, mercury relays and nickel-cadmium batteries and lithium batteries.

008.16 Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with 40 CFR 63.446(e), as incorporated by reference in Title 129 – Nebraska Air Regulations, Chapter 28. The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.

008.17 Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels (i.e., comparable/syngas fuels) that meet the requirements of Chapter 3, Section 018.

008.18 Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911) along with normal petroleum refinery process streams, provided:

008.18A The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (as defined in Chapter 3, 007) and/or toxicity for benzene (Chapter 3, 010, waste code D018); and

008.18B The oil generated by the organic chemical manufacturing facility is not placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being recycled into the petroleum refining process. An "associated organic chemical manufacturing facility" is a facility where the primary SIC code is 2869, but where operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; and is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and where the petroleum refinery to which the oil being recycled is returned also provides hydrocarbon feedstocks to the organic chemical manufacturing facility. "Petrochemical recovered oil" is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials, including watewater) from normal organic chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.

008.19 Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or napthenic acid unless the material is placed on the land, or accumulated speculatively as defined in Section 002.07.

008.20 Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc fertilizers, provided that the following conditions specified are satisfied:

008.20A Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 002.07 of this chapter.

008.20B Generators and intermediate handlers of zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers must:

008.20B1 Submit a one-time notice to the State Director in whose jurisdiction the exclusion is being claimed, which contains the name, address and EPA ID number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded, zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in Section 008.20 of this chapter.

008.20B2 Store the excluded secondary material in tanks, containers, or buildings that are constructed and maintained in a way that prevents releases of the secondary materials into the environment. At a minimum, any building used for this purpose must be an engineered structure made of non-earthen materials that provide structural support, and must have a floor, walls and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. Tanks used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, must have roofs or covers that prevent contact with wind and rain. Containers used for this purpose must be kept closed except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that:

008.20B2(a) Have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills and accumulated precipitation; and

008.20B2(b) Provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills and accumulated precipitation; and

008.20B2(c) Prevent run-on into the containment system.

008.20B3 With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of Section 008.20 of this chapter.

008.20B4 Maintain at the generator's or intermediate handler's facility for no less than three years records of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must at a minimum contain the following information:

008.20B4(1) Name of the transporter and date of the shipment;

008.20B4(2) Name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, and documentation confirming receipt of the shipment; and

008.20B4(3) Type and quantity of excluded secondary material in each shipment.

008.20C Manufacturers of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients made from excluded hazardous secondary materials must:

008.20C1 Store excluded hazardous secondary materials in accordance with the storage requirements for generators and intermediate handlers, as specified in Section 008.20B2 of this chapter.

008.20C2 Submit a one-time notification to the State Director that, at a minimum, specifies the name, address and EPA ID number of the manufacturing facility, and identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded, zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in Section 008.20 of this chapter.

008.20C3 Maintain for a minimum of three years records of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials received by the manufacturer, which must at a minimum identify for each shipment the name and address of the generating facility, name of transporter and date the materials were received, the quantity received, and a brief description of the industrial process that generated the material.

008.20C4 Submit to the State Director an annual report that identifies the total quantities of all excluded hazardous secondary materials that were used to manufacture zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients in the previous year, the name and address of each generating facility, and the industrial process(s) from which they were generated.

008.20D Nothing in this section preempts, overrides or otherwise negates the provision in Chapter 4, Section 002, which requires any person who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

008.20E Interim status and permitted storage units that have been used to store only zinc-bearing hazardous wastes prior to the submission of the one-time notice described in Section 008.20B1 of this chapter, and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous secondary materials excluded under this section, are not subject to the closure requirements of Chapters 21 and 22.

008.21 Zinc fertilizers made from hazardous wastes, or hazardous secondary materials that are excluded under Section 008.20 of this chapter, provided that:

008.21A The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

008.21A1 For metal contaminants:

Constituent	Maximum Allowable Total Concentration in Fertilizer, per Unit (1%) of Zinc (ppm)
Arsenic	0.3
Cadmium	1.4
Chromium	0.6
Lead	2.8
Mercury	0.3

008.21A2 For dioxin contaminants the fertilizer must contain no more than eight (8) parts per trillion of dioxin, measured as toxic equivalent (TEQ).

008.21B The manufacturer performs sampling and analysis of the fertilizer product to determine compliance with the contaminant limits for metals no less than every six months, and for dioxins no less than every twelve months. Testing must also be performed whenever changes occur to manufacturing processes or ingredients that could significantly affect the amounts of contaminants in the fertilizer product. The manufacturer may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present in the product at concentrations above the applicable limits. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the product(s) introduced into commerce.

008.21C The manufacturer maintains for no less than three years records of all sampling and analysis performed for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements of Section 008.21B of this chapter. Such records must at a minimum include:

008.21C1 The dates and times product samples were taken, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

008.21C2 The names and qualifications of the person(s) taking the samples;

008.21C3 A description of the methods and equipment used to take the samples;

008.21C4 The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;

008.21C5 A description of the analytical methods used, including any cleanup and sample preparation methods; and

008.21C6 All laboratory analytical results used to determine compliance with the contaminant limits specified in Section 008.21 of this chapter.

008.22 Used cathode ray tubes (CRTs)

008.22A Used, intact CRTs as defined in Chapter 1 of this Title are not solid wastes within the United States unless they are disposed, or unless they are speculatively accumulated as defined in Chapter 2, Section 002.07, by CRT collectors or glass processors.

008.22B Used, intact CRTs as defined in Chapter 1 of this Title are not solid wastes when exported for recycling provided that they meet the requirements of Chapter 3, Section 020.

008.022C Used, broken CRTs as defined in Chapter 1 of this Title are not solid wastes provided that they meet the requirements of Chapter 3, Section 019.

008.22D Glass removed from CRTs is not a solid waste provided that it meets the requirements of Chapter 3, Section 019.03.

009 The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:

009.01 Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, recovered, (e.g., refuse-derived fuel) or reused. "Household waste" means any material (including garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas). A facility managing municipal solid waste shall not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of these regulations if such facility:

009.01A Receives and burns only:

009.01A1 Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources); and

009.01A2 Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and

009.01B Such facility does not accept hazardous wastes and the owner or operator of such facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.

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

009.02A The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops.

009.02B The raising of animals, including animal manures.

009.03 Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided by 40 CFR 266.112, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 7, 008.03, for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

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

009.05 Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation and processing of ores and minerals (including coal, phosphate rock and overburden from the mining of uranium ore), as described in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

009.06 Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by 40 CFR 266.112, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 7, 008.03 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

009.07 Solid waste which consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood products which fails the test for the Toxicity Characteristic for hazardous waste codes D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason, if the waste is generated by persons who utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended end use.

009.08 Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

009.09 Wastes which fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic because chromium is present or are listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 018 due to the presence of chromium, which do not fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic for any other constituent or are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and which do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if it is shown by a waste generator or by waste generators that:

009.09A The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium; and

009.09B The waste is generated from an industrial process which uses trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and

009.09C The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.

009.09D Specific wastes which meet the conditions of Sections 009.09A through 009.09C of this Chapter (so long as they do not fail the test for Toxicity Characteristic for any other constituent, and do not fail the test for any other characteristics) are:

009.09D1 Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry; hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

009.09D2 Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: Hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

009.09D3 Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry; hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue.

009.09D4 Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: Hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

009.09D5 Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: Hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

009.09D6 Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: Hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; and through-the-blue.

009.09D7 Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries.

009.09D8 Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of titanium dioxide pigment using chromium-bearing ores by the chloride process.

009.10 Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic (Hazardous waste codes D018 through D043, only) and are subject to the corrective action regulations under 40 CFR Part 280 (RCRA Subtitle I - regulated underground storage tanks).

009.11 Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and refrigeration systems that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for further use.

009.12 Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 016 if these filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:

009.12A Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end and hot-draining;

009.12B Hot-draining and crushing;

009.12C Dismantling and hot-draining; or

009.12D Any other equivalent hot-draining method which will remove used oil.

009.12E "Hot-drained" means that the oil filter is drained near engine operating temperature and above room temperature.

009.13 Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed, provided that:

009.13A The solid wastes disposed would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for Hazardous Waste Codes K169, K170, K171, K172, K174, K175, K176, K177, K178, and K181 if these wastes had been generated after the effective date of the listing;

009.13B The solid wastes described in Section 009.13A were disposed prior to the effective date of this listing;

009.13C The leachate or gas condensate do not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor are derived from any other listed hazardous waste;

009.13D Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under sections 307(b) or 402 of the Clean Water Act.

009.13E As of February 13, 2001, leachate or gas condensate derived from K169-K172 is no longer exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. As of November 21, 2003, leachate or gas condensate derived from K176, K177, and K178 is no longer exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. After February 26, 2007, leachate or gas condensate derived from K181 will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation (e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment system), provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of this section after the emergency ends.

010 The following hazardous wastes are exempted from certain regulations:

010.01 A hazardous waste which is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline or in a manufacturing process unit or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing unit is not subject to this Title until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing, or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.

011 Samples.

011.01 Except as provided in Section 011.02 of this Chapter, a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air, which is collected for the

sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition, is not subject to any requirements of this Title when:

011.01A The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing; or

011.01B The sample is being transported to the sample collector after testing; or

011.01C The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing; or

011.01D The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing; or

011.01E The sample is being stored in a laboratory after testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or

011.01F The sample is being stored temporarily in a laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).

011.02 In order to qualify for the exemption in Section 011.01A and 011.01B of this Chapter, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must:

011.02A Comply with DOT, U. S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or

011.02B Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that DOT, USPS, and other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:

011.02B1 Assure that the following information accompanies the sample:

011.02B1(a) The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number;

011.02B1(b) The laboratory's name, mailing address and telephone number;

011.02B1(c) The quantity of the sample;

011.02B1(d) The date of the shipment; and

011.02B1(e) A description of the sample.

011.02B2 Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its package.

011.03 This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in Section 011.01 of this Chapter.

012 Treatability study samples.

012.01 If the conditions and requirements of Section 012.02 of this Chapter, and of 40 CFR 261.4(e)(2) which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference, are met, persons who generate or collect samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies as defined in Chapter 1, are not subject to the requirements of this Title, nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of Chapters 8 through 10, when:

012.01A The sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector; or

012.01B The sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or

012.01C The sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.

012.02 The generator must report the information required under 40 CFR 261.4(e)(2)(v)(C), as incorporated by reference in Section 012.01 of this Chapter, in its biennial report.

012.03 The Director may grant requests, on a case-by-case basis, for quantity limits in excess of those specified in 40 CFR 261.4(e)(2), as incorporated by reference in Section 012.01 of this Chapter, in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 261.4(e)(3) which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

013 Samples undergoing treatability studies at laboratories and testing facilities.

013.01 Samples undergoing treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility conducting such treatability studies (to the extent such facilities are not otherwise subject to the requirements of this Title or the Federal Act) are not subject to any requirement of this Title provided that Sections 013.02 and 013.03 of this Chapter are met. A mobile treatment unit (MTU) may qualify as a testing facility subject to Section 013.02 and 013.03 of this Chapter. Where a group of MTUs are located at the same site, the limitations specified in Sections 013.02 and 013.03 of this Chapter apply to the entire group of MTUs collectively as if the group were one MTU.

013.02 The facility must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 261.4(f)(1) through (9) and (11) which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

013.03 The facility must determine whether any unused sample or residues generated by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Sections 004 through 007 of this Chapter and, if so, are subject to the requirements of this Title, unless the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator under the exemption of Section 012 of this Chapter.

014 Dredged material that is not a hazardous waste.

014.01 Dredged material that is subject to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) or section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413) is not a hazardous waste. For this section (014), the following definitions apply:

014.01A The term “dredged material” has the same meaning as defined in 40 CFR 232.2.

014.01B The term “permit” means:

014.01B1 A permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) or an approved State under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344);

014.01B2 A permit issued by the Corps under section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413); or

014.01B3 In the case of Corps civil works projects, the administrative equivalent of the permits referred to in 014.01B1 and 014.01B2 of this section, as provided for in Corps regulations (for example, see 33 CFR 336.1, 336.2, and 337.6).

015 Residues of hazardous waste in empty containers.

015.01 Any hazardous waste remaining in either an empty container or an inner liner removed from an empty container, as defined in Sections 015.03 through 015.05 of this Chapter, is not subject to this Title.

015.02 Any hazardous waste in either a container that is not empty or an inner liner removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in Sections 015.03 through 015.05 of this Chapter, is subject to this Title.

015.03 A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as an acute hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 012 or 016 is empty if:

015.03A All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating; and

015.03B No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container or inner liner; or

015.03C No more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 119 gallons in size; or

015.03D No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 119 gallons in size.

015.04 A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric.

015.05 A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 016 is empty if:

015.05A The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;

015.05B The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or

015.05C In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container, has been removed.

016 The disposal of PCB-containing dielectric fluid and electrical equipment containing such fluid authorized for use and regulated under 40 CFR Part 761 and that are hazardous only because they fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic (Hazardous waste codes D018 through D043, only) are exempt from this Title.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 2,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 3 - IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

001 Criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous waste. The Council shall identify and define a characteristic of hazardous waste in Sections 005 through 010 of this Chapter upon determining that:

001.01 A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic may:

001.01A Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or

001.01B Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human or animal health or the environment when it is improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed; and

001.02 The characteristic can be:

001.02A Measured by an available standardized test method which is reasonably within the capability of generators of solid waste or private sector laboratories that are available to serve generators of solid waste; or

001.02B Reasonably detected by generators of solid waste through their knowledge of their waste.

002 The Council shall list a solid waste as a hazardous waste in Sections 011 through 016 of this Chapter only upon determining that the solid waste meets one of the following criteria:

002.01 It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Sections 005 through 010 of this Chapter.

002.02 It has been found to be fatal to humans in low doses or, in the absence of data on human toxicity, it has been shown in studies to have an oral lethal dose fifty percent (LD50) toxicity (rat) of less than 50 milligrams per kilogram, an inhalation lethal concentration fifty percent (LC50) toxicity (rat) of less than 2 milligrams per liter, or a dermal LD50 toxicity (rabbit) of less than 200 milligrams per kilogram or is otherwise capable of causing or significantly contributing to an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness. (Waste listed in accordance with the criteria herein shall be designated acute hazardous waste.)

002.03 It contains any of the toxic constituents listed in Appendix I of this Title, and after considering the following factors, the Council concludes that the waste is capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed:

002.03A The nature of the toxicity presented by the constituent.

002.03B The concentration of the constituent in the waste.

002.03C The potential of the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent to migrate from the waste into the environment under the types of improper management considered in Section 002.03G of this Chapter.

002.03D The persistence of the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent.

002.03E The potential for the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent to degrade into harmless constituents and the rate of degradation.

002.03F The degree to which the constituent or any degradation product of the constituent bio-accumulates in ecosystems.

002.03G The plausible types of improper management to which the wastes could be subjected.

002.03H The quantities of the waste generated at individual generation sites.

002.03I The nature and severity of the human health and environmental damage that has occurred as a result of the improper management of wastes containing the constituent.

002.03J Action taken by other governmental agencies or regulatory programs based on the health or environmental hazard posed by the waste or waste constituent.

002.03K Such other factors as may be appropriate.

002.04 Substances will be listed in Appendix I only if they have been shown in scientific studies to have toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effects on humans or other life forms. (Wastes listed in accordance with the criteria of Sections 002.03 and 002.04 of this Chapter will be designated Toxic wastes.)

003 The Council may list classes or types of solid waste as hazardous waste if it has reason to believe that individual wastes, within the class or type of waste, typically or frequently are hazardous under the definition of hazardous waste found in the State Act.

004 The Council will use the criteria for listing specified in Section 002 of this Chapter to establish the exclusion limits referred to in Chapter 6.

005 A solid waste, as defined in Chapter 2, 003 which is not excluded from regulation as hazardous waste under Chapter 2, 009, is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Sections 006 through 010 of this Chapter.

006 A hazardous waste which is identified by a characteristic in Sections 007 through 010 of this Chapter is assigned every DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Number that is applicable as set forth in Sections 007 through 010 of this Chapter. This number must be used in complying with Chapter 4, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements under this Title.

006.01 For the purposes of Sections 005 through 010 of this Chapter, the Director will consider a sample obtained using any of the applicable sampling methods specified in Appendix I of 40 CFR Part 261, which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference, to be a representative sample within the meaning of Chapter 1.

007 Characteristic of ignitability.

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

007.01A It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has a flashpoint less than 60°C (140°F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79, or D-93-80, as referenced in Chapter 1, 003 or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78, as referenced in Chapter 1, 003.

007.01B It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.

007.01C It is an ignitable compressed gas, as defined in 49 CFR Part 173 and as determined by the test methods determined in that regulation (i.e., any material or mixture having in the container an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. at 70°F or, regardless of the pressure at 70°F having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130°F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100°F as determined by ASTM Test D-323) or equivalent test methods as approved in accordance with Chapter 6.

007.01D An oxidizer is a substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.

007.02 A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

008 Characteristic of corrosivity.

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

008.01A It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040C in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" EPA Publication SW-846 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 1, 003.

008.01B It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°F) as determined by Method 1110A in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA Publication SW-846 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 1, 003.

008.02 A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

009 Characteristic of reactivity.

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

009.01A It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

009.01B It reacts violently with water.

009.01C It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

009.01D When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

009.01E It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

009.01F It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or it is heated under confinement.

009.01G It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

009.01H It is a forbidden explosive or Class 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive as defined in 49 CFR Part 173.

009.02 A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

010 Toxicity characteristic.

010.01 A solid waste (except manufactured gas plant waste) exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, Test Method 1311 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 1, 003, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Table 3 of this Title which follows at concentrations equal to or greater than the respective value given in that Table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this Chapter.

010.02 A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity, has the DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table 3 of this Title which follows and corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

TABLE 3 - MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS FOR THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC

EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Contaminant	Chemical Abstracts Service Number	Regulatory Level(mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	7440-38-2	5.0
D005	Barium	7440-39-3	100.0
D018	Benzene	71-43-2	0.5
D006	Cadmium	7440-43-9	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.5
D020	Chlordane	57-74-9	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	100.0
D022	Chloroform	67-66-3	6.0
D007	Chromium	7440-47-3	5.0
D023	o-Cresol	95-48-7	[2]200.0
D024	m-Cresol	108-39-4	[2]200.0
D025	p-Cresol	106-44-5	[2]200.0
D026	Cresol	.....	[2]200.0
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	7.5
D028	1,2 Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	[1]0.13
D012	Endrin	72-20-8	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	76-44-8	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	[1]0.13
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	67-62-1	3.0
D008	Lead	7439-92-1	5.0
D013	Lindane	58-89-9	0.4
D009	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	100.0
D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	[1]5.0
D010	Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
D011	Silver	7440-22-4	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	1.0
D043	Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	0.2

[1]Quantitation limit is greater than calculated regulatory level. The quantitation limit therefore becomes the regulatory limit.

[2]If o-, m-, and p-Cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total Cresol (D026) concentration is used. The regulatory level of total Cresol is 200 mg/L.

011 Lists of hazardous wastes.

011.01 A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in Sections 011 through 016 of this Chapter unless it has been excluded from these lists under Chapter 6, 001 and 003.

011.02 The Council will indicate its basis for listing the classes or types of waste listed in Sections 013 through 016 of this Chapter by employing one or more of the following Hazard Codes:

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

011.03 Appendix II of this Title identifies the constituent which caused the Council to list the waste as a Toxicity Characteristic Waste (E) or Toxic Waste (T) in Sections 013 and 014 in this Chapter.

012 Each hazardous waste listed in Sections 013 through 016 of this Chapter is assigned a DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Number which precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Chapter 4 and recordkeeping and reporting requirements under this Title. The following hazardous wastes listed in Sections 013 or 014 of this Chapter are subject to the exclusion limits for acute hazardous wastes established in Chapters 8, 9 and 10: DEQ/EPA Hazardous Wastes Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.

013 Hazardous waste from nonspecific sources.

013.01 The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from non-specific sources unless they are excluded under Chapter 6, and listed in Appendix III or Appendix IV.

TABLE 4 - "F" LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F001	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloro-ethylene, ethylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F002	The following spent halogenated solvents: tetra-chloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichloroebenzene, tri-chlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures/ blends containing, before use, total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F003	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: Xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, only the above spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents, and, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I)
F004	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: Cresols and cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, and F005: and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F005	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I, T)
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.	(T)
F007	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(R, T)
F008	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F010	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	(R, T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(T)
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F020	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichloro-phenol.).	(H)
F021	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.	(H)
F022	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.	(H)
F023	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)
F024	Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in Sections 013 or 014 of this Chapter).	(T)
F025	Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F026	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.	(H)
F027	Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing Hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.).	(H)
F028	Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.	(T)
F032	Wastewaters, (except those which have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with Section 017 of this Chapter and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
F034	Wastewaters, (except those which have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
F035	Wastewaters (except those which have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F037	Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge-Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined at the end of this section (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. This listing does include residuals generated from processing or recycling oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials excluded under Chapter 2, 008.12, if those residuals are to be disposed of.	(T)
F038...	Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/ solids separation sludge-Any sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air flotation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined at the end of this section (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.	(T)
F039	Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under Sections 011 through 018 of this Chapter. (Leachate resulting from the management of one or more of the following EPA Hazardous Wastes and no other hazardous wastes retains its EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and/or F028).	(T)

013.02 Listing Specific Definitions:

013.02A For the purpose of the F037 and F038 listings, oil/water/solids is defined as oil and/or water and/or solids.

013.02B For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings:

013.02B1 Aggressive biological treatment units are defined as units which employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge; trickling filter; rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters; or high-rate aeration. High-rate aeration is a system of surface impoundments or tanks, in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and (A) the units employ a minimum of 6 horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and either (B) the hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than 5 days; or (C) the hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the Toxicity Characteristic.

013.02B2 Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities have the burden of proving that their sludges are exempt from listing as F037 and F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities must maintain, in their operating or other onsite records, documents and data sufficient to prove that: (A) the unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit as defined in Section 013.02B1 of this Chapter; and (B) the sludges sought to be exempted from the definitions of F037 and/or F038 were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.

013.02C For the purposes of the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement.

013.02D For the purposes of the F038 listing:

013.02D1 Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement and;

013.02D2 Floats are considered to be generated at the moment they are formed in the top of the unit.

014 Hazardous waste from specific sources. The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from specific sources unless they are excluded under Chapter 6, and listed in Appendix III or IV.

TABLE 5 - "K" LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
Wood preservation:		
K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
Inorganic pigments:		
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	(T)
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.	(T)
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.	(T)
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.	(T)
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydros and hydrated).	(T)
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	(T)
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	(T)
Organic chemicals:		
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R, T)
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R, T)
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	(T)
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	(T)
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.	(T)
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	(T)
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	(T)
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	(T)
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	(T)
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	(T)
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	(T)
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	(R,T)
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K029	Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	(T)
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	(T)
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	(T)
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.	(T)
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline.	(T)
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethyl-hydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazines.	(C,T)
K108	Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(I,T)
K109	Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)
K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)
K111	Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.	(C,T)
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.	(T)
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K118	Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of alpha-(or methyl)-chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoylchlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups, (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride).	(T)
K150	Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of alpha-(or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoylchlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not include wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butyl carbamate (IPBC).	(T)
K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not include wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butyl carbamate (IPBC).	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K158	Bag house dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not include wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butyl carbamate (IPBC).	(T)
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.	(T)
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. (This listing does not include K125 or K126).	(R,T)
K174	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer (including sludges that result from commingled ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer wastewater and other wastewater), unless the sludges meet the following conditions: (i) they are disposed of in a subtitle C or non-hazardous landfill licensed or permitted by the state or federal government; (ii) they are not otherwise placed on the land prior to final disposal; and (iii) the generator maintains documentation demonstrating that the waste was either disposed of in an on-site landfill or consigned to a transporter or disposal facility that provided a written commitment to dispose of the waste in an off-site landfill. Respondents in any action brought to enforce the requirements of subtitle C must, upon showing by the government that the respondent managed the wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer or ethylene dichloride, demostrate that they meet the terms of the exclusion set forth above. In doing so, they must provide appropriate documentation (e.g., contracts between the generator and the landfill owner/operator, invoices documenting delivery of waste to landfill, etc.) that the terms of the exclusion were met.	(T)
K175	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene-based process.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K181	Nonwastewaters from the production of dyes and/or pigments (including nonwastewaters commingled at the point of generation with nonwastewaters from other processes) that, at the point of generation, contain mass loadings of any of the constituents identified in 40 CFR Part 261.32(c), as incorporated by reference under Section 014.01 of this chapter, that are equal to or greater than the corresponding Part 261.32(c) levels, as determined on a calendar year basis. These wastes will not be hazardous if the nonwastewaters are: (i) disposed in a Subtitle D landfill unit subject to the design criteria in 40 CFR Part 258.40, (ii) disposed in a Subtitle C landfill unit subject to either 40 CFR Part 264.301 or 265.301, (iii) disposed in other Subtitle D landfill units that meet the design criteria in 258.40, 264.201, or 265.301, or (iv) treated in a combustion unit that is permitted under Subtitle C, or an onsite combustion unit that is permitted under the Clean Air Act. For the purposes of this listing, dyes and/or pigments production is defined in 40 CFR Part 261.32(b)(1), as incorporated by reference under Section 014.01 of this chapter. 40 CFR Part 261.32(d), as incorporated by reference under Section 014.01 of this chapter, describes the process for demonstrating that a facility's nonwastewaters are not K181. This listing does not apply to wastes that are otherwise identified as hazardous under Sections 007, 010, and 013 through 016, of this chapter, at the point of generation. Also, the listing does not apply to wastes generated before any annual mass loading limit is met.	(T)
Inorganic chemicals:		
K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)
K176	Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).	(E)
K177	Slag from the production of antimony oxide that is speculatively accumulated or disposed, including slag from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide.)	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K178	Residues from manufacturing and manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during the production of titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite process.	(T)
Pesticides:		
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphor-odithioic acid in the production of phorate.	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(T)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	(T)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salt.	(T)
K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(C,T)
K125	Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.	(C,T)
K132	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	(T)
Explosives:		
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	(R)
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	(R)
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	(T)
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
Petroleum refining:		
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K169	Crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations.	(T)
K170	Clarified slurry oil tank sediment and/or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations.	(T)
K171	Spent Hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I,T)
K172	Spent Hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	(I,T)
Iron and steel:		
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	(T)
K062	Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).	(C,T)
Primary copper:		
Primary lead:		
Primary zinc:		
Primary aluminum:		
K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	(T)
Ferroalloys:		
Secondary lead:		
K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. (Note: This listing is stayed administratively for sludge generated from secondary acid scrubber systems. The stay will remain in effect until further administrative action is taken. If EPA takes further action affecting this stay, EPA will publish notice of the action in the Federal Register).	(T)
K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
Veterinary pharmaceuticals:		
K084	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
K102	Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
Ink formulation:		
K086	Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.	(T)
Coking:		
K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke from coal or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank tar sludges from coking operations).	(T)
K142	Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard Code
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	(T)
K147	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.	(T)
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.	(T)

014.01 For the purpose of the K181 listing, 40 CFR Part 261.32(b) through (d), are incorporated herein by reference.

015 The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded, as described in Chapter 2, 003.02A; when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment; when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use; or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

015.01 Any commercial chemical product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in Sections 015.05 or 016 of this Chapter.

015.02 Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in Sections 015.05 or 016 of this Chapter.

015.03 Any residue remaining in a container or in an inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in Sections 015.05 or 016 of this Chapter, unless the container is empty as defined in Chapter 2, 015.03 through 015.05.

015.04 Any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in Sections 015.05 or 016 of this Chapter, or any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any off-specification chemical product and manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in Sections 015.05 or 016 of this Chapter.

015.05 The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates, referred to in Sections 015.01 through 015.04 of this Chapter are identified as acute hazardous wastes (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Chapter 8. These wastes and their corresponding DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

TABLE 6 - "P" LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide (R,T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-,potassium
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As_2O_3
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl-
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy- 2-(methylamino)ethyl]-,(R)
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, alpha,alpha-dimethyl-
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol,2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P001	81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-4	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)-thio]methyl-,2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethyl amino)carbonyl]- 5-methyl-1H- pyrazol-3-yl ester -
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1- (1-methylethyl)-1H- pyrazol-5-yl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide Cu(CN)
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P030	--------	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-8alpha,8abeta)- hexa hydro-, (1alpha,4a-lpha,4abeta,5alpha,
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-, 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1alpha, 4alpha,4abeta,5beta,8beta,8abeta)-
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth [2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9- hexachloro- 1a, 2,2a, 3, 6,6a, 7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha, 2beta, 2aalpha, 3beta, 6beta, 6aalpha, 7beta, 7aalpha)-
P051	72-20-8	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth [2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9- hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a, 7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha, 2beta, 2abeta,3alpha, 6alpha,6abeta, 7beta, 7aalpha)-, & metabolites
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P046	122-09-8	alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P047	534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, & salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde,2,4-dimethyl-, O-[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxime

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, & metabolites
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide
P054	151-56-4	Ethyleneimine
P097	52-85-7	Famphur
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury(2+) salt (R,T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen Cynaide
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P060	65-73-6	Isodrin
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis[chloro-
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phyenyl]-, monohydrochloride
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano- 2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10- hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P069	75-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb
P128	315-8-4	Mexacarbate
P072	86-88-4	alpha-Naphthylthiourea
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl $Ni(CO)_4$, (T-4)-
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cynaide $Ni(CN)_2$
P075	54-11-5	Nicotine, & salts
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO_2
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO_4, (T-4)-
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P089	56-38-2	Parathion
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl -4,6-dinitro-

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P047	534-52-1	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, & salts
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea
P094	298-02-2	Phorate
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid,[(dimethylamino) sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide K(CN)
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (R)
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol
P008	04-24-5	4-Pyridinamine
P075	54-11-5	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-, & salts

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium(1+) salt
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide Ag(CN)
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide Na(CN)
P108	57-24-9	Strychnidin-10-one, & salts
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P108	57-24-9	Strychnine, & salts
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium(1+) salt
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane (R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl_2O_3
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium(I) selenite
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium(I) sulfate
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2NH$

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V_2O_5
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P001	81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide $Zn(CN)_2$
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

015.06 The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in ..." refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in paragraph 015 or 016. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in paragraph 015 or 016, such waste will be listed in either 013 or 014 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in this Chapter.

016 The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in Sections 015.01 through 015.04 of this Chapter, are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity generator exclusion defined in Chapter 8. These wastes and their corresponding DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

TABLE 7 - "U" LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U240	94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4- dichlorophenoxy)-, salts & esters
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid ethyl ester (I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt
see F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I, T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U014	492-80-8	Auramine
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine
U010	50-07-7	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)]-
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U157	56-49-5	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U016	225-51-4	Benz[c]acridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U018	56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene
U094	57-97-6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine (I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis N,N-dimethyl-
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis [2-chloro-

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U222	336-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-
U019	71-43-2	Benzene (I, T)
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha- (4-chlorophenyl)- alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2- dichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R,T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl- (I,T)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro- (I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene) bis[4-methoxy-
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U021	92-87-5	Benzidine
U202[1]	81-07-2	1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, & salts
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-,
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-
U064	189-55-9	Benzo[rst]pentaphene
U248	81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U022	50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane
U021	92-87-5	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine
U073	91-94-1	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U091	119-90-4	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U095	119-93-7	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol (I)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide (R,T)
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)
U143	303-34-4	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]]-

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl] -1H-benzimidazol-2-yl], methyl ester
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U114	111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts & esters
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, 3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium(1+) salt
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
U034	75-87-6	Chloral
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, alpha & gamma isomers
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U047	91-58-7	beta-Chloronaphthalene
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H_2CrO_4, calcium salt
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene
U051	--------	Creosote
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde
U055	98-82-8	Cumene (I)
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane (I)

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha, 5alpha,6beta)-
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone (I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5-hexachloro-
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide
U240	94-75-7	2,4-D, salts & esters
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin
U060	72-54-8	DDD
U061	50-29-3	DDT
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbesterol
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine (I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096	80-15-9	alpha,alpha- Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine (I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal (I)
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U155	91-80-5	2-pyridinyl-N'- (2-thienylmethyl)-
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro-
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-(I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-[thiobis[(methylimino)carbonyloxyl]]bis-, dimethyl ester

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino) -N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether (I)
U114	111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid (C,T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan (I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-(I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural (I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran (I)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy- 2-[[(methylnitrosoamino)- carbonyl]amino]-
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine (R,T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H_2S
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-(R)
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione
U137	193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole
U142	143-50-0	Kepone
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpine
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate
U129	58-89-9	Lindane
U163	70-25-7	MNNG
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro- (I,T)
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol (I,T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro- 2,3,3a,4,7,7a- hexahydro-
U154	67-56-1	Methanol (I)
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U154	7-56-1	Methyl alcohol (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride (I,T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)
U226	71-55-6	Methyl chloroform
U157	56-49-53-	Methylcholanthrene

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)- alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl) oxy]- 7,8,9-,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11- trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine
U026	494-03-1	Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'- dimethyl[1,1'- biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl) bis(azo)bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy]-, tetrasodium salt
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167	134-32-7	alpha-Naphthylamine

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U168	91-59-8	beta-Naphthylamine
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium(1+) salt
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane (I,T)
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin- 2-amine, N,N-bis (2-chloroethyl) tetrahydro-,2-oxide
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane (I,T)
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
See F027	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin
U188	108-95-2	Phenol
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'- (1,2- diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl) bis-, (E)-
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'- methylenebis [3,4,6-trichloro-
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl) amino]-
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead(2+) salt (2:3)
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide (R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone (I)
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester(I,T)

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine (I,T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U164	56-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol
U202	81-07-2	Saccharin, & salts
U203	94-59-7	Safrole
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS_2 (R,T)
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
See F027	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide (R)

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
See F027	93-76-5	2,4,5-T
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene
See F027	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214	563-68-8	Thallium(I) acetate
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium(I) carbonate
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium(I) chloride
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium(I) nitrate
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol (I,T)
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide$[(H_2N)C(S)]_2S_2$, tetramethyl-
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U220	108-88-3	Toluene
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride

Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts Service No.	Substance
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane
See F027	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
See F027	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
U248	[1]81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy- 18- [(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl) oxy]-, methyl ester, (3beta, 16beta, 17alpha, 18beta, 20alpha)-
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10% or less

[1]CAS number given for parent compound only

017 Deletion of certain hazardous waste codes following equipment cleaning and replacement. The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 261.35, pertaining to wood preserving processes, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

018 Comparable/syngas fuel exclusion. Wastes that meet the comparable/syngas fuel requirements of 40 CFR 261.38 are not solid wastes. The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 261.38 are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

019 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) and Processed CRT Glass Undergoing Recycling. Used, broken CRTs are not solid waste if they meet the following conditions:

019.01 Prior to processing: These materials are not solid wastes if they are destined for recycling and if they meet the following requirements:

019.01A Storage. The broken CRTs must be either:

019.01A1 Stored in a building with a roof, floor, and walls, or

019.01A2 Placed in a container (i.e., a package or a vehicle) that is constructed, filled, and closed to minimize releases to the environment of CRT glass (including fine solid materials).

019.01B Labeling. Each container in which the used, broken CRT is contained must be labeled or marked clearly with one of the following phrases: “Used cathode ray tube(s)-contains leaded glass” or “Leaded glass from televisions or computers.” It must also be labeled: “Do not mix with other glass materials.”

019.01C Transportation. The used, broken CRTs must be transported in a container meeting the requirements of Sections 019.01A2 and 019.01B, of this chapter.

019.01D Speculative accumulation and use constituting disposal. The used, broken CRTs are subject to the limitations on speculative accumulation as defined in Chapter 2, Section 002.07. If they are used in a manner constituting disposal, they must comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 7, Section 007, instead of the requirements of this section.

019.01E The conditions and requirements of Part 261, Subpart E, 261.39(a)(5) through 261.39(a)(5)(ix) pertaining to exports and issued at 71 FR 42928, on July 28, 2006, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

019.02 Requirements for used CRT processing: Used, broken CRTs undergoing CRT processing as defined in Chapter 1 of this Title are not solid wastes if they meet the following requirements:

019.02A Storage. Used, broken CRTs undergoing processing are subject to the requirement of Section 019.01D of this chapter.

019.02B Processing.

019.02B1 All activities specified in Chapter 1, of the definition of “CRT processing” must be performed within a building with a roof, floor, and walls; and

019.02B2 No activities may be performed that use temperatures high enough to volatilize lead from CRTs.

019.03 Processed CRT glass sent to CRT glass making or lead smelting: Glass from used CRTs that is destined for recycling at a CRT glass manufacturer or a lead smelter after processing is not a solid waste unless speculatively accumulated as defined in Chapter 1 of this title.

019.04 Use constituting disposal: Glass from used CRTs that is used in a manner constituting disposal must comply with the requirements of Chapter 7, Section 007, instead of the requirements of this section.

020 Conditional exclusion for used, intact Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) exported for recycling. Used, intact CRTs exported for recycling are not solid wastes if they meet the notice and consent conditions incorporated by reference under Section 019.01E of this chapter, and if they are not speculatively accumulated as defined in Chapter 2, Section 002.07 of this Title.

021 Notification and recordkeeping for used, intact Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) exported for reuse. The conditions and requirements of Part 261, Subpart E, 261.41, issued at 71 FR 42928, on July 28, 2006, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 3,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 4 - DETERMINATION, NOTIFICATION, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

001 Purpose, scope, and applicability. This Chapter establishes determinations, notifications, and reporting requirements for generators of hazardous waste. Chapter 9 establishes further requirements for small quantity generators. Chapter 10 establishes further requirements for large quantity generators. Section 003 of this Chapter also applies to transporters of hazardous waste and owners and operators of facilities for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste. Chapter 11 establishes further requirements for transporters. Chapters 21 (Permitted Facilities) and 22 Interim Status Facilities) establish further requirements for owners and operators of facilities for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste. Chapter 25 establishes standards for universal waste management.

002 Hazardous waste determination. A person who generates a solid waste, as defined in Chapter 2, 003 must determine if that waste is a hazardous waste using the following method:

002.01 Determine if the waste is excluded from regulation by Chapter 2, 008 through 014; then

002.02 Determine if the waste is listed as a hazardous waste in Chapter 3, 013 through 016.

002.03 For the purposes of compliance with Chapter 20, or if the waste is not listed as a hazardous waste under Chapter 3, 013 through 016, determine whether the waste is identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010 by either:

002.03A Testing the waste according to the methods set forth in Chapter 3, 005 through 010, or equivalent methods as approved in accordance with Chapter 6; or

002.03B Applying knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used.

002.04 If the waste is determined to be hazardous, the generator must refer to Chapters 2, 3, 7, 20 through 22, and 25 for possible exclusions or restrictions pertaining to management of the specific waste.

003 Notification of regulated waste activity. Not later than ninety days after the effective date of regulations promulgated under the State Act identifying by its characteristics or listing any substance as hazardous waste subject to these regulations, any person generating or transporting such hazardous waste, as defined in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, or the owner or operator of a facility for treatment, storage or disposal of such hazardous waste shall file with the Department, on forms furnished by the Department, a notification stating the location and general description of such activity and the identified or listed hazardous wastes handled by such person, unless such person has already so filed such notification with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

003.01 A person filing with the Department shall obtain a DEQ/EPA Identification Number. Upon receiving the notification, the Director will assign such a number. A number previously assigned by EPA will satisfy this

requirement, and such number shall be known as DEQ/EPA Identification number.

003.02 Not later than thirty days after any change in the information or status of any person as described to the Department or EPA in Section 003 of this Chapter, such person shall file an amended notification with the Department, except that generators voluntarily complying with all hazardous waste management requirements of a higher generator status are not required to renotify when their status drops to a lower level. If such change includes conducting activities at a location other than on-site, as defined in Chapter 1, the person shall obtain a new identification number as described in Section 003.01 of this Chapter. Changes in hazardous waste codes are not subject to the renotification requirement.

004 DEQ/EPA identification numbers and restrictions.

004.01 A generator must not treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer for transportation, hazardous waste without having complied with Section 003 of this Chapter.

004.02 A generator must not offer hazardous waste to transporters or to treatment, storage, or disposal facilities that have not notified in accordance with Section 003 of this Chapter and received a DEQ/EPA identification number, or fulfilled an equivalent requirement of the EPA or an authorized state.

004.03 The owner or operator of a facility for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste shall not accept waste without having complied with Section 003 of this Chapter.

004.04 A transporter of hazardous waste shall not accept hazardous waste for transport without having complied with Section 003 of this Chapter.

005 Reporting and recordkeeping.

005.01 Biennial reports.

005.01A A generator who ships any hazardous waste off-site to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States and is subject to the requirements of Chapter 10 at any time during a calendar year must prepare and submit a Biennial Report for that Biennial reporting cycle, using forms furnished by DEQ, to the Director no later than March 1 of each even numbered year, and must include the following information:

005.01A1 The EPA identification number, name, and address of the generator;

005.01A2 The calendar year covered by the report;

005.01A3 The EPA identification number, name, and address for each off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility in the United States to which waste was shipped during the year;

005.01A4 The name and EPA identification number of each transporter used during the reporting year for shipments to a treatment, storage or disposal facility within the United States;

005.01A5 A description, EPA hazardous waste number (from 40 CFR part 261, subpart C or D), DOT hazard class, and quantity of each hazardous waste shipped off-site for shipments to a treatment, storage or disposal facility within the United States. This information must be listed by EPA identification number of each such off-site facility to which waste was shipped.

005.01A6 A description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated.

005.01A7 A description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent such information is available for years prior to 1984.

005.01A8 The certification signed by the generator or authorized representative.

005.01B Any generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must submit a biennial report covering those wastes in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 7, 12, 14, 21, and 22.

005.01C Reporting for exports of hazardous waste is not required on the generator biennial report form. A separate annual report requirement is set forth in 40 CFR 262.56.

005.02 Exception reporting.

005.02A A generator subject to the requirements of Chapter 10 who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste.

005.02B A generator subject to the requirements of Chapter 10 must submit an Exception Report to the Director if a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility has not been received by the generator within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The Exception Report must include:

005.02B1 A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery; and

005.02B2 A cover letter signed by the generator or an authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the results of those efforts.

005.02C A generator subject to the requirements of Chapter 9 who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must submit a legible copy of the manifest, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery, to the Director.

005.03 Recordkeeping. Generators must:

005.03A Keep a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with Chapter 9, 007.06 or Chapter 10, 002 for three years or until the generator has received a signed copy from the designated facility which received the waste. This signed copy must be retained as a record for at least three years from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

005.03B Keep a copy of each Biennial Report and Exception Report made in accordance with Sections 005.01 and 005.02 of this Chapter for a period of at least three years from the due date of the report.

005.03C Keep records of any test results, waste analyses, or other determinations made in accordance with Section 002 of this Chapter for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent for on-site or off-site treatment, storage or disposal.

005.04 The periods of retention referred to in Section 005.03 of this Chapter are extended automatically during the course of an unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Director.

005.05 Additional reporting. The Director, as deemed necessary under the State Act, may require generators to furnish reports concerning the quantities and disposition of wastes identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010 or listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 016.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 4,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

001 Variances from classification as a solid waste.

001.01 In accordance with the standards and criteria in Section 001.02 and the procedures in Section 003 of this Chapter the Director may determine on a case-by-case basis that the following recycled materials are not solid wastes:

001.01A Materials that are accumulated speculatively without sufficient amounts being recycled (as defined in Chapter 2, 002.07);

001.01B Materials that are reclaimed and then reused within the original production process in which they were generated;

001.01C Materials that have been reclaimed but must be reclaimed further before the materials are completely recovered.

001.02 Standards and criteria for variance from classification as a solid waste.

001.02A The Director may grant requests for a variance from classifying as a solid waste those materials that are accumulated speculatively without sufficient amounts being recycled if the applicant demonstrates that sufficient amounts of the material will be recycled or transferred for recycling in the following year. If a variance is granted, it is valid only for the following year, but can be renewed, on an annual basis, by filing a new application. The Director's decision will be based on the following criteria:

001.02A1 The manner in which the material is expected to be recycled, when the material is expected to be recycled, and whether this expected disposition is likely to occur (for example, because of past practice, market factors, the nature of the material, or contractual arrangements for recycling);

001.02A2 The reason that the applicant has accumulated the material for one or more years without recycling 75 percent of the volume accumulated at the beginning of the year;

001.02A3 The quantity of material already accumulated and the quantity expected to be generated and accumulated before the material is recycled;

001.02A4 The extent to which the material is handled to minimize loss; and

001.02A5 Other relevant factors.

001.03 The Director may grant requests for a variance from classifying as a solid waste those materials that are reclaimed and then reused as feedstock within the original primary production process in which the materials were generated if the reclamation operation is an essential part of the

production process. This determination will be based on the following criteria:

001.03A How economically viable the production process would be if it were to use virgin materials, rather than reclaimed materials;

001.03B The prevalence of the practice on an industry-wide basis;

001.03C The extent to which the material is handled before reclamation to minimize loss;

001.03D The time periods between generating the material and its reclamation, and between reclamation and return to the original primary production process;

001.03E The location of the reclamation operation in relation to the production process;

001.03F Whether the reclaimed material is used for the purpose for which it was originally produced when it is returned to the original process, and whether it is returned to the process in substantially its original form;

001.03G Whether the person who generates the material also reclaims it; and

001.03H Other relevant factors.

001.04 The Director may grant requests for a variance from classifying as a solid waste those materials that have been reclaimed but must be reclaimed further before recovery is completed if, after initial reclamation, the resulting material is commodity-like (even though it is not yet a commercial product, and has to be reclaimed further). This determination will be based on the following factors:

001.04A The degree of processing the material has undergone and the degree of further processing that is required;

001.04B The value of the material after it has been reclaimed;

001.04C The degree to which the reclaimed material is like an analogous raw material;

001.04D The extent to which an end market for the reclaimed material is guaranteed;

001.04E The extent to which the reclaimed material is handled to minimize loss; and

001.04F Other relevant factors.

002 Variance to be classified as a boiler. In accordance with the standards and criteria in Chapter 1, 013 and the procedures in Section 003 of this Chapter, the Director may determine on a case-by-case basis that certain enclosed devices using controlled flame combustion are boilers, even though they do not otherwise meet the definition of boiler contained in Chapter 1, 013 after considering the following criteria:

002.01 The extent to which the unit has provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases;

002.02 The extent to which the combustion chamber and energy recovery equipment are of integral design;

002.03 The efficiency of energy recovery, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel;

002.04 The extent to which exported energy is utilized;

002.05 The extent to which the device is in common and customary use as a "boiler" functioning primarily to produce steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; and

002.06 Other factors, as appropriate.

003 Procedures for variances from classification as a solid waste or to be classified as a boiler. The Director will use the following procedures in evaluating applications for variances from classification as a solid waste or applications to classify particular enclosed controlled flame combustion devices as boilers:

003.01 The applicant must apply to the Director for the variance. The application must address the relevant criteria contained in Sections 001.02 or 002 of this Chapter.

003.02 The Director will evaluate the application and issue a draft notice tentatively granting or denying the application. Notification of this tentative decision will be provided by newspaper advertisement and radio broadcast in the locality where the recycler or boiler is located. The Director will accept comment on the tentative decision for 30 days, and may also hold a public hearing upon request or at the Director's discretion. The Director will issue a final decision after receipt of comments and after the hearing (if any).

004 Additional regulation of certain hazardous waste recycling activities on a case-by-case basis.

004.01 The Director may decide on a case-by-case basis that persons accumulating or storing the recyclable materials described in Chapter 7, 003.04 should be regulated under Chapter 7, 004 through 006. The basis for this decision is that the materials are being accumulated or stored in a manner that does not protect human health and the environment because the materials or their toxic constituents have not been adequately contained, or because the materials being accumulated or stored together are incompatible. In making this decision the Director will consider the following factors:

004.01A The types of materials accumulated or stored and the amount accumulated or stored;

004.01B The method of accumulation or storage;

004.01C The length of time the materials have been accumulated or stored before being reclaimed;

004.01D Whether any contaminants are being released into the environment, or are likely to be so released; and
004.01E Other relevant factors.

004.02 The procedures for this decision are set forth in Section 005 of this Chapter.

005 Procedures for case-by-case regulation of hazardous waste recycling activities. The Director will use the following procedures when determining whether to regulate hazardous waste recycling activities described in Chapter 7, 003.04 under the provisions of Chapter 7, 004 through 006 rather than under the provisions of Chapter 7, 011:

005.01 If a generator is accumulating the waste, the Director will issue a notice setting forth the factual basis for the decision and stating that the person must comply with the applicable requirements of Chapters 4, 9, and 10. The notice will become final in 30 days, unless the person served requests a public hearing to challenge the decision. Upon receiving such a request, the Director will hold a public hearing. The Director will provide notice of the hearing to the public and allow public participation at the hearing. The Director will issue a final order after the hearing stating whether or not compliance with Chapters 4, 9, and 10 is required. The order becomes effective 30 days after service of the decision unless the Director specifies a later date.

005.02 If the person is accumulating the recyclable material as a storage facility, the notice will state that the person must obtain a permit in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapters 12 through 15. The owner or operator of the facility must apply for a permit within no less than 60 days and no more than six months of notice, as specified in the notice. If the owner or operator of the facility wishes to challenge the Director's decision, the challenge may be stated in the permit application, in a public hearing held on the draft permit, or in comments filed on the draft permit or on the notice of intent to deny the permit. The fact sheet accompanying the permit will specify the reasons for the Director's determination. The question of whether the Director's decision was proper will remain open for consideration during the public comment period and in any subsequent hearing.

006 Variances from a treatment standard specified in Chapter 20.

006.01 Based on a petition filed by a generator or treater of hazardous waste, the Director may approve a site-specific variance from an applicable treatment standard specified in Chapter 20 if:

006.01A It is not physically possible to treat the waste to the level specified in the treatment standard, or by the method specified as the treatment standard. To show that this is the case, the petitioner must demonstrate that because the physical or chemical properties of the waste differ significantly from waste analyzed in developing the treatment standard, the waste cannot be treated to the specified level or by the specified method; or

006.01B It is inappropriate to require the waste to be treated to the level specified in the treatment standard or by the method specified as the treatment standard, even though such treatment is technically possible. To show that this is the case, the petitioner must either demonstrate that:

006.01B1 Treatment to the specified level or by the specified method is technically inappropriate (for example, resulting in combustion of large amounts of mildly contaminated environmental media where the treatment standard is not based on combustion of such media); or

006.01B2 For remediation waste only, treatment to the specified level or by the specified method is environmentally inappropriate because it would likely discourage aggressive remediation.

006.01C For contaminated soil only, treatment to the level or by the method specified in the soil treatment standards would result in concentrations of hazardous constituents that are below (i.e., lower than) the concentrations necessary to minimize short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment. Treatment variances approved under this paragraph must:

006.01C1 At a minimum, impose alternative land disposal restriction treatment standards that, using a reasonable maximum exposure scenario:

006.01C1(a) For carcinogens, achieve constituent concentrations that result in the total excess risk to an individual exposed over a lifetime generally falling within a range from 10^{-4} to 10^{-6}; and

006.01C1(b) For constituents with non-carcinogenic effects, achieve constituent concentrations that an individual could be exposed to on a daily basis without appreciable risk of deleterious effect during a lifetime.

006.01C2 Not consider post-land-disposal controls.

006.01D For contaminated soil only, treatment to the level or by the method specified in the soil treatment standards would result in concentrations of hazardous constituents that are below (i.e., lower than) natural background concentrations at the site where the contaminated soil will land disposed.

006.01E Public notice and a reasonable opportunity for public comment must be provided before granting or denying a petition.

006.02 Each application for a site-specifice variance from a treatment standard must include the information in Chapter 6, 001.02A through 001.02D.

006.03 After receiving an application for a site-specific variance from a treatment standard, the Director may request any additional information or samples which may be required to evaluate the application.

006.04 A generator, treatment facility, or disposal facility that is managing a waste covered by a site-specific variance from a treatment standard must comply with the waste analysis requirements for restricted wastes found under Chapter 20, 005.

006.05 During the application review process, the applicant for a site-specific variance must comply with all restrictions on land disposal under Chapter 20 once the effective date for the waste has been reached.

006.06 For all variances, the petitioner must also demonstrate that compliance with any given treatment variance is sufficient to minimize threats to human health and the environment posed by land disposal of the waste. In evaluating this demonstration, the Department may take into account whether a treatment variance should be approved if the subject waste is to be used in a manner constituting disposal pursuant to Chapter 7, 007.01 through 007.04.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13), 81-1513

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 5,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 6 - IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE; RULEMAKING

001 General.

001.01 Any person may petition the Council to modify or revoke any provision of this Title. Title 115, Rules of Practice and Procedure, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, sets forth general requirements which apply to all such petitions. Section 002 of this Chapter sets forth additional requirements to add a testing or analytical method to this Title. Section 003 sets forth additional requirements for petitions to exclude a waste at a particular facility from Chapter 2, 004 through 007 or the lists of hazardous wastes in Chapter 3, 011 through 016.

001.02 Each petition must be submitted to the Council through the Director by certified mail and must include:

001.02A The petitioner's name and address;

001.02B A statement of the petitioner's interest in the proposed action;

001.02C A description of the proposed action, including (where appropriate) suggested regulatory language; and

001.02D A statement of the need and justification for the proposed action, including supporting tests, studies, or other information.

001.03 Decisions, hearings and notices regarding such petitions will be in accordance with Title 115.

002 Petitions for equivalent testing or analytical methods.

002.01 Any person seeking to add a testing or analytical method different from those authorized in this Title may petition the Council for a regulatory amendment under Section 001.01 of this Chapter. To be successful, the person must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council, that the proposed method is equal to or superior to the corresponding method prescribed in this Title, in terms of its sensitivity, accuracy and precision (i.e., reproducibility).

002.02 Each petition must include, in addition to the information required by Section 001.02 of this Chapter:

002.02A A full description of the proposed method, including all procedural steps and equipment used in the method;

002.02B A description of the types of wastes or waste matrices for which the proposed method may be used;

002.02C Comparative results obtained from using the proposed method with those obtained from using the relevant or corresponding methods prescribed in these regulations;

002.02D An assessment of any factors which may interfere with, or limit the use of, the proposed method; and

002.02E A description of the quality control procedures necessary to ensure the sensitivity, accuracy and precision of the proposed method.

002.03 After receiving a petition for an equivalent method, the Director or the Council may request any additional information on the proposed method which may reasonably be required to evaluate the method.

003 Petition to amend Chapter 3 to exclude a waste at a particular generating facility.

003.01 Any person seeking to exclude a waste at a particular generating facility from Chapter 3, 011 through 016 may petition for a regulatory amendment under Section 001.01 of this Chapter. To be successful:

003.01A The petitioner must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council that the waste produced by a particular generating facility does not meet any of the criteria under which the waste was listed as a hazardous or an acutely hazardous waste; and

003.01B The procedures in this Chapter may also be used to petition the Council for a regulatory amendment to exclude a waste which is described in these Sections and is either a waste listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 016, or is derived from a waste listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 016. This exclusion may only be issued for a particular generating, storage, treatment, or disposal facility. The petitioner must make the same demonstration as required by 003.01A of this section. Where the waste is a mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes or is derived from one or more hazardous wastes, the demonstration must be made with respect to the waste mixture as a whole; analyses must be conducted for not only those constituents for which the listed waste contained in the mixture was listed as hazardous, but also for factors (including additional constituents) that could cause the waste mixture to be a hazardous waste. A waste which is also excluded may still be a hazardous waste by operation of Chapter 3, 007 through 010.

003.02 If the waste is listed with codes "I", "C", "R", or "E" in Chapter 3, 013 through 016:

003.02A The petitioner must show that the waste does not exhibit the relevant characteristic for which the waste was listed as defined in Chapter 3, 007 through 010, using any applicable methods prescribed therein. The petitioner also must show that the waste does not exhibit any of the other characteristics defined in Chapter 3, 007 through 010, using any applicable methods prescribed therein.

003.02B Based on a complete application the Council must determine where it has a reasonable basis to believe that factors (including additional constituents) other than those for which the waste was listed could cause the waste to be hazardous waste, that such factors do not warrant retaining the waste as a hazardous waste. A waste which is so excluded, however, still may be a hazardous waste by operation of Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

003.03 If the waste is listed with code "T" in Chapter 3, 013 through 016

003.03A The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste:

003.03A1 Does not contain the constituent or constituents (as defined in Appendix II of this Title) that caused the Council to list the waste; or

003.03A2 Although containing one or more of the hazardous constituents as defined in Appendix II that caused the Council to list the waste, does not meet the criterion of Chapter 3, 002.03 when considering the factors used by the Council in Chapter 3, 002.03A through 002.03K under which the waste was listed as hazardous.

003.03B Based on a complete application, the Council must determine, where it has a reasonable basis to believe that factors (including additional constituents) other than those for which the waste was listed could cause the waste to be a hazardous waste, that such factors do not warrant retaining the waste as a hazardous waste.

003.03C The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste does not exhibit any of the characteristics defined in Chapter 3, 007 through 010, using any applicable methods prescribed therein; and

003.03D A waste which is so excluded, however, still may be a hazardous waste by operation of Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

003.04 If the waste is listed with the code "H" in Chapter 3, 013 through 016:

003.04A The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste does not meet the criterion of Chapter 3, 002.03;

003.04B Based on a complete application, the Council must determine, where it has a reasonable basis to believe that additional factors (including additional constituents) other than those for which the waste was listed could cause the waste to be a hazardous waste, that such factors do not warrant retaining the waste as a hazardous waste;

003.04C The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste does not exhibit any of the characteristics defined in Chapter 3, 007 through 010, using any applicable methods prescribed therein; and

003.04D A waste which is so excluded, however, still may be a hazardous waste by operation of Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 6,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 7 - REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND STANDARDS FOR MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTES AND SPECIFIC TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

001 Hazardous wastes that are recycled are subject to the requirements for generators, transporters, and storage facilities of Sections 004 through 006 of this Chapter except for the materials listed in Sections 002 and 003 of this Chapter. Hazardous wastes that are recycled will be known as "recyclable materials." Certain hazardous wastes as defined by Title 128, Chapter 25 may be managed under the universal waste requirements of Chapter 25.

002 The following materials are exempt from Chapter 4 and Chapters 7 through 23:

002.01 Industrial ethyl alcohol that is reclaimed except that, unless provided otherwise in an international agreement as specified in 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart E, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 10, 006:

002.01A A person initiating a shipment for reclamation in a foreign country, and any intermediary arranging for the shipment, must comply with the requirements applicable to a primary exporter in 40 CFR 262.53, 262.56(a)(1)-(4), (6), and (b), and 262.57, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 10, 006 export such materials only upon consent of the receiving country and in conformance with the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent for defined in Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 262, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 10, 006 and provide a copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent to the shipment to the transporter transporting the shipment for export;

002.01B Transporters transporting a shipment for export may not accept a shipment if the transporter knows the shipment does not conform to the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent, must ensure that a copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent accompanies the shipment and must ensure that it is delivered to the facility designated by the person initiating the shipment.

002.02 Used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste but is recycled in some manner that meets the requirements under Section 009 of this chapter;

002.03 Scrap metal that is not excluded under Chapter 2, 008.14;

002.04 Fuels produced from the refining of oil-bearing hazardous wastes along with normal process streams at a petroleum refining facility if such wastes result from normal petroleum refining, production, and transportation practices (this exemption does not apply to fuels produced from oil recovered from oil-bearing hazardous waste, where such recovered oil is already excluded under Chapter 2, 008.12);

002.05 Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production, or transportation practices, or produced from oil reclaimed from such hazardous wastes, where such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a process that does not use distillation or does not produce products from crude oil so long as the resulting fuel meets the used

oil specification under Section 010.01E of this Chapter and so long as no other hazardous wastes are used to produce the hazardous waste fuel.

002.06 Hazardous waste fuel produced from oil-bearing hazardous waste from petroleum refining, production, and transportation practices, where such hazardous wastes are reintroduced into a refining process after a point at which contaminants are removed so long as the fuel meets the used oil fuel specification under Section 010.01E of this Chapter.

002.07 Oil reclaimed from oil-bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining, production, and transportation practices, which reclaimed oil is burned as a fuel without reintroduction to a refining process, so long as the reclaimed oil meets the used oil fuel specification under Section 010.01E of this Chapter.

003 The following recyclable materials are regulated under Sections 007 through 012 of this Chapter and all applicable provisions in Chapters 12 through 15:

003.01 A recyclable material used in a manner constituting disposal;

003.02 Hazardous wastes burned for energy recovery in boilers and industrial furnaces that are not regulated as incinerators under Chapters 21 or 22;

003.03 Used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste and is burned for energy recovery in boilers and industrial furnaces that are not regulated under Chapters 21 or 22;

003.04 Recyclable materials from which precious metals are reclaimed; and

003.05 Spent lead-acid batteries that are being reclaimed.

004 Generators and transporters of recyclable materials are subject to the applicable requirements of Chapters 9 (Small Quantity Generators), 10 (Large Quantity Generators) and 11 (Transporters) and the notification requirements of Chapter 4 except as provided in Sections 002 and 003 of this Chapter.

005 Owners and operators of facilities that store recyclable materials before they are recycled are regulated under all applicable provisions of Chapters 12 through 15, Chapter 20, Sections 001 through 012 and Sections 019 through 020 of Chapters 21 and 22, and the notification requirements of Chapter 4 except as provided in Sections 002 and 003 of this Chapter. The recycling process itself is exempt from regulation except as provided in Section 005.01 of this Chapter.

005.01 Owners or operators of facilities subject to RCRA permitting requirements with hazardous waste management units that recycle hazardous wastes are subject to the requirements of Sections 019 and 020 of Chapters 21 or 22.

006 Owners or operators of facilities that recycle recyclable materials without storing them before they are recycled are subject to the following requirements, except as provided in Sections 002 and 003 of this Chapter:

006.01 Notification requirements of Chapter 4;

006.02 Requirements dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies 40 CFR 265.71 and 265.72, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, 005 ; and

006.03 Section 005.01 of this Chapter.

007 Recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal.

007.01 Applicability.

007.01A The regulations of Section 007 of this Chapter apply to recyclable materials that are applied to or placed on the land:

007.01A1 Without mixing with any other substance(s); or

007.01A2 After mixing or combination with any other substance(s). These materials will be referred to as "materials used in a manner that constitutes disposal."

007.01B Products produced for the general public's use that are used in a manner that constitutes disposal and that contain recyclable materials are not presently subject to regulation if the recyclable materials have undergone a chemical reaction in the course of producing the products so as to become inseparable by physical means and if such products meet the applicable treatment standards in Chapter 20, Sections 009 through 013, (or applicable prohibition levels in 40 CFR 268.32 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 20, or Section 3004(d) of the Federal Act, where no treatment standards have been established) for each recyclable material (i. e. hazardous waste) that they contain.

007.01C Anti-skid/deicing uses of slags, which are generated from high temperature metals recovery (HTMR) processing of hazardous waste K061, K062, and F006, in a manner constituting disposal are not covered by the exemption in Section 007.01B of this Chapter and remain subject to regulation.

007.01D Fertilizers that contain recyclable materials are not subject to regulation provided that:

007.01D1 They are zinc fertilizers excluded from the definition of solid waste according to Chapter 2, Section 008.21; or

007.01D2 They meet the applicable treatment standards in Chapter 20 of this Title for each hazardous waste that they contain.

007.02 Generators and transporters of materials that are used in a manner that constitutes disposal are subject to the applicable requirements of Chapters 9, 10, and 11 and the notification requirements of Chapter 4.

007.03 Owners or operators of facilities that store recyclable materials that are to be used in a manner that constitutes disposal, but who are not the ultimate users of the materials, are regulated under all applicable provisions of Chapters 12 through 15 (Permitting), 21 (Permitted Facilities) or 22 (Interim Status Facilities) and the notification requirement under Chapter 4.

007.04 Standards applicable to users of materials that are used in a manner that constitutes disposal.

007.04A Owners or operators of facilities that use recyclable materials in a manner that constitutes disposal are regulated under all

applicable provisions of Chapters 12 through 15, 20, 21 and 22 and the notification requirement under Chapter 4. (These requirements do not apply to products which contain these recyclable materials under the provisions of Section 007.01B of this Chapter.)

007.04B The use of waste or used oil or other material, which is contaminated with dioxin or any other hazardous waste (other than a waste identified solely on the basis of ignitability), for dust suppression or road treatment is prohibited.

007.04C The use of used oil as a dust suppressant is prohibited.

008 Hazardous waste burned in boilers and industrial furnaces.

008.01 Applicability.

008.01A The regulations of Sections 008 of this Chapter apply to hazardous waste burned or processed in a boiler or industrial furnace (as defined in Chapter 1), irrespective of the purpose of burning or processing, except as provided in Sections 008.01B and 008.01C of this Chapter. In Section 008 of this Chapter, the term "burn" means burning for energy recovery or destruction, or processing for materials recovery or as an ingredient. The emission standards of this Section apply to facilities operating under interim status or under a RCRA operating permit.

008.01B The following hazardous wastes and facilities are not subject to regulation in Section 008 of this Chapter:

008.01B1 Used oil burned for energy recovery that is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010. Such used oil is subject to regulation under Section ~~009~~ 010 of this Chapter, rather than this Section;

008.01B2 Gas recovered from hazardous or solid waste landfills when such gas is burned for energy recovery;

008.01B3 Hazardous wastes that are exempt from regulation under Chapter 2, Sections 008 through 013, and Sections 002.04 through 002.07 of this Chapter, and hazardous wastes that are subject to special requirements for conditionally exempt small quantity generators under Chapter 8 of this Title; and

008.01B4 Coke ovens, if the only hazardous waste burned is DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste No. K087, decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.

008.01C The applicability and conditions of 40 CFR 266.100(b) and (d) through(h), pertaining to owners and operators, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

008.02 Management prior to burning.

008.02A Generators of hazardous waste that is burned in a boiler or industrial furnace are subject to Chapters 9 and 10.

008.02B Transporters of hazardous waste that is burned in a boiler or industrial furnace are subject to Chapter 11.

008.02C The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 266.101(c), pertaining to owners and operators of storage facilities, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

008.03 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 266.102 through 266.112 and all of Part 266 Appendices are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

009 Used Oil Management. Used oil that is recycled includes any used oil which is reused, following its original use, for any purpose (including the purpose for which the oil was originally used). Such term includes, but is not limited to, oil which is re-refined, reclaimed, burned for energy recovery, or reprocessed.

009.01 Materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil. Except as provided in Section 009.02 of this chapter, materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil from which the used oil has been properly drained or removed to the extent possible such that no visible signs of free-flowing oil remain in or on the material:

009.01A Are not used oil and are not subject to this chapter, and

009.01B If applicable, are subject to the hazardous waste regulations of this Title.

009.02 Materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil that are burned for energy recovery are subject to regulation as used oil under this chapter.

009.03 Used oil drained or removed from materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil is subject to regulation as used oil under this chapter.

009.04 Used oil storage requirements for used oil generators.

009.04A Containers and aboveground tanks used to store used oil at generator facilities must be:

009.04A1 In good condition (no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration); and

009.04A2 Not leaking (no visible leaks).

009.04A3 For containers and aboveground tanks with a volume of 25 gallons or greater, they must be labeled or marked clearly with the words “Used Oil.”

010 Used oil burned for energy recovery.

010.01 Applicability.

010.01A The regulations of Section 010 of this Chapter apply to used oil that is burned for energy recovery in any boiler or industrial furnace that is not regulated under Chapters 21 or 22 except as provided by Sections 010.01C and 010.01E of this Chapter. Such used oil

is termed "used oil fuel." Used oil fuel includes any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment.

010.01B "Used oil" is defined in Chapter 1.

010.01C Except as provided by Section 010.01D of this Chapter, used oil that is mixed with hazardous waste and burned for energy recovery is subject to regulation as hazardous waste fuel under Section 008 of this Chapter. Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm of total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 016. Persons may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste (for example, by showing that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in Appendix I).

010.01D Used oil burned for energy recovery is subject to regulation under Section 010 of this Chapter herein rather than as hazardous waste fuel under Section 008 of this Chapter if it is a hazardous waste solely because it:

010.01D1 Exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010, provided that it is not mixed with a hazardous waste; or

010.01D2 Contains hazardous waste generated only by a person subject to the special requirements for conditionally exempt small quantity generators under Chapter 8.

010.01E Except as provided by Section 010.01C of this Chapter, used oil burned for energy recovery, and any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment, is subject to regulation under Section 010 of this Chapter, unless it is shown not to exceed any of the allowable levels of the constituents and properties in the specification shown in the following table. Used oil fuel that meets the specification is subject only to the analysis and recordkeeping requirements under Sections 010.04B1 and 010.04B6. Used oil fuel that exceeds any specification level is termed "off-specification used oil fuel."

USED OIL EXCEEDING ANY SPECIFICATION LEVEL IS SUBJECT TO SECTION 010 OF THIS CHAPTER WHEN BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY[a]

Constituent/Property	Allowable Level
Arsenic.....	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium.....	2 ppm maximum
Chromium.....	10 ppm maximum
Lead.....	100 ppm maximum
Flash Point.....	100° F minimum
Total Halogens	4,000 ppm maximum[b]

[a]The specification does not apply to used oil fuel mixed with a hazardous waste other than conditionally exempt small quantity generator hazardous waste.
[b]Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under Section 010.01C of this Chapter. Such used oil is subject to Section 008 of this Chapter rather than Section 010 of this Chapter, when burned for energy recovery unless the presumption of mixing can be successfully rebutted.

010.02 Prohibitions.

010.02A A person may market off-specification used oil for energy recovery only:

010.02A1 To burners or other marketers who have notified DEQ, EPA or an authorized state for the same purpose, of their used oil management activities stating the location and general description of such activities, and who have a DEQ/EPA identification number or identification number issued by EPA or an authorized state for the same purpose; and

010.02A2 To burners who burn the used oil in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in Section 010.02B of this Chapter.

010.02B Off-specification used oil may be burned for energy recovery in only the following devices:

010.02B1 Industrial furnaces identified in Chapter 1, and

010.02B2 Boilers as defined in Chapter 1, that are identified as follows:

010.02B2(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;

010.02B2(b) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, or heated or cooled air or other gases or fluids for sale; or

010.02B2(c) Used oil-fired space heaters provided that the heater burns only used oil that the owner or operator generates or used oil received from do-it-yourself oil changers who generate used oil as household waste; the heater is designed to have a maximum capacity of not more than 0.5 million Btu per hour; and the combustion gases from the heater are vented to the ambient air in compliance with Title 129.

010.03 Standards applicable to generators of used oil burned for energy recovery.

010.03A Except as provided in Sections 010.03B and 010.03C of this Chapter, generators of used oil are not subject to Section 010 of this Chapter.

010.03B Generators who market used oil directly to a burner are subject to Section 010.04 of this Chapter.

010.03C Generators who burn used oil are subject to Section 010.05 of this Chapter.

010.04 Standards applicable to marketers of used oil burned for energy recovery.

010.04A Persons who market used oil fuel are termed "marketers." Except as provided below, marketers include generators who market used oil

fuel directly to a burner, persons who receive used oil from generators and produce, process, or blend used oil fuel from these used oils (including persons sending blended or processed used oil to brokers or other intermediaries), and persons who distribute but do not process or blend used oil fuel. The following persons are not marketers subject to Section 010 of this Chapter.

010.04A1 Used oil generators, and collectors who transport used oil received only from generators, unless the generator or collector markets the used oil directly to a person who burns it for energy recovery. However, persons who burn some used oil fuel for purposes of processing or other treatment to produce used oil fuel for marketing are considered to be burning incidentally to processing. Thus, generators and collectors who market to such incidental burners are not marketers subject to Section 010 of this Chapter; and

010.04A2 Persons who market only used oil fuel that meets the specification under Section 010.01E of this Chapter and who are not the first person to claim the oil meets the specification (i.e., marketers who do not receive used oil from generators or initial transporters and marketers who neither receive nor market off-specification used oil fuel).

010.04B Marketers are subject to the following requirements:

010.04B1 Analysis of used oil fuel. Used oil fuel is subject to regulation under Section 010 of this Chapter, unless the marketer obtains analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specification provided under Section 010.01E of this Chapter.

010.04B2 Prohibitions. The prohibitions under Section 010.02A of this Chapter;

010.04B3 Notification. Notification to DEQ stating the location and general description of used oil management activities. Even if a marketer has previously notified of hazardous waste management activities and obtained a DEQ/EPA Identification Number, the marketer must renotify to identify used oil management activities;

010.04B4 Invoice system. When a marketer initiates a shipment of off-specification used oil, the marketer must prepare and send the receiving facility an invoice containing the following information:

010.04B4(a) An invoice number;

010.04B4(b) The marketer's DEQ/EPA identification number and the DEQ/EPA identification number, or identification number issued by EPA or an authorized state for the same purpose, of the receiving facility;

010.04B4(c) The names and addresses of the shipping and receiving facilities;

010.04B4(d) The quantity of off-specification used oil to be delivered;

010.04B4(e) The date(s) of shipment or delivery; and

010.04B4(f) The following statement: "This used oil is subject to DEQ regulation under Title 128, Chapter 7."

010.04B5 Required notices.

010.04B5(a) Before a marketer initiates the first shipment of off-specification used oil to a burner or other marketer, the marketer must obtain a one-time written and signed notice from the burner or other marketer certifying that the burner or other marketer has notified DEQ, another authorized state or EPA stating the location and general description of used oil management activities, and if the recipient is a burner, the burner will burn the off-specification used oil only in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in Section 010.02B of this Chapter, or as identified in an equivalent regulation of EPA or an authorized state.

010.4B5(b) Before a marketer accepts the first shipment of off-specification used oil from another marketer subject to the requirements of Section 010.04 of this Chapter, the marketer must provide the other marketer with a one-time written and signed notice certifying that the marketer has notified DEQ of his used oil management activities; and

010.04B6 Recordkeeping. Used oil fuel that meets the specification.

010.04B6(a) A marketer who first claims under Section 010.04B1 specification must keep copies of analysis (or other information used to make the determination) of used oil for three years. Such marketers must also record in an operating log and keep for three years information on each shipment of used oil fuel that meets the specification. Such information shall include the name and address of the facility receiving the shipment, the quantity of used oil fuel delivered, the date of shipment or delivery, and a cross-reference to the record of used oil analysis required herein. Such used oil fuel is not subject to further regulation, unless it is subsequently mixed with hazardous waste or unless it is mixed with used oil so that it no longer meets the specification.

010.04B6(b) Off-specification used oil fuel. A marketer who receives or initiates an invoice under the requirements of Section 010.04 of this Chapter, must keep a copy of each invoice for three years from the date the invoice is received or prepared. In addition, a marketer must keep a copy of each certification notice received or sent for three years from the date of last engaging in an off-specification used oil fuel marketing transaction with the person who sends or receives the certification notice.

010.05 Standards applicable to burners of used oil burned for energy recovery. Owners and operators of facilities that burn used oil fuel are "burners" and are subject to the following requirements:

010.05A Prohibition. The prohibition under Section 010.02B of this Chapter.

010.05B Notification. Burners of off-specification used oil fuel, and burners of used oil fuel who are the first to claim that the oil meets the specification provided under Section 010.01E of this Chapter, except burners who burn specification oil that they generate, must notify DEQ stating the location and general description of used oil management activities. Burners of used oil fuel that meets the specification who receive such oil from a marketer that previously notified DEQ, EPA or an authorized state are not required to notify. Owners and operators of used oil-fired space heaters that burn used oil fuel under the provisions of Section 010.02B2 are exempt from this notification requirement. Even if a burner has previously notified DEQ or EPA of hazardous waste management activities and obtained an identification number, the burner must renotify to identify used oil management activities.

010.05C Required Notices. Before a burner accepts the first shipment of off-specification used oil fuel from a marketer, the burner must provide the marketer a one-time written and signed notice certifying that:

010.05C1 The burner has notified DEQ stating the location and general description of used oil management activities; and

010.05C2 The burner will burn the used oil only in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in Section 010.02B of this Chapter.

010.05D Used oil fuel analysis.

010.05D1 Used oil fuel burned by the generator is subject to regulation under Section 010 of this Chapter, unless the burner obtains analysis (or other information) documenting that the used oil meets the specification provided under Section 010.01E of this Chapter.

010.05D2 Burners who treat off-specification used oil fuel by processing, blending, or other treatment to meet the specification provided under Section 010.01E of this Chapter must obtain analyses (or other information) documenting that the used oil meets the specification.

010.05E Recordkeeping. A burner who receives an invoice under the requirements of Section 010.05 of this Chapter, must keep a copy of each invoice for three years from the date the invoice is received. Burners must also keep for three years copies of analyses of used oil fuel as may be required by Section 010.05D of this Chapter. In addition, the burner must keep a copy of each certification notice sent to a marketer for three years from the date of last receiving off-specification used oil from that marketer.

011 Recyclable materials utilized for precious metal recovery.

011.01 Applicability and scope. The regulations of Section 010 of this Chapter, apply to recyclable materials that are reclaimed to recover

economically significant amounts of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of these.

011.02 Persons who generate, transport, or store recyclable materials that are regulated in Section 011 of this Chapter are subject to the following requirements:

011.02A Notification requirements under Chapter 4; and

011.02B Applicable requirements of the manifest system in Chapters 9, 10, 11, or 15.

011.03 Persons who store recycled materials that are regulated under Section 011 of this Chapter, must keep the following records to document that they are not accumulating these materials speculatively (as defined in Chapter 2, 002):

011.03A Records showing the volume of these materials stored at the beginning of the calendar year;

011.03B The amount of these materials generated or received during the calendar year; and

011.03C The amount of materials remaining at the end of the calendar year.

011.04 Recyclable materials that are regulated in Section 011 of this Chapter that are accumulated speculatively are subject to all applicable provisions of Chapters 4, 9 through 19, 21 and 22.

012 Spent lead-acid batteries being reclaimed.

012.01 Are spent lead-acid batteries exempt from hazardous waste management requirements? If you generate, collect, transport, store, or regenerate lead-acid batteries for reclamation purposes, you may be exempt from certain hazardous waste management requirements. Use the following table to determine which requirements apply to you. Alternatively, you may choose to manage your spent lead-acid batteries under the “Universal Waste” provisions under Chapter 25.

If your batteries * * *	And if you * * *	Then you * * *	And you * * *

(1) Will be reclaimed through regeneration (such as by electrolyte replacement).		are exempt from Chapter 4 (except for Section 002), Chapter 7, Sections 007 through 013, Chapter 9 (except Sections 002 through 004), Chapter 10 (except Sections 001.01 through 001.05), Chapters 11 through 23, and 26.	are subject to Chapters 2, 3, and 4, Section 002, Chapter 7, Section 001 through 006.03, Chapter 8 (if applicable), Chapter 9 (if applicable), Sections 002 through 004, and Chapter 10 (if applicable), Sections 001.01 through 001.05.
If your batteries * * *	And if you * * *	Then you * * *	And you * * *
(2) Will be reclaimed other than through regeneration.	generate, collect, and/or transport these batteries.	are exempt from Chapter 4 (except for Section 002), Chapter 7, Sections 007 through 013, Chapter 9 (except Sections 002 through 004), Chapter 10 (except Sections 001.01 through 001.05), Chapters 11 through 19, 21 through 23, and 26.	are subject to Chapters 2, 3, and 4, Section 002, Chapter 7, Section 001 through 006.03, Chapter 8 (if applicable), Chapter 9 (if applicable), Sections 002 through 004, and Chapter 10 (if applicable), Sections 001.01 through 001.05, and applicable provisions under Chapter 20.
(3) Will be reclaimed other than through regeneration.	store these batteries but you aren’t the reclaimer.	are exempt from Chapter 4 (except for Section 002), Chapter 7, Sections 007 through 013, Chapter 9 (except Sections 002 through 004), Chapter 10 (except Sections 001.01 through 001.05), Chapters 11 through 19, 21 through 23, and 26.	are subject to Chapters 2, 3, and 4, Section 002, Chapter 7, Section 001 through 006.03, Chapter 8 (if applicable), Chapter 9 (if applicable), Sections 002 through 004, and Chapter 10 (if applicable),

			Sections 001.01 through 001.05, and applicable provisions under Chapter 20.
If your batteries * * *	And if you * * *	Then you * * *	And you * * *
(4) Will be reclaimed other than through regeneration.	store these batteries before you reclaim them.	must comply with Chapter 7, Sections 002 and 003 and as appropriate other regulatory provisions described in those Sections.	are subject to Chapters 2, 3, and 4, Section 002, Chapter 7, Section 001 through 006.03, Chapter 8 (if applicable), Chapter 9 (if applicable), Sections 002 through 004, and Chapter 10 (if applicable), Sections 001.01 through 001.05, and applicable provisions under Chapter 20.
(5) Will be reclaimed other than through regeneration.	don't store these batteries before you reclaim them.	are exempt from Chapter 4 (except for Section 002), Chapter 7, Sections 007 through 013, Chapter 9 (except Sections 002 through 004), Chapter 10 (except Sections 001.01 through 001.05), Chapters 11 through 19, 21 through 23, and 26.	are subject to Chapters 2, 3, and 4, Section 002, Chapter 7, Section 001 through 006.03, Chapter 8 (if applicable), Chapter 9 (if applicable), Sections 002 through 004, and Chapter 10 (if applicable), Sections 001.01 through 001.05, and applicable provisions under Chapter 20.

012.02 If I store spent lead-acid batteries before I reclaim them but not through regeneration, which requirements apply? The requirements of Section 012.02 apply to you if you store spent lead-acid batteries before you reclaim them, but you don't reclaim then through regeneration. The requirements are slightly different depending on your RCRA permit status.

012.02A For Interim Status Facilities, you must comply with:

012.02A1 Notification requirements under Chapter 4, Section 003.

012.02A2 All applicable provisions in Chapter 22, Section 001 of this Title.

012.02A3 All applicable provisions in subpart B of part 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Section 002 of this Title except 265.13 (waste analysis).

012.02A4 All applicable provisions in Chapters 17 and 18 of this Title.

012.02A5 All applicable provisions in subpart E of part 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Section 005 of this Title except 265.71 and 265.72 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies).

012.02A6 All applicable provisions in subparts F through L of part 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Sections 006 through 012 of this Title.

012.02A7 All applicable provisions in Chapters 12 through 15 of this Title.

012.02B For Permitted Facilities.

012.02B1 Notification requirements under Chapter 4, Section 003 of this Title.

012.02B2 All applicable provisions in Chapter 21, Section 001 through 001.05 of this Title.

012.02B3 All applicable provisions in subpart B of part 264, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, Section 002 of this Title (but not 264.13 (waste analysis)).

012.02B4 All applicable provisions in Chapters 17 and 18 of this Title.

012.02B5 All applicable provisions in subpart E of part 264, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, Section 005 of this Title (but not 264.71 or 264.72 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies).

012.02B6 All applicable provisions in subparts F through L of part 264, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, Sections 006 through 012 of this Title.

012.02B7 All applicable provisions in Chapter 12 through 15 of this Title.

013 Conditional exemption for low-level mixed waste storage, treatment, transportation and disposal.

013.01 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart N, 266.210 through 266.360, pertaining to the conditional exemption for low-level mixed waste storage, treatment, transportation and disposal, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 7,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 8 - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES GENERATED BY CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS

001 A generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator in a calendar month if no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste are generated in that month.

002 Except for those wastes exceeding the exclusion level (as identified in Section 005 of this Chapter) and wastes destined to be burned for energy recovery (as identified in Section 006.03G of this Chapter), a conditionally exempt small quantity generator's hazardous wastes are not subject to regulation under this Title, provided the generator complies with the requirements of Sections 006 and 007 of this Chapter.

003 When making the quantity determinations of this Title, the generator must include all hazardous waste that it generates, except hazardous waste that:

003.01 Is exempt from regulation under Chapter 2, Sections 010 through 013, 015.01, 016, or Chapter 7, Section 002; or

003.02 Is managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in Chapter 1; or

003.03 Is recycled, without prior storage or accumulation, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under Chapter 7, Section 006; or

003.04 Is used oil managed under the requirements of Chapter 7, Section 002.02; or

003.05 Is spent lead-acid batteries managed under the requirements of Chapter 7, Section 012; or

003.06 Is universal waste managed under Chapter 25.

004 In determining the quantity of hazardous waste generated, a generator need not include:

004.01 Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site storage as long as it was counted once; or

004.02 Hazardous waste produced by on-site treatment (including reclamation) of the generator's hazardous waste, so long as the hazardous waste that is treated was counted once; or

004.03 Spent materials that are generated, reclaimed, and subsequently reused on-site, so long as such spent materials have been counted once.

005 If a generator generates acute hazardous waste in a calendar month, in quantities greater than set forth below, all quantities of that acute hazardous waste are subject to full regulation under Chapter 10 and the notification requirements of Chapter 4.

005.01 A total of one kilogram of acute hazardous wastes listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 016 and

005.02 A total of 100 kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous wastes listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 016.

006 In order for hazardous waste and acute hazardous waste generated by a conditionally exempt small quantity generator to be excluded from regulation under Chapters 9 and 10, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

006.01 The hazardous waste determination requirement in Chapter 4, 002.

006.02 The conditionally exempt small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste and acute hazardous waste on-site. If the generator accumulates, at any time, more than a total of 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste, or acute hazardous waste in quantities greater than those set forth in 005.01 or 005.02 of this Chapter, all of those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation under Chapter 9 (or Chapter 10 for acute hazardous waste), and the notification requirements of Chapter 4. The time period of Chapter 9, 007.03 or Chapter 10, 004.01 begins when the accumulated wastes exceed the applicable exclusion limit.

006.03 A conditionally exempt small quantity generator may either treat or dispose of their excluded hazardous waste in an on-site facility, or ensure delivery to an off-site storage, treatment, or disposal facility, either of which, if located in the U.S., is:

006.03A Permitted under Chapters 12 through 15 or by the EPA or a state other than Nebraska with a hazardous waste management program approved by EPA; or,

006.03B Authorized to operate with interim status under Chapter 12, 003 or by the EPA or a state other than Nebraska with a hazardous waste management program approved by EPA; or,

006.03C Permitted, licensed or registered by DEQ to manage municipal solid waste and, if managed in a municipal solid waste landfill, the landfill is subject to Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, if located in Nebraska, or 40 CFR Part 258 (pertaining to RCRA Subtitle D Landfills) if located outside of Nebraska or,

006.03D Permitted, licensed or registered by DEQ to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if managed in a non-municipal nonhazardous waste disposal unit, is subject to the requirements in 40 CFR 257.5 through 257.30 if located outside of Nebraska*; or

006.03E A facility which:

006.03E1 Beneficially uses or re-uses, or legitimately recycles or reclaims its wastes; or

006.03E2 Treats its waste prior to beneficial use or re-use, or legitimate recycling or reclamation.

006.03F For universal waste managed under Chapter 25, a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to the requirements of Chapter 25.

006.03G If a conditionally exempt small quantity generator's hazardous waste is mixed with used oil, the mixture is subject to Chapter 7, 010 if it is destined to be burned for energy recovery. Any material produced from such a mixture by processing, blending, or other treatment, is also so regulated if it is destined to be burned for energy recovery.

007 Hazardous waste subject to the reduced requirements of this Chapter may be mixed with non-hazardous waste and remain subject to these reduced requirements even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limitations identified in this Chapter, unless the mixture meets any of the characteristics of hazardous wastes identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

008 If a person mixes a solid waste with a hazardous waste that exceeds a quantity exclusion level of this Chapter, the mixture is subject to Chapters 9 or 10.

*Note: Pursuant to Title 132, hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators may not be disposed in non-municipal, nonhazardous landfills located in Nebraska.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 8,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 9 - REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

001 Applicability.

001.01 A small quantity generator is one who generates in a calendar month a total quantity of hazardous waste greater than 100 kilograms and less than 1,000 kilograms. Small quantity generators are subject to this Chapter.

001.02 A generator who treats, stores or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must comply with Chapter 4, 002 through 004, 005.03C, 005.04, and 005.05, Sections 007.03 and 007.04 of this Chapter, and, if applicable, Chapter 10, 007. A generator who treats, stores, or disposes hazardous waste onsite must also comply with all other applicable chapters of this Title.

002 When making the quantity determinations of this Title, the generator must include all hazardous waste that it generates, except hazardous waste that:

002.01 Is exempt from regulation under Chapter 2, Sections 010 through 013, 015.01, 016, or Chapter 7, Section 002; or

002.02 Is managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in Chapter 1; or

002.03 Is recycled, without prior storage or accumulation, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under Chapter 7, Section 006; or

002.04 Is used oil managed under the requirements of Chapter 7, Section 002.02; or

002.05 Is spent lead-acid batteries managed under the requirements of Chapter 7, Section 012; or

002.06 Is universal waste managed under Chapter 25.

003 In determining the quantity of hazardous waste generated, a generator need not include:

003.01 Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site storage as long as it is counted once; or

003.02 Hazardous waste produced by on-site treatment (including reclamation) of hazardous waste, so long as the hazardous waste that is treated was counted once; or

003.03 Spent materials that are generated, reclaimed, and subsequently reused on-site, so long as such spent materials have been counted once.

004 If a small quantity generator generates acute hazardous waste in a calendar month, in quantities greater than set forth below, all quantities of that acute hazardous waste are subject to full regulation under Chapter 10 and the notification requirements of Chapter 4.

004.01 A total of one kilogram of acute hazardous wastes listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 016.

004.02 A total of 100 kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 016.

005 The small quantity generator may accumulate acute hazardous waste on-site. If he accumulates at any time acute hazardous waste in quantities greater than those set forth in 004.01 or 004.02 of this Chapter, all of those accumulated acute hazardous wastes are subject to regulation under Chapter 10 and the notification requirements of Chapter 4. The time period of Chapter 10, 004.01 for accumulation of wastes on-site, begins when the accumulated wastes exceed the exclusion limit.

006 A small quantity generator who generates and accumulates acute hazardous waste in a calendar month in quantities no greater than those specified in 004.01 and 004.02 of this Chapter is subject to the requirements of Chapter 8, 006.03 for all quantities of that acute hazardous waste.

007 A small quantity generator shall comply with the following regarding their hazardous waste (except as provided otherwise by Sections 004 and 005 of this Chapter).

007.01 Chapter 4, 002 - Hazardous Waste Determination.

007.02 Chapter 4, 003 through 004 - DEQ/EPA Identification Number.

007.03 A small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 180 days or less (or for 270 days if the generator must transport the waste, or offer that waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more) without a permit or without having interim status provided that:

007.03A The quantity of waste never exceeds 6,000 kilograms and;

007.03B The generator complies with the tank requirements of Section 009 of this Chapter and;

007.03C The generator complies with the container requirements of Section 004.01A of Chapter 10, except Section 004.01A6 and;

007.03D The generator complies with the dating and labeling requirements of Sections 004.01F and 004.01G of Chapter 10 and;

007.03E The generator complies with the requirements of Chapter 16 except Section 002.01A and;

007.03F The generator complies with the requirements of Chapter 17 and;

007.03G The generator complies with the requirements of Section 005.01E of Chapter 20.

007.04 Satellite accumulation.

007.04A A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste, or one quart of acute hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 015,

in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate, which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with Section 007.03 of this Chapter provided the generator:

007.04A1 Complies with Sections 004.01A1 and 004.01A2 of Chapter 10 and Chapter 16, 002.01C and

007.04A2 Marks the containers with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the contents of the containers.

007.04B A generator who accumulates either hazardous waste or acute hazardous waste in excess of the amounts listed in Section 007.04A of this Chapter at or near any point of generation must, with respect to that amount of excess waste, comply within three days with Section 004.01 of Chapter 10 or other applicable provisions of this Chapter. During the three day period the generator must continue to comply with Sections 007.04A1 and 007.04A2 of this Chapter. The generator must mark the container holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.

007.05 40 CFR Part 262 Subparts E and F, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 10, 006 - International Shipments, except that 262.56(a)(5) need not be complied with.

007.06 The Manifest System. The generator must comply with the manifest requirements of Chapter 10, 002 and 004.06, except if the waste is reclaimed under a contractual agreement pursuant to which:

007.06A The type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the agreement.

007.06B The vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to deliver regenerated material back to the small quantity generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and

007.06C The small quantity generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

007.07 Furnish additional reports, and exception reports in accordance with Chapter 4.

007.08 At all times there must be at least one employee either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in Section 007.11 of this Chapter. This employee is the emergency coordinator.

007.09 The small quantity generator must post the following information next to the telephone:

007.09A The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator;

007.09B Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and

007.09C The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.

007.10 The small quantity generator must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;

007.11 The emergency coordinator or the coordinator's designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. The applicable responses are as follows:

007.11A In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it using a fire extinguisher;

007.11B In the event of a spill, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible, and as soon as is practicable, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil;

007.11C In the event of a fire, explosion, or other release which could threaten human health outside the facility or when the small quantity generator has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the small quantity generator must immediately notify the National Response Center. The report must include the following information:

007.11C1 The name, address, and DEQ/EPA Identification Number of the small quantity generator;

007.11C2 Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire);

007.11C3 Quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident;

007.11C4 Extent of injuries, if any; and

007.11C5 Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if any.

007.12 Pre-transport Requirements.

007.12A Package the waste in accordance with the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations on packaging hazardous materials under 49 CFR Parts 173, 178, and 179.

007.12B Label each package in accordance with the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172;

007.12C Mark each package in accordance with the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172;

007.12D Mark each container of 119 gallons or less used in such transportation with the following words and information displayed in accordance with requirements of 49 CFR 172.304: "Hazardous Waste - Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U. S.

Environmental Protection Agency. Generator's Name and Address_____.
Generator's EPA Identification Number_____.
Manifest tracking Number _____"; and

007.12E Placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to Department of Transportation regulations for hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F.

008 A small quantity generator who accumulates hazardous waste in quantities exceeding 6,000 kilograms or accumulates hazardous waste for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the generator must transport the waste, or offer the waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more) is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of Chapters 12 through 15 and Chapters 21 or 22 unless the generator has been granted an extension to the 180-day (or 270 day, if applicable) period. Such extension may be granted by the Director if hazardous wastes must remain on-site for longer than 180-days (or 270 days if applicable) due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. An extension of up to 30 days may be granted at the discretion of the Director on a case-by-case basis.

009 Small quantity generators that accumulate hazardous waste in tanks must:

009.01 Comply with the following general operating requirements:

009.01A Treatment or storage of hazardous waste in tanks must comply with Chapter 16, 002.02.

009.01B Hazardous wastes or treatment reagents must not be placed in a tank if they could cause the tank or its inner liner to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life.

009.01C Uncovered tanks must be operated to ensure at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of freeboard, unless the tank is equipped with a containment structure (e.g., dike or trench), a drainage control system, or a diversion structure (e.g., standby tank) with a capacity that equals or exceeds the volume of the top 60 centimeters (2 feet) of the tank.

009.01D Where hazardous waste is continuously fed into a tank, the tank must be equipped with a means to stop this inflow (e.g., waste feed cutoff system or by-pass system to a stand-by tank).

009.01E Remedy any deterioration or malfunction found.

009.02 Inspect where present:

009.02A Discharge control equipment (e.g., waste feed cutoff systems, by-pass systems, and drainage systems) at least once each operating day, to ensure that it is in good working order.

009.02B Data gathered from monitoring equipment and leak detection equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges, and monitoring wells) at least once each operating day to ensure that the tank system is being operated according to its design.

009.02C The level of waste in uncovered tanks at least once each operating day to ensure compliance with Section 009.01C of this Chapter.

009.02D The construction materials of the tank at least weekly to detect corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams; and

009.02E The construction materials of, and the area immediately surrounding the externally accessible portion of the tank system including discharge confinement structures (e.g., dikes) at least weekly to detect erosion or signs of releases of hazardous waste (e.g., wet spots or dead vegetation).

009.03 Upon closure of the facility, remove all hazardous waste from tanks, discharge control equipment, and discharge confinement structures. (Hazardous waste removed from the tank system is subject to the requirements of this Title.)

009.04 Comply with the following special requirements for ignitable or reactive waste:

009.04A Ignitable or reactive waste must not be placed in a tank, unless:

009.04A1 The waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in a tank so that the resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under Chapters 3, 007 and 009 and Chapter 16, 001.02 is complied with; or

009.04A2 The requirements in Chapter 16, 002.02 are complied with.

009.05 Comply with the special requirements for incompatible wastes in Chapter 16, 001.03 and 001.04.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 9,
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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 10 - REQUIREMENTS FOR LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

001 Applicability. All of the requirements of this chapter apply to large quantity generators. As specified in Chapter 8 and 9, certain provisions of this chapter apply to small quantity generators and conditionally exempt generators. A large quantity generator is a generator who generates in a calendar month 1,000 kilograms or more of hazardous waste.

001.01 If a large quantity generator, small quantity generator or conditionally exempt generator generates or accumulates acute hazardous waste in quantities greater than those set out below, all quantities of the acute hazardous waste are subject to this Chapter.

001.01A A total of one kilogram of acute hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 013, through 016.

001.01B A total of 100 kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 013 through 016.

001.02 A large quantity generator who generates and accumulates acute hazardous waste in a calendar month in quantities no greater than those specified in 001.01A and 001.01B of this Chapter is subject to the requirements of Chapter 8, 006.03 for all quantities of that acute hazardous waste.

001.03 When making the quantity determinations of this Title, the generator must include all hazardous waste that it generates, except hazardous waste that:

001.03A Is exempt from regulation under Chapter 2, Sections 010 through 013, 015.01, 016, or Chapter 7, Section 002; or

001.03B Is managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in Chapter 1; or

001.03C Is recycled, without prior storage or accumulation, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under Chapter 7, Section 006; or

001.03D Is used oil managed under the requirements of Chapter 7, Section 002.02; or

001.03E Is spent lead-acid batteries managed under the requirements of Chapter 7, Section 012; or

001.03F Is universal waste managed under Chapter 25.

001.04 In determining the quantity of hazardous waste generated, a generator need not include:

001.04A Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site storage as long as it is counted once;
001.04B Hazardous waste produced by on-site treatment (including reclamation) of hazardous waste, so long as the hazardous waste that is treated was counted once; or

001.04C Spent materials that are generated, reclaimed, and subsequently reused on-site, so long as such spent materials have been counted once.

001.05 Large quantity generators are also subject to all requirements pertaining to determinations, notifications, reporting and recordkeeping as set forth in Chapter 4.

001.06 A generator who treats, stores, or disposes hazardous waste on-site must only comply with Chapter 4, 002 through 004, 005.03C, 005.04 and 005.05 and Sections 004, 005, and, if applicable, 007 of this Chapter. A generator who treats, stores, or disposes hazardous waste onsite must also comply with all other applicable chapters of this Title.

001.07 A farmer who generates waste pesticides which are hazardous waste and complies with all of Section 007 of this Chapter, is not required to comply with other standards in this Title with respect to such pesticides.

002 Generator manifest procedures.

002.01 General Requirements

002.01A A generator who transports, or offers for transport a hazardous waste for offsite treatment, storage, or disposal, or a treatment, storage, and disposal facility who offers for transport a rejected hazardous waste load, must prepare a Manifest (OMB Control number 2050-0039) on EPA Form 8700-22, and if necessary, EPA Form 8700-22A, according to the instructions included in the Appendix to 40 CFR Part 262, which is hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

002.01A1 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart B, 262.21 through 262.21(m)(2), pertaining to manifest tracking numbers, manifest printing, and obtaining manifests, are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

002.01B The requirements of Chapter 10, 002 and 003.01D do not apply to the transport of hazardous wastes on a public or private right-of-way within or along the border of contiguous property under the control of the same person, even if such contiguous property is divided by a public or private right-of-way. Notwithstanding Chapter 11, 001, the generator or transporter must comply with the requirements for transporters set forth in Chapter 11, 006.11 in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste on a public or private right-of-way.

002.02 A generator must determine whether the generator state or the consignment state for a shipment regulates any additional wastes (beyond those regulated Federally) as hazardous wastes under these states' authorized programs. Generators also must determine whether the consignment state or generator state requires the generator to submit copies of the manifest to these states. In cases where the generator must supply copies to either the generator's state or the consignment state, the generator is

responsible for supplying legible photocopies of the manifest to these states.

002.03 The manifest shall consist of at least the number of copies which will provide the generator, each transporter, and the owner or operator of the designated facility with one copy each for their records and another copy to be returned to the generator.

002.04 The generator shall designate on the manifest one primary facility which is approved to handle waste described on the manifest. The generator may also designate on the manifest one alternate facility which is approved to handle the waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.

002.05 The generator shall completely and legibly fill out all applicable sections and certify that the information provided on the manifest is correct by placing their signature on the manifest.

002.06 The generator shall obtain the signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance on the manifest.

002.07 The generator shall retain one copy of the manifest and shall give the transporter the remaining copies.

002.08 If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated facility, or the alternate facility in accordance with Section 002.04 of this Chapter, the generator must either designate another facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste.

002.09 The generator shall maintain on file a copy of each manifest retained in accordance with Section 002.07 of this Chapter for 3 years or until a signed copy of the manifest is received from the designated storage, treatment, or disposal facility that received the waste.

002.10 The generator shall retain the signed copies of the manifests received from the owners or operators of the storage, treatment, or disposal facilities until three years after the date of shipment of the hazardous waste.

002.11 For hazardous wastes emanating from Nebraska to be shipped within the United States solely by water (bulk shipments only), the generator must send three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with Sections 002.05 and 002.06 of this Chapter to the owner or operator of the designated facility or the last water (bulk shipment) transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by water. Copies of the manifest are not required for each transporter.

002.12 For rail shipments of hazardous waste within the United States which originate at the site of generation, the generator must send at least three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with Sections 002.05 and 002.06 of this Chapter to:

002.12A The next non-rail transporter, if any; or

002.12B The designated facility if transported solely by rail; or

002.12C The last rail transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by rail.

002.13 For shipments of hazardous waste to a designated facility in an authorized State which has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, the generator must assure that the designated facility agrees to sign and return the manifest to the generator, and that any out-of-state transporter signs and forwards the manifest to the designated facility.

003 Pre-transport requirements.

003.01 Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must:

003.01A Package the waste in accordance with the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations on packaging hazardous materials under 49 CFR Parts 173, 178, and 179.

003.01B Label each package in accordance with the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172;

003.01C Mark each package in accordance with the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172;

003.01D Mark each container of 119 gallons or less used in such transportation with the following words and information displayed in accordance with requirements of 49 CFR 172.304: "Hazardous Waste - Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. Generator's Name and Address_____. Generator’s EPA Identification Number _____. Manifest Tracking Number _____"; and

003.01E Placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to Department of Transportation regulations for hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F.

004 Accumulation time.

004.01 A generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit or without having interim status, provided that:

004.01A The waste is placed in containers and the generator complies with the following:

004.01A1 If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the generator must transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition, or manage the waste in some other way that complies with the requirements of this chapter;

004.01A2 A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste;

004.01A3 A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled or stored in a manner which may rupture a container or cause it to leak;

004.01A4 The generator must inspect areas where containers are stored, at least weekly, looking for leaks and for deterioration caused by corrosion and other factors; and
004.01A5 The generator must comply with Chapter 16 pertaining to requirements for ignitable, incompatible or reactive wastes.

004.01A6 The generator must comply with Chapter 22, Sections 019 and 020, and 021 pertaining to organic air emissions.

004.01B The waste is placed in tanks and the generator complies with the applicable requirements of Chapters 16 and 26 and 40 CFR Part 265 subpart J, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Section 010, except that the generator need not comply with 40 CFR 265.197(c) and 265.200 of Subpart J.

004.01C The waste is placed on drip pads and the generator complies with Chapter 22, 018, and with the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34(a)(1)(iii), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

004.01D The waste is placed in containment buildings and the generator complies with Chapter 22, 022, and the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34(a)(1)(iv), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

004.01E If the waste is placed in tanks or containers, the generator complies with 40 CFR 265.111 and 265.114, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, 007. In addition, the generator is exempt from all other requirements in Subparts G and H of 40 CFR Part 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, 007 and 008.

004.01F The date upon which each period of accumulation begins must be clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container;

004.01G While being accumulated on-site, each container and tank must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Hazardous Waste."

004.01H The generator must comply with the requirements for owners or operators in Chapter 17 (Preparedness and Prevention), Chapter 18 (Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures), Chapter 19 (Personnel Training) and the applicable requirements in Chapter 20, 005.01E.

004.02 A generator who accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of Chapters 12 through 15, 21 and 22, unless granted an extension to the 90 day period by the Director. The extension may be granted due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances for up to 30 days on a case-by-case basis.

004.03 A generator who generates 1,000 kilograms or greater of hazardous waste per calendar month who also generates wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the RCRA hazardous waste code F006, may accumulate F006 waste on-site for more

than 90 days, but not more than 180 days without a permit or without having interim status provided that:

004.03A The generator has implemented pollution prevention practices that reduce the amount of any hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants entering F006 or otherwise released to the environment prior to its recycling;

004.03B The F006 waste is legitimately recycled through metals recovery;

004.03C No more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste is accumulated on-site at any one time; and

004.03D The F006 waste is managed in accordance with the following:

004.03D1 The F006 waste is placed:

004.03D1(a) In containers and the generator complies with the applicable requirements of subparts I, AA, BB, and CC of 40 CFR part 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Sections 009, 019, 020 and 021; and/or

004.03D1(b) In tanks and the generator complies with the applicable requirements of subparts J, AA, BB, and CC of 40 CFR part 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Sections 010, 019, 020 and 021, except 40 CFR 265.197(c) and 265.200; and/or

004.03D1(c) In containment buildings and the generator complies with subpart DD of 40 CFR part 265, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Section 022 and has placed its professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 40 CFR 265.1101 in the facilities operating record prior to operation of the unit. The owner or operator must maintain the following records at the facility:

004.03D1(c)(1) A written description of procedures to ensure that the F006 waste remains in the unit for no more than 180 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that they are consistent with the 180-day limit, and documentation that the generator is complying with the procedures; or

004.03D1(c)(2) Documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 180 days.

004.03D2 In addition, such a generator is exempt from all the requirements in subparts G and H of 40 CFR part 265, except for 265.111 and 265.114, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Sections 007 and 008.

004.03D3 The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container;

004.03D4 While being accumulated on-site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words, “Hazardous Waste;” and

004.03D5 The generator complies with the requirements for owners or operators in Chapters 17, 18, 19 and Chapter 20, Section 005.01E.

004.04 A generator who generates 1,000 kilograms or greater of hazardous waste per calendar month who also generates wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the RCRA hazardous waste code F006, and who must transport this waste, or offer this waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site metals recovery, may accumulate F006 waste on-site for more than 90 days, but not more than 270 days without a permit or without having interim status if the generator complies with the requirements of Sections 004.03A through 004.03D of this Chapter.

004.05 A generator accumulating F006 in accordance with Sections 004.03 and 004.04 of this Chapter who accumulates F006 waste on-site for more than 180 days (or more than 270 days if the generator must transport this waste, or offer this waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more), or who accumulates more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste on-site is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of Chapters 21 and 22 and the permit requirements of Chapters 12 through 15 unless the generator has been granted an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period or an exception to the 20,000 kilogram accumulation limit. Such extensions and exceptions may be granted by the Director if F006 waste remain on-site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) or if more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste must remain on-site due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. An extension of up to 30 days or an exception to the accumulation limit may be granted at the discretion of the Director on a case-by-case basis.

004.06 a generator who sends a shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility with the understanding that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste and later receives that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 40 CFR Part 264.72 or Part 265.72, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 005, and Chapter 22, 005, respectively, may accumulate the returned waste on-site in accordance with Chapter 10, 004, or Chapter 9, 007 and 008, depending on the amount of hazardous waste on-site in that calendar month. Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the generator must:

004.06A Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or

004.06B Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.

005 Satellite accumulation.

005.01 A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste, or one quart of acute hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 015, in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate, which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with Section 004.01 of this Chapter provided the generator:

005.01A Complies with Sections 004.01A1. and 004.01A2. of this Chapter and Chapter 16, 002.01C, and

005.01B Marks the containers with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the contents of the containers.

005.02 A generator who accumulates either hazardous waste or acute hazardous waste in excess of the amounts listed in Section 005.01 of this Chapter at or near any point of generation must, with respect to that amount of excess waste, comply within three days with Section 004.01 of this Chapter or other applicable provisions of this Chapter. During the three day period the generator must continue to comply with Sections 005.01A and 005.01B of this Chapter. The generator must mark the container holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.

006 International Shipments. Any person who exports hazardous waste to a foreign country or imports hazardous waste from a foreign country into the United States must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 262 Subparts E and F.

007 Farmers. Farmers disposing of waste pesticide containers or residues from their own use which are hazardous wastes are not required to comply with the standards in this Chapter, and Chapters 12 through 15 (Permitting), and 20 (Permitted Facilities), provided, they triple rinse each empty pesticide container in accordance with Chapter 2, 015.05 and dispose of the pesticide

residues on their own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 10,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 11 - REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

001 These hazardous waste transporter requirements establish standards which apply to persons transporting hazardous waste within or through the State of Nebraska if such transportation requires a manifest as specified under this Chapter and Chapters 9 (Small Quantity Generators) and 10 (Large Quantity Generators) of these regulations. Certain hazardous wastes defined as and managed as universal wastes are transported according to Title 128, Chapter 25.

002 These regulations do not apply to on-site transportation of hazardous waste by generators or by owners or operators of permitted hazardous waste management facilities.

003 A transporter shall also comply with Chapters 9 and 10, if the transporter:

003.01 Transports hazardous waste into Nebraska from outside the United States; or

003.02 Mixes hazardous wastes of different DOT shipping descriptions by placing them in a single container.

004 Prior to transporting hazardous waste, a transporter shall comply with Chapter 4, 003 through 004 notification and identification number).

005 A transporter who stores manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of Chapter 10, 003.01A for a period of ten days or less is not subject to regulation with respect to the storage of those wastes. A transporter who stores hazardous waste for more than ten days must comply with the permit requirements of Chapters 12 through 15.

006 Transporter manifest procedures.

006.01 Manifest requirement. A transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless the transporter is also provided with a manifest signed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 10, 002.

006.01A Exports. In the case of exports other than those subject to subpart H of 40 CFR Part 262, a transporter may not accept such waste from a primary exporter or other person if he knows the shipment does not conform to the EPA Acknowledgement of Consent; and unless, in addition to a manifest signed by the generator as provided in this section, the transporter shall also be provided with an EPA Acknowledgement of Consent which, except for shipments by rail, is attached to the manifest (or shipping paper for exports by water (bulk shipment)). For exports of hazardous waste subject to the requirements of subpart H of 40 CFR part 262, a transporter may not accept hazardous waste without a tracking document that includes all information required by 40 CFR 262.84.

006.02 Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter shall sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The transporter shall return a signed copy to the generator before leaving the generator's property.

006.03 The transporter must ensure that the manifest accompanies the hazardous waste. In the case of exports, the transporter must ensure that a copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent also accompanies the hazardous waste.

006.04 A transporter who delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility shall obtain the date of delivery and the hand written signature of that transporter or of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest, shall retain one copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 007 of this Chapter, and shall give the remaining copies of the manifest to the accepting transporter or designated facility.

006.05 The requirements of Sections 006.03, 006.04, and 006.06, of this Chapter do not apply to water (bulk shipment) transporters if:

006.05A The hazardous waste is delivered by water (bulk shipment) to the designated facility; and

006.05B A shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the DEQ/EPA Identification Numbers, generator certification and signatures) and, for exports, an EPA Acknowledgment of Consent accompanies the hazardous waste; and

006.05C The delivering transporter obtains the date of delivery and hand written signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on either the manifest or the shipping paper; and

006.05D The person delivering the hazardous waste to the initial water (bulk shipment) transporter obtains the date of delivery and signature of the water (bulk shipment) transporter on the manifest and forwards it to the designated facility; and

006.05E A copy of the shipping paper or manifest is retained by each water (bulk shipment) transporter in accordance with Section 007 of this Chapter.

006.06 For shipments involving rail transportation, the following requirements apply instead of Sections 006.03, 006.04 and 006.05:

006.06A When accepting hazardous waste from a non-rail transporter, the initial rail transporter must:

006.06A1 Sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste;

006.06A2 Return a signed copy of the manifest to the non-rail transporter;

006.06A3 Forward at least three copies of the manifest to:

006.06A3(a) The next non-rail transporter, if any; or

006.06A3(b) The designated facility, if the shipment is delivered to that facility by rail; or

006.06A3(c) The last rail transporter designated to handle the waste in the United States.

006.06A3(d) Retain one copy of the manifest and rail shipping paper in accordance with Section 007 of this Chapter.

006.06B Rail transporters must ensure that a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the DEQ/EPA Identification Numbers, generator certification, and signatures) and for exports, an EPA Acknowledgment of Consent, accompanies the hazardous waste at all times.

006.06C When delivering hazardous waste to the designated facility, a rail transporter must:

006.06C1 Obtain the date of delivery and hand written signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest or the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received by the facility); and

006.06C2 Retain a copy of the manifest or signed shipping paper in accordance with Section 007 of this Chapter.

006.06D When delivering hazardous waste to a non-rail transporter, a rail transporter must:

006.06D1 Obtain the date of delivery and the signature of the next non-rail transporter on the manifest; and

006.06D2 Retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 007 of this Chapter.

006.06E Before accepting hazardous waste from a rail transporter, a non-rail transporter must sign and date the manifest and provide a copy to the rail transporter.

006.07 Transporters who transport hazardous waste out of the United States must:

006.07A Sign and date the manifest in the International Shipments block to indicate the date that the shipment left the United States;

006.07B Retain one copy in accordance with Section 007.01 of this chapter.

006.07C Return a signed copy of the manifest to the generator; and

006.07D Give a copy of the manifest to a U.S. Customs official at the point of departure from the United States.

006.08 A transporter must not transport hazardous waste not properly labeled or hazardous waste containers which are leaking or appear to be damaged, since this material becomes the transporter's responsibility during transport.

006.09 The transporter shall deliver the entire quantity of hazardous waste accepted from a generator or a transporter to the designated facility listed on the manifest; or the alternate designated facility, if the hazardous waste cannot be delivered to the designated facility because an emergency

prevents delivery; or the next designated transporter; or the place outside the United States designated by the generator.

006.10 If the hazardous waste cannot be delivered in accordance with Section 006.09 of this chapter, because of an emergency condition other than rejection of the waste by the designated facility, then the transporter must contact the generator for further directions and must revise the manifest according to the generator's instructions.

006.10A If hazardous waste is rejected by the designated facility while the transporter is on the facility's premises, then the transporter must obtain the following:

006.10A1 For a partial load rejection or for regulated quantities of container residues, a copy of the original manifest that includes the facility's date and signature, and the Manifest Tracking Number of the new manifest that will accompany the shipment, and a description of the partial rejection or container residue in the discrepancy block of the original manifest. The transporter must retain a copy of this manifest in accordance with Section 007 of this chapter, and give the remaining copies of the original manifest to the rejecting designated facility. If the transporter is forwarding the rejected part of the shipment or a regulated container residue to an alternate facility or returning it to the generator, the transporter must obtain a new manifest to accompany the shipment, and the new manifest must include all of the required information in 40 CFR Part 264.72(e)(1) through (6) or (f)(1) through (6) or Part 265.72(e)(1) through (6) or (f)(1) through (6).

006.10A2 For a full load rejection that will be taken back by the transporter, a copy of the original manifest that includes the rejecting facility's signature and date attesting to the rejection, the description of the rejection in the discrepancy block of the manifest, and the name, address, phone number, and Identification Number for the alternate facility or generator to whom the shipment must be delivered. The transporter must retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 007 of this chapter, and give a copy of the manifest containing this information to the rejecting designated facility. If the original manifest is not used, then the transporter must obtain a new manifest for the shipment and comply with 40 CFR Part 264.72(e)(1) through (6), as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 005, or Part 265.72(e)(1) through (6), as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, 005.

006.11 If a transporter has a discharge of hazardous waste the transporter will comply with Chapter 23 of these regulations and all other applicable laws and regulations.

006.12 A transporter transporting hazardous waste from a small quantity generator need not comply with the requirements of this Chapter provided that:

006.12A The waste is being transported pursuant to a reclamation agreement as provided for in Chapter 9, 007.06.

006.12B The transporter records, on a log or shipping paper, the following information for each shipment:

006.12B1 The name, address, and DEQ/EPA Identification Number of the generator of the waste;
006.12B2 The quantity of waste accepted;

006.12B3 All DOT required shipping information;

006.12B4 The date the waste is accepted; and

006.12C The transporter carries this record when transporting waste to the reclamation facility; and

006.12D The transporter retains these records for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

007 Recordkeeping.

007.01 A transporter of hazardous waste must keep a copy of the manifest signed by the generator, the transporter, and the next designated transporter or the owner or operator of the designated facility for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

007.02 For shipments delivered to the designated facility by water (bulk shipment), each water (bulk shipment) transporter must retain a copy of a shipping paper containing all the information required in Section 006.05B of this Chapter, for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

007.03 For shipments of hazardous waste by rail within the United States:

007.03A The initial rail transporter must keep a copy of the manifest and shipping paper with all the information required in Section 006.06B of this Chapter, for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter; and

007.03B The final rail transporter must keep a copy of the signed manifest (or the shipping paper if signed by the designated facility in lieu of the manifest) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 12 - PERMIT REQUIRED

001 Applicability.

001.01 A permit is required for the treatment, storage, or disposal of any hazardous waste identified or listed in Chapters 2 and 3. Owners or operators of hazardous waste management units must have permits during the active life (including the closure period) of the unit.

001.02 A post-closure permit is required by owners or operators of surface impoundments, landfills, land treatment units, and waste pile units that received wastes after July 26, 1982, or that certified closure (according to 40 CFR 265.115, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, 007) after January 26, 1983, unless they demonstrate closure by removal or decontamination as provided in Section 001.08 of this Chapter, or obtain an enforceable document in lieu of a post-closure permit, as provided under Section 001.09. If a post-closure permit is required, the permit must address the applicable requirements of Chapter 21. The denial of, or failure to, obtain a permit for the active life of a facility or unit does not affect the requirement to obtain a post-closure permit.

001.03 Specific exclusions. The following persons are not required to obtain a permit under these regulations:

001.03A Small quantity generators and large quantity generators who accumulate hazardous waste on-site for less than the time periods provided in Chapter 9, 008 and in Chapter 10, 004.02, respectively;

001.03B Farmers who dispose of hazardous waste pesticides from their own use on their own land, as provided in Chapter 10, 007;

001.03C Persons who own or operate facilities solely for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste excluded from regulations by Chapter 2, 008, 009, and 011 through 013 or Chapter 8;

001.03D Owners or operators of totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in Chapter 1;

001.03E Owners or operators of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit as defined in Chapter 1;

001.03F Transporters storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of Chapter 10, 003 at a transfer facility for a period of 10 days or less; and

001.03G Persons combining absorbent material and waste in a container provided that these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container, and 40 CFR 264.17(b), 264.171, and 264.172 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 002 and 009 are complied with.

001.03H Universal waste handlers and universal waste transporters managing the wastes described in Chapter 25. These handlers are subject to regulation under Chapter 25.

001.03I For the purposes of this Chapter and Chapter 15 (Permit Issuance):

001.03I(1) A component means any constituent part of a unit or any group of constituent parts of a unit which are assembled to perform a specific function (e.g. a pump seal, pump, kiln liner, kiln thermocouple).

001.03I(2) A facility or activity means any HWM facility or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the RCRA program).

001.03I(3) A functionally equivalent component means a component which performs the same function or measurement and which meets or exceeds the performance specifications of another component.

001.03I(4) Remedial Action Plan (RAP) means a special form of RCRA permit that a facility owner or operator may obtain instead of a permit issued under 40 CFR 270.3 through 270.66, to authorize the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous remediation waste (as defined in Chapter 1 of this Title) at a remediation waste management site.

001.04 Special forms of permits.

001.04A Permits by rule.

001.04A1 The owner or operator of a POTW which accepts for treatment hazardous waste shall be deemed to have a hazardous waste treatment permit if the owner or operator:

001.04A1(a) Has an NPDES permit and complies with its permit conditions;

001.04A1(b) Maintains a written operating record on the wastes received, complies with Chapter 4 (Identification Number), Chapter 14, 002 (use of manifest and discrepancies), Chapter 14 (biennial report, unmanifested waste report) and for NPDES permits issued after November 8, 1984, 40 CFR 264.101 (corrective action for solid waste management units), as required by 40 CFR 270.60(c)(3); and

001.04A1(c) Meets local, State and Federal pretreatment requirements which would be applicable to the waste if it were being discharged into the POTW through a sewer, pipe, or similar conveyance.

001.04B Emergency permits. In the event the Director finds an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment, the Director may issue a temporary emergency permit to a facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste. This emergency permit may be issued to a non-permitted facility or one whose existing permit does not cover the activity for which application for the emergency permit is made. This emergency permit:

001.04B1 May be oral or written. If oral, it shall be followed in 5 five days by a written emergency permit;

001.04B2 Shall not exceed 90 days in duration;

001.04B3 Shall clearly specify the hazardous wastes to be received, and the manner and location of their treatment, storage, or disposal;

001.04B4 May be terminated by the Director at any time without process if the Director determines that termination is appropriate to protect human health and the environment;

001.04B5 Shall be accompanied by a public notice which shall include:

001.04B5(a) Name and address of the Department;

001.04B5(b) Name and location of the permitted hazardous waste management facility;

001.04B5(c) A brief description of the wastes involved;

001.04B5(d) A brief description of the action authorized and reasons for authorizing it; and

001.04B5(e) Duration of the emergency permit; and

001.04B6 Shall incorporate, to the extent possible, and not inconsistent with the emergency situations, all applicable requirements of this Chapter, Chapter 7, 008 through 012, Chapters 13 through 15, and Chapter 21.

001.04C Incinerator permits. For the purposes of determining feasibility of compliance with the incinerator performance standard and determining adequate incinerator operating conditions in Chapter 21, the Director may establish requirements, give approvals or issue trial burn permits pursuant to the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.62 which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

001.04D Permits for Land Treatment demonstrations using the field test or laboratory analyses may be issued pursuant to the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.63, which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

001.04E Permits for Research, Development and Demonstration Facilities may be issued pursuant to the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.65, which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

001.04F Permits for Boilers and Industrial Furnaces burning hazardous waste may be issued pursuant to the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.66, which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

001.04G Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) are special forms of permits that are regulated under Section 004 of this Chapter.

001.05 Emergency response.

001.05A A person is not required to obtain a permit under these regulations for treatment or containment activities taken during immediate response to any of the following situations:

001.05A1 A discharge of a hazardous waste;

001.05A2 An imminent and substantial threat of a discharge of hazardous waste;

001.05A3 A discharge of a material which, when discharged, becomes a hazardous waste.

001.05B Any person who continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable permit requirements under these regulations.

001.06 After November 19, 1980, no person shall own or operate a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility without first obtaining a permit from the Director except for existing hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities which have received interim status.

001.07 The Director may issue or deny a permit for one or more units at a facility without simultaneously issuing or denying a permit to all of the units at the facility. The interim status of any unit for which a permit has not been issued or denied is not affected by the issuance or denial of a permit to any other unit at the facility.

001.08 Closure by removal. Owners/operators of surface impoundments, land treatment units, and waste piles closing by removal or decontamination under 40 CFR Part 265 standards, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, must obtain a post-closure permit unless they can demonstrate to the Director that the closure met the standards for closure by removal or decontamination as in 40 CFR 264.228, 264.280(e), or 264.258, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, Sections 011 through 013. The demonstration must be made in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.1(c)(5) and (6), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

001.09 Enforceable documents for post-closure care. At the discretion of the Director, an owner or operator may obtain, in lieu of a post-closure permit, an enforceable document imposing the requirements of 40 CFR 265.121, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, Section 007. “Enforceable document” means an order, a plan, or other document issued by EPA or by an authorized State under an authority that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 271.16(e), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference, including, but not limited to, a corrective action order issued by EPA under section 3008(h), a CERCLA remedial action, or a closure or post-closure plan.

002 Effect of a permit.

002.01 Compliance with a permit during its term constitutes compliance for purposes of enforcement of the State Act except for those requirements not included in the permit which:

002.01A Become effective by state or federal statute;

002.01B Are promulgated under Chapter 20, restricting the placement of hazardous wastes in or on the land;

002.01C Are promulgated under Chapter 21 regarding leak detection systems for new and replacement surface impoundment, waste pile, and landfill units, and lateral expansions of surface impoundment, waste pile, and landfill units. The leak detection system requirements include double liners, CQA programs, monitoring, action leakage rates, and response action plans, and will be implemented through the procedures of Chapter 15 Class 1 permit modifications; or

002.01D Are promulgated under Chapter 22, Sections 019 through 021 limiting air emissions.

002.01E However, a permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause during its term as set forth in Chapter 15, 012.

002.02 The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

002.03 The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of Federal, State or local law or regulations.

003 Interim status.

003.01 Qualifying for interim status.

003.01A Any person who owns or operates an "existing HWM facility" or a facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under the State Act that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a permit under these regulations shall have interim status and shall be treated as having been issued a permit to the extent he or she has:

003.01A1 Complied with the requirements of Chapter 4 pertaining to notification of hazardous waste activity; and

003.01A2 Complied with the requirements of Chapter 13, 001 and 005, governing the submission of a Part A application.

003.01B Failure to qualify for interim status. If the Director has reason to believe upon examination of a Part A application that it fails to meet the requirements of Chapter 13, 012 the owner or operator shall be notified in writing of the apparent deficiency. Such notice shall specify the grounds for the Director's belief that the application is deficient. The owner or operator shall have 30 days from receipt to respond to such notification and to explain or cure the alleged deficiency in the Part A application. If, after such notification and opportunity for response, the Director determines that the application is deficient, appropriate enforcement action may be taken.

003.01C Section 003.01A of this Chapter shall not apply to any facility which has been previously denied a hazardous waste permit or if authority to operate the hazardous waste facility has been previously terminated.

003.02 Operation during interim status.

003.02A During the interim status period the facility shall not:

003.02A1 Treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste not specified in Part A of the permit application;
003.02A2 Employ processes not specified in Part A of the permit application; or

003.02A3 Exceed the design capacities specified in Part A of the permit application.

003.02B Interim status standards. During interim status, owners or operators shall comply with the Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities in Chapter 22.

003.03 Changes during interim status.

003.03A New hazardous wastes not previously identified in Part A of the permit application (and, in the case of newly listed or identified wastes, addition of the units being used to treat, store, or dispose of the hazardous wastes on the effective date of the listing or identification) may be treated, stored, or disposed of at a facility if the owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application prior to such a change, and the Director approves the change.

003.03B Increases in the design capacity of processes used at a facility may be made if the owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application prior to such a change (along with a justification explaining the need for the change) and the Director approves the change because of a lack of available treatment, storage, or disposal capacity at other hazardous waste management facilities, or the change is necessary to comply with Federal, State, or local requirements.

003.03C Changes in the processes for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste may be made at a facility or additional processes may be added if the owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application prior to such a change (along with a justification explaining the need for the change) and the Director approves the change because:

003.03C1 It is necessary to prevent a threat to human health or the environment because of an emergency situation; or

003.03C2 The change is necessary to comply with a Federal, State, or local requirement.

003.03D Changes in the ownership or operational control of a facility may be made if the new owner or operator submits a revised Part A permit application no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled change. When a transfer of ownership or operational control of a facility occurs, the old owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart H (financial requirements) as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, 008, until the new owner or operator has demonstrated to the Director compliance with the requirements of Subpart H. The new owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with Subpart H requirements within six months of the date of the change in

the ownership or operational control of the facility. Upon demonstration to the Director by the new owner or operator of compliance with Subpart H, the Director shall notify the old owner or operator in writing that compliance with Subpart H is no longer necessary as of the date of the demonstration. All other interim status duties are transferred effective immediately upon the date of the change of ownership or operational control of the facility.

003.03E Changes made in accordance with an interim status corrective action order issued by EPA under Section 3008(h) or other Federal authority, by an authorized State under comparable State authority, or by a court in a judicial action brought by EPA or by an authorized State. Changes under this section are limited to the treatment, storage, or disposal of solid waste from releases that originate within the boundary of the facility.

003.03F Addition of newly regulated units for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste if the owner or operator submits a revised part A permit application on or before the date on which the unit becomes subject to the new requirements.

003.03G In no event shall changes be made to a facility during interim status which amount to reconstruction of the facility. Reconstruction occurs when the capital investment in the changes to the facility exceeds fifty percent of the capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. Changes prohibited under this paragraph do not include changes:

003.03G1 Made solely for the purpose of complying with requirements of 40 CFR 265.193, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, 010 for tanks and ancillary equipment.

003.03G2 If necessary to comply with Federal, State, or local requirements, changes to an existing unit, changes solely involving tanks or containers, or addition of replacement surface impoundments that satisfy the standards of Section 3004(o).

003.03G3 Changes that are necessary to allow owners or operators to continue handling newly listed or identified hazardous wastes that have been treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility prior to the effective date of the rule establishing the new listing or identification.

003.03G4 Changes necessary to comply with an interim status corrective action order issued by EPA under Section 3008(h) or other Federal authority, by an authorized State under comparable State authority, or by a court in a judicial proceeding brought by EPA or an authorized State, provided that such changes are limited to the treatment, storage, or disposal of solid waste from releases that originate within the boundary of the facility.

003.03G5 To treat or store in containers, tanks or containment buildings, hazardous waste subject to land disposal restrictions imposed by Chapter 20 of this Title or RCRA section 3004, provided that such changes are made solely for the purpose of complying with Chapter 20 of this Title or RCRA section 3004.

003.03G6 Addition of newly regulated units under Section 003.03F of this chapter.

003.03G7 Changes during closure of a facility or a unit within a facility made in accordance with an approved closure plan.

003.03G8 Changes necessary to comply with standards under 40 CFR part 63, Subpart EEE-National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors.

003.04 Termination of interim status. Interim status terminates when:

003.04A Final administrative disposition of a permit application, except an application for a remedial action plan (RAP) under Section 004 of this Chapter, is made.

003.04B Interim status is terminated as provided in 40 CFR 270.10(e)(5) as incorporated by reference in Chapter 13, 005.

003.04C For owners or operators of each land disposal facility which is in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under the State Act that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a hazardous waste permit and which is granted interim status, twelve months after the date on which the facility first becomes subject to such permit requirement unless the owner or operator of such facility:

003.04C1 Submits a Part B application for a hazardous waste permit for such facility within 12 months of the date on which the facility first becomes subject to such permit requirement; and

003.04C2 Certifies that such facility is in compliance with all applicable ground water monitoring and financial responsibility requirements.

003.04D For owners or operators of any land disposal unit that is granted authority to operate under Sections 003.03A through 003.03C, on the date 12 months after the effective date of such requirement, unless the owner or operator certifies that such unit is in compliance with all applicable ground water monitoring and financial responsibility requirements.

003.04E For owners or operators of each incinerator facility interim status terminates on November 8, 1989, unless the owner or operator of the facility submits a Part B application for a hazardous waste permit for an incinerator facility by November 8, 1986.

003.04F For owners or operators of any facility (other than a land disposal or an incinerator facility) which has achieved interim status prior to November 8, 1984, interim status terminates on November 8, 1992, unless the owner or operator of the facility submits a Part B application for a RCRA permit for the facility by November 8, 1988.

004 Remedial Action Plans (RAPs)

004.01 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 270, Subpart H, 270.79 through 270.230, pertaining to remedial action plans, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

005 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 270, Subpart I, 270.235, pertaining to integration with maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 13 - PERMIT APPLICATION

001 Any person who is required to have a permit (including new applicants and permittees with expiring permits) shall complete, sign, and submit an application to the Director in accordance with the conditions and requirements of this Chapter. Persons currently authorized with interim status shall apply for permits when required by the Director. Persons covered by permits by rule need not apply. Procedures for applications, issuance and administration of emergency permits are found in Chapter 12, 001.04B.

001.01 Procedures for application, issuance and administration of research, development and demonstration permits are found in Chapter 12, 001.04E.

001.02 Any person who intends to apply for a new commercial hazardous waste management facility permit must file a "Notice of Intent" form with the Director at least 180 days prior to making their application, in accordance with Neb. Rev. Stat. 81-1521.08, et seq.

002 When a facility or activity is owned by one person but is operated by another person, it is the operator's duty to obtain a permit, except that all owners must also sign the permit application.

003 The Director shall not issue a permit before receiving a complete application for a permit except for permits by rule, or emergency permits. An application for a permit is complete when the Director receives an application form and any supplemental information which are completed to his or her satisfaction. An application for a permit is complete notwithstanding the failure of the owner or operator to submit the exposure information in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section 010 of this Chapter. The Director may deny a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or unit before receiving a complete application for a permit.

004 All applicants for permits shall provide information to the Director as set forth in Sections 005 through 014 of this Chapter, using the application form provided by the Director.

005 Owners and operators of existing hazardous waste management facilities and hazardous waste management facilities qualifying for interim status in accordance with Chapter 12, 003.01, are required to file permit applications in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.10(e), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

006 Owners and operators of new hazardous waste management facilities are required to file permit applications in accordance with 40 CFR 270.10(f), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

007 Permit applications shall be updated in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.10(g), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

008 Permit reapplications shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 270.10(h), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

009 Applicants shall keep records of all data used to complete permit applications and any supplemental information submitted for a period of at least three years from the date the permit expires.

010 Exposure information.

010.01 Any Part B permit application submitted by an owner or operator of a facility that stores, treats, or disposes of hazardous waste must be accompanied by information, reasonably ascertainable by the owner or operator, on the potential for the public to be exposed to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents through releases related to the regulated unit. At a minimum, such information must address:

010.01A Reasonably foreseeable potential releases from both normal operations and accidents at the regulated unit, including releases associated with transportation to or from the regulated unit;

010.01B The potential pathways of human exposure to hazardous wastes or constituents resulting from the releases described under Section 010.01A of this Chapter; and

010.01C A health-based risk assessment addressing the potential magnitude and nature of the human exposure resulting from such releases.

010.01D Any additional information as required by the Director.

010.02 If required by the Director, any Part B permit application submitted by an owner or operator of a facility for a post closure permit must be accompanied by information, reasonably ascertainable by the owner or operator, on the potential for the public to be exposed to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents through releases related to the unit. At a minimum, such information must address the requirements of 010.01A through 010.01D of this chapter.

010.03 The Director may require a permittee or an applicant to submit additional information in order to establish permit conditions under Chapter 14.

011 Signatures.

011.01 All permit applications shall be signed in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.11(a), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

011.02 All reports required by permits and other information requested by the Director shall be signed in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.11(b) and (c), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

011.03 Any person signing a document under this Section must make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person

or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted 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."

011.04 For remedial action plans (RAPs) under Chapter 12, Section 004 of this Title, if the operator certifies according to 011.03 of this Section, then the owner may choose to make the following certification instead of the certification in 011.03 of this Section:

"Based on my knowledge of the conditions of the property described in the RAP and my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system referenced in the operator's certification, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, upon information 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."

012 Contents of the permit application.

012.01 Part A of the hazardous waste permit application shall be submitted in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.13, which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

012.02 Part B of the hazardous waste permit application shall be submitted in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.14, which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

012.02A For post-closure permits, the owner or operator is required to submit only the information specified in 40 CFR 270.14(b)(1), (4), (5), (6), (11), (13), (14), (16), (18) and (19), (c), and (d), as incorporated by reference in Section 012.02, unless the Director determines that additional information from 40 CFR 270.14, as incorporated by Section 012.02, or from 40 CFR 270.16, 270.17, 270.18, 270.20, or 270.21, as incorporated by reference in Section 012.04, is necessary.

012.03 Applications for new hazardous waste land disposal areas and surface impoundments shall include engineering plans and specifications prepared under the direction of and stamped by a professional engineer licensed to practice in Nebraska; and

012.04 Specific information must be submitted for certain types of hazardous waste facilities that are used for storage, treatment or disposal. A description of the specific information required is given in 40 CFR 270.15 through 270.27, which are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference herein.

012.05 All permit applications for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities shall include certification by the State Fire Marshal as to fire prevention and fire safety.

013 Additional information requests. No permit application submitted to the Department will be processed until all information necessary to complete the

application or additional information as requested by the Department has been received.

014 If an applicant fails or refuses to correct deficiencies in the application, the permit may be denied.

015 The effective date of an application is the date on which the Director notifies the applicant that the application is complete.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13), and 81-1521.08

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 13,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 14 - PERMIT CONDITIONS

001 This Chapter establishes provisions for hazardous waste permits (as required by Chapter 12) with respect to standard conditions applicable to all permits, general facility conditions, specific facility conditions, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitoring results, schedules of compliance, and restrictive covenants for disposal permits.

001.01 All permit conditions shall be incorporated into the permit either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to these regulations shall be stated in the permit.

002 Standard conditions applicable to all permits.

002.01 The permittee must comply with all conditions and restrictions placed upon the permit, except that the permittee need not comply with the conditions of the permit to the extent and for the duration such non-compliance is authorized in an Emergency permit as described in Chapter 12, 001.04B. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the State Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal.

002.02 If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by the permit after the expiration date of the permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit prior to the expiration date of the permit in effect subject to the provisions in Chapter 15, 014.04.

002.03 It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

002.04 In the event of noncompliance with the permit, the permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases to the environment, and shall carry out such measures as are reasonable to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health or the environment.

002.05 The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

002.06 The permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

002.07 The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

002.08 The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any relevant information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

002.09 The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law to:

002.09A Enter at reasonable times upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

002.09B Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

002.09C Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and

002.09D Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance any substances or parameters at any location.

002.10 Monitoring and records.

002.10A Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

002.10B The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, the certification required by 40 CFR 264.73(b)(9), as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 005 and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. The permittee shall maintain records from all groundwater monitoring wells and associated groundwater surface elevations, for the active life of the facility, and for disposal facilities for the post-closure care period as well.

002.10C Records for monitoring information shall include:

002.10C1 The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

002.10C2 The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

002.10C3 The date(s) analyses were performed;

022.10C4 The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

002.10C5 The results of such analyses; and

002.10C6 The analytical techniques or methods used.

002.11 All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified in accordance with Chapter 13, 011.

002.12 Reporting requirements.

002.12A Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.

002.12B Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. For a new facility, the permittee may not treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste; and for a facility being modified, the permittee may not treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste in the modified portion of the facility except as provided in Chapter 15, Section 012.02, until:

002.12B1 The permittee has submitted to the Director by certified mail or hand delivery a letter signed by the permittee and a registered professional engineer stating that the facility has been constructed or modified in compliance with the permit; and

002.12B2 The Director has inspected the modified or newly constructed facility and finds it is in compliance with the conditions of the permit; or within 30 days of the date of submission of the letter in Section 002.12B1 of this Chapter, the permittee has not received notice from the Director of his or her intent to inspect, prior inspection is waived and the permittee may commence treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.

002.12C Transfers. The permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as necessary.

002.12D Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in the permit.

002.12E Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

002.12F Twenty-four hour reporting.

002.12F1 The permittee shall orally report any information concerning the release of any hazardous waste or instances of noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment within 24 hours from the time the permittee knows or should have known the circumstances.

002.12F2 The description of the occurrence and its cause shall include:

002.12F2(a) Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator, and of the facility;

002.12F2(b) Type of incident, name and quantity of the material(s) involved, the duration of the occurrence including exact dates and times; and extent of injuries (if any);

002.12F2(c) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to the environment and human health both inside the facility, and outside the facility (where applicable);

002.12F2(d) If the noncompliance has not been corrected, an estimate of the time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate; and prevent reoccurrence of the non-compliance;

002.12F2(e) The estimated quantity and disposition of the recovered material that resulted from the incident.

002.12F3 A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance including the exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The Director may waive the five day written notice requirement in favor of a written report within fifteen days.

002.13 Manifest discrepancy report. If a discrepancy in a manifest is discovered, the permittee must attempt to reconcile the discrepancy. If not resolved within fifteen days, the permittee must submit a letter report, including a copy of the manifest, to the Director. (see 40 CFR Part 264.72, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 005).

002.14 Unmanifested waste report. This report must be submitted to the Director within fifteen days of receipt of unmanifested waste. (see 40 CFR Part 264.76, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 005).

002.15 Biennial report. A biennial report must be submitted covering facility activities during odd numbered calendar years. (see 40 CFR Part 264.75, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 005).

002.16 Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Sections 002.12D, 002.12E and 002.12F of this Chapter, at the time monitoring reports are submitted, or at least quarterly.

002.17 Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that they failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, they shall promptly submit such facts or information.

003 Requirements for recording and reporting of monitoring results. All permits shall specify:

003.01 Requirements concerning the proper use, maintenance and installation, when appropriate, of monitoring equipment or methods (including biological monitoring methods when appropriate);

003.02 Required monitoring including type, intervals, and frequency sufficient to yield data which are representative of the monitored activity including, when appropriate, continuous monitoring; and

003.03 Applicable reporting requirements based upon the impact of the regulated activity and as specified in Chapters 7 and 21. Reporting shall be no less frequent than specified in the above regulations.

004 Establishing permit conditions.

004.01 In addition to conditions required in all permits (by Section 002 of this Chapter), the Director shall establish conditions, as required on a case-by-case basis, in permits under Chapter 15, 014 (duration of permits), Section 005 of this Chapter (schedules of compliance), and Section 003 of this Chapter (monitoring).

004.02 General facility conditions and specific facility conditions.

004.02A Each hazardous waste permit shall include permit conditions necessary to achieve compliance with the Act, including each of the applicable requirements of Chapters 7, 20, and 21. In satisfying this provision, the Director may incorporate applicable requirements of Chapter 7, 20, and 21 directly into the permit or establish other permit conditions that are based on the requirements of Chapters 7, 20, and 21.

004.02B Each permit issued under Title 128 shall contain terms and conditions as the Director determines necessary to protect human health and the environment.

004.03 An applicable requirement is a State statutory or regulatory requirement which becomes effective prior to final administrative disposition of a permit. An applicable requirement is also any requirement which takes effect prior to the modification or revocation and reissuance of a permit, to the extent allowed by Chapter 15.

004.04 New or reissued permits, and to the extent allowed under Chapter 15, modified or revoked and reissued permits, shall incorporate each of the applicable requirements referenced in this Section and Section 003 of this Chapter.

005 Schedule of compliance. The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.33, pertaining to compliance schedules, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein.

006 The permit shall include a list of the wastes or classes of wastes which will be treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility, and a description of the processes to be used for treating, storing, and disposing of these hazardous wastes at the facility including the design capacities of each storage,

treatment, and disposal unit. Except in the case of containers, the description must identify the particular wastes or classes of wastes which will be treated, stored, or disposed of in particular equipment or locations (e.g. "Halogenated organics may be stored in Tank A", and "Metal hydroxide sludges may be disposed of in landfill cells B, C, and D").

007 Restrictive covenant for disposal permit: Before allowing disposal operations to commence, the owner of the land to be used for disposal of hazardous wastes shall execute and file with the Department and the Register of Deeds of the county where such land is located the following Restrictive Covenants:

The undersigned (Owner) is the owner of the following described real estate:

These Restrictive Covenants are established upon the property.

1. The property will be used for the disposal of hazardous wastes.

2. Insert regulations which govern operation of the site, which should be a matter of constructive notice to prospective purchasers during the operation of the facility.)

3. The future use of the property is restricted by applicable federal and state regulations governing hazardous waste disposal facilities, and any future use may not disturb the integrity of the final cover, liners or any other components of any containment system or the function of the monitoring systems of the facility, without the prior written approval of the Director of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

4. A map of the type, location and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within the property will be filed within 60 days of closure with the Register of Deeds and with the Director of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

5. These Restrictive Covenants shall run with the land and shall be binding upon and enforceable by the Owner, all persons claiming under the Owner and the Director of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality. These Restrictive Covenants may be terminated or modified, in writing, by the Owner only with the written and recorded consent of the Director of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

6. The enforcement of these Restrictive Covenants may be by proceedings at law or in equity against any person violating or attempting to violate any provision hereof. The proceedings may be to restrain the violation or to recover damages.

7. The invalidation of any one of these Restrictive Covenants shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions hereof.

Dated_____, 20___ (COMPANY NAME) By:_____
President

STATE OF NEBRASKA
COUNTY OF _____)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ___ day of _____, 20___, by (name of officer or agent) of (name of corporation acknowledging) a (state or place of incorporation) corporation, on behalf of the corporation.

_____ Notary Public

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 14,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 15 - PERMIT ISSUANCE; CHANGES; RENEWAL; TERMINATION; CLOSURES; DURATION

001 Except as more expressly provided herein, the procedures set forth in Title 115 - Rules of Practice and Procedure, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, shall apply to the following proceedings: Closure Plans; Post-Closure Plans; Post-Closure Permits; and, Operating Permits.

002 Preparation of a draft permit or denial of a hazardous waste facility permit.

002.01 Once an application is complete and any local approval obtained as required in Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1521.08 through §81-1521.23, the Director shall issue a preliminary decision approving or denying the permit.

002.02 If the Director decides to prepare a draft permit, that draft permit shall contain the following information and follow the public notice and participation procedures outlined below:

002.02A Facility standards.

002.02B All conditions, compliance schedules, and monitoring requirements of Chapter 14.

002.03 If the Director issues a preliminary decision denying the draft permit, a notice of intent to deny the permit shall be issued. A notice of intent to deny the permit application shall follow the same procedures as any draft permit prepared under this Chapter.

003 Fact sheet.

003.01 Following the issuance of public notice of preparation of a draft permit, the Director shall send a fact sheet to the applicant and, on request, to any other person. A fact sheet shall be prepared for a hazardous waste facility which the Director determines involves widespread public interest or where major issues are raised with respect to the application described in the public notice. The fact sheet shall briefly specify the principal facts and significant legal, methodological and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit.

003.02 Each fact sheet shall contain:

003.02A A brief description of the type of facility or activity which is the subject of the draft permit;

003.02B The type and quantity of wastes which are proposed to be or are being treated, stored or disposed of;

003.02C Reasons any requested variances or alternatives to required standards do or do not appear to be justified;

003.02D The statutory or regulatory provisions on which permit requirements are based;

003.02E A description of the procedures for the formulation of final determination, including the beginning and ending dates of the 45-day comment period, address where comments should be sent, procedures for requesting a public hearing, and any other procedures by which the public may participate; and

003.02F Name and telephone number of a person to contact for additional information.

004 Statement of basis. When a fact sheet is not prepared, a statement of basis will be prepared which shall briefly describe the conditions of the draft permit and the reasons for them, or in the case of a notice to deny a permit, the reasons supporting the preliminary decision. This statement shall be sent to the applicant and on request, to any other person.

005 Administrative record for draft permits.

005.01 The provisions of a draft permit shall be based on the administrative record defined in Section 005.02 of this Chapter.

005.02 The administrative record shall consist of the following:

005.02A The permit application, and any supporting data furnished by the applicant;

005.02B The draft permit or notice of intent to deny the application or to terminate the permit;

005.02C The statement of basis defined in Section 004 of this Chapter, or fact sheet defined in Section 003 of this Chapter;

005.02D All documents cited in the statement of basis or fact sheet; and

005.02E Other documents contained in the supporting file for the draft permit including all correspondence, memoranda, and meeting notes that are related to the development of the draft permit.

006 Public notice of permit actions and public comment period.

006.01 A public notice of a draft permit, intent to deny, and public hearings shall be issued by circulating the notice in the geographical area of the proposed facility through publication in a daily or weekly newspaper with general circulation, and by broadcasting over local radio stations; and mailed to the applicant, any unit of local government having jurisdiction over the area where the facility is proposed to be located, each state agency having any authority under state law with respect to the construction or operation of such facility, and to any other person or group, either upon request or whose names are on a Department mailing list as defined in Section 006.01A, to receive public notices. Federal and State agencies with jurisdiction over fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and other appropriate authorities; including any affected States (Indian Tribes) and EPA shall also be mailed a copy of the notice.

006.01A Department mailing list is a list developed by:

006.01A1 Including those who request in writing to be on the list;

006.01A2 Soliciting persons for “area lists” from participants in past proceedings in that area; and

006.01A3 Notifying the public of the opportunity to be put on the mailing list through periodic publication in the public press and in such publications as Regional and State funded newsletters, environmental bulletins, or State journals. (The Director may update the mailing list from time to time by requesting written indication of continued interest from those listed. The Director may delete from the list the name of any person who fails to respond to such a request.)

006.02 The Department shall notify all municipalities within ten miles of a proposed hazardous waste disposal area of the application together with the Director's decision to approve or deny by publication in a newspaper as provided in Section 006.01 of this Chapter.

006.03 Persons or groups will have 45 days from issuance of public notice to either provide the Director with any written comments concerning the proposed facility for which the public notice has been issued, or request a public hearing in writing or both. Such 45 day period may be extended by the Director.

006.04 If any information or public comment is received during the comment period which appears to raise substantial issues concerning a permit, the Director may formulate a new draft permit which supersedes the original draft permit and republish the public notice. If no substantial issues are raised, and the Director issues the permit, the Director shall prepare a written response to each submitted comment.

006.05 Content of the public notice. The public notice of an application shall contain:

006.05A Name, address and phone number of the agency issuing the public notice;

006.05B The name and address of the applicant, and if different, the facility;

006.05C A brief description of each applicant's activities or operations described in the application;

006.05D A statement of the preliminary determination to issue or deny a permit for the activity described in the application and that where applicable, a draft permit has been prepared;

006.05E A brief description of the comment procedures and the time and place of any hearing that will be held, including a statement of procedures to request a hearing (unless a hearing has already been scheduled) and other procedures by which the public may participate in the final permit decision; and

006.05F The address, phone number and name of the person from whom interested persons may obtain further information, and inspect and copy forms and related documents.

006.06 In addition to the general public notice described in this Section, the applicant, Federal and State agencies with jurisdiction over fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the State Historic preservation Officers, and other appropriate government authorities including any affected States (Indian Tribes) and the EPA shall be mailed a copy of the fact sheet.

007 Public hearings; when required.

007.01 The applicant, any affected state, any affected interstate agency, the Regional Administrator of EPA, or any interested agency, person or group of persons may request or petition the Director, in writing, within the 45-day comment period of the public notice, with respect to the application, for a public hearing, and state the nature of the issues to be raised and all arguments and factual grounds supporting their position; and

007.01A The Director may hold an adjudicative hearing on the granting or denial of the permit if the Director determines that the circumstances justify it;

007.01B The Director shall hold an adjudicative hearing if it appears that the granting or denial of the permit interferes with or impairs or threatens to interfere with or impair the legal rights of the permit applicant or any person so that the situation falls within the Department's Title 115 - Rules of Practice and Procedure.

007.01C The Director may hold a public hearing if the comments, requests or petitions raise legal, policy or discretionary questions of general application not pertaining solely to a particular party and significant public interest exists with respect to the application; or

007.01D The Director shall hold a public hearing whenever he or she receives written notice of opposition to a draft permit and a request for a hearing within the 45 days public notice period.

007.02 Public notice of any hearing held shall be issued, circulated, and mailed in the same manner as public notice of pending issuance or denial of hazardous waste facility permit, as specified in Section 006 of this Chapter, and shall be so issued, circulated, and mailed at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. Whenever possible the Director shall schedule a hearing at a location convenient to the nearest population center to the proposed facility.

007.03 Content of public notice of hearing. In addition to the general public notice described in Section 006 of this Chapter, the public notice of hearing shall contain the following information:

007.03A Reference to the date of previous public notices relating to the permit;

007.03B Date, time, and place of hearing;

007.03C A brief description of the nature and purpose of the hearing, including the applicable rules and procedures;

007.03D A concise statement of the issues raised; and

007.03E A brief description of the permit term and conditions which have been contested and for which the hearing has been granted.

008 Issuance and effective date of the permit. After the close of the public comment period as provided in Section 006 of this Chapter, the Director shall issue a final permit decision. The Director shall notify the applicant of the decision to issue, deny, modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate a permit and shall specify the effective date of the permit.

009 Response to comments.

009.01 At the time that any final permit decision is issued, the Director shall issue a response to comments. This response shall:

009.01A Specify which provisions, if any, of the draft permit have been changed in the final permit decision, and the reasons for the change; and

009.01B Briefly describe and respond to all significant comments on the draft permit raised during the public comment period, or during any hearing.

009.02 The response to comments shall be available to the public.

010 Administrative record for final permits.

010.01 The Director shall base final permit decisions under Section 008 of this Chapter on the Administrative record defined in Section 010.02 of this Chapter.

010.02 The administrative record for the final permit shall consist of the administrative record for the draft permit and:

010.02A All comments received during the public comment period provided under Section 006 of this Chapter;

010.02B Any written materials submitted at a public hearing provided under Section 007 of this Chapter;

010.02C The response to comments required by Section 009 of this Chapter and any new material placed in the record under that Section; and

010.02D Other documents contained in the supporting file for the permit including all correspondence, memoranda, and meeting notes that are related to the development of the draft permit.

011 Permit transfer.

011.01 A permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 011.02 or 012.01C2 to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary.

011.02 Changes in the ownership or operational control of a facility may be made as a Class 1 modification with prior written approval of the Director in accordance with 012.02. The new owner or operator must submit a revised permit application no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled change. A

written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility between the current and new permittees must also be submitted to the Director. When a transfer of ownership or operational control occurs, the old owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21, 008 (Financial Requirements) until the new owner or operator has demonstrated that he or she is complying with the requirements of that chapter. The new owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with the financial requirements within six months of the date of the change of ownership or operational control of the facility. Upon demonstration to the Director by the new owner or operator of compliance with the financial requirements, the Director shall notify the old owner or operator that he or she no longer needs to comply with financial requirements as of the date of demonstration.

011.03 A permit for a land disposal facility may not be transferred.

012 Modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of permits.

012.01 A permit may be modified or revoked and reissued, or terminated under Section 015 of this chapter, either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon the Director's initiative. However, permits may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in Sections 012.01 and 015 of this chapter. All requests shall be in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request. If the Director decides the request is not justified, he or she shall send the requester a brief written response giving a reason for the decision. Denials of requests for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination are not subject to public notice, comment, or hearings. Class 1 and Class 2 modifications as defined in Section 012.02 of this chapter are not subject to the requirements of Section 012.01.

012.01A When the Director receives any information (for example, inspects the facility, receives information submitted by the permittee as required in the permit, receives a request for revocation and reissuance from any interested person or the permittee or conducts a review of the permit file), he or she may determine whether one or more of the causes listed in 012.01B and 012.01C of this section for modification, or revocation and reissuance or both exist. If cause exists, the Director may modify or revoke and reissue the permit accordingly, subject to the limitations of 012.01D of this section, and may request an updated application if necessary. When a permit is modified, only the conditions subject to modification are reopened. All other aspects of the existing permit shall remain in effect for the duration of the unmodified permit. If a permit is revoked and reissued, the entire permit is reopened and subject to revision and the permit is reissued for a new term. During any revocation and reissuance proceeding, the permittee shall comply with all conditions of the existing permit until a new final permit is reissued. If cause does not exist under this section, the Director shall not modify or revoke and reissue the permit, except on request of the permittee. If a permit modification is requested by the permittee, the Director shall approve or deny the request according to the procedures of 012.02.

012.01B Causes for modification. The following are causes for modification, but not revocation and reissuance, of permits; the following may be causes for revocation and reissuance, as well as modification, when the permittee requests or agrees.

012.01B1 Alterations. There are material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity which occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent in the existing permit.

012.01B2 Information. The Director has received information. Permits may be modified during their terms for this cause only if the information was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance.

012.01B3 New statutory requirements or regulations. The standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by statute, through promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations, or by judicial decision after the permit was issued.

012.01B4 Compliance schedules. The Director determines good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, such as an act of God, strike, flood, or materials shortage or other events over which the permittee has little or no control and for which there is no reasonably available remedy.

012.01B5 Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, when a permit for a land disposal facility is reviewed by the Director under Section 014.03, the Director shall modify the permit as necessary to assure that the facility continues to comply with the currently applicable requirements in Chapters 1 through 19 and 21 through 26.

012.01C Causes for modification or revocation and reissuance. The following are causes to modify or, alternatively, revoke and reissue a permit:

012.01C1 Cause exists for termination under Chapter 15, 015, and the Director determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.

012.01C2 The Director has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit.

012.01D Facility siting. Suitability of the facility location will not be considered at the time of permit modification or revocation and reissuance unless new information or standards indicate that a threat to human health or the environment exists which was unknown at the time of permit issuance.

012.02 A permit may be modified at the request of the permittee in accordance with the following conditions and requirements:

012.02A Class 1 modifications. The permittee may put into effect Class 1 modifications listed in Appendix V under the following conditions:

012.02A1 Class 1 permit modifications identified in Appendix V by the footnote may be made only with the prior written approval of the Director.

012.02A2 The permittee must notify the Director concerning the modification by certified mail or other means that establish proof of delivery within 7 calendar days after the change is put into effect. This notice must specify the changes being made to permit conditions or supporting documents referenced by the permit and must explain why they are necessary. Along with the notice, the permittee must provide the applicable information required by Chapter 13, 012 and Chapter 12, 001.04C and 001.04D.

012.02A3 The permittee must send a notice of the modification to all persons on the facility mailing list, maintained by the Department in accordance with Chapter 15, 006.01. This notification must be made within 90 calendar days after the change is put into effect. For the Class 1 modifications that require prior Director approval, the notification must be made within 90 calendar days after the Director approves the request.

012.02A4 Any person may request the Director to review, and the Director may for cause reject, any Class 1 modification. The Director must inform the permittee by certified mail that a Class 1 modification has been rejected, explaining the reasons for the rejection. If a Class 1 modification has been rejected, the permittee must comply with the original permit conditions.

012.02A5 The permittee may elect to follow the procedures for Class 2 modifications instead of the Class 1 procedures. The permittee must inform the Director of this decision in the notice required in 012.02B.

012.02B For Class 2 modifications, listed in Appendix V, the permittee must:

012.02B1 Submit a modification request to the Director that:

012.02B1(a) Describes the exact change to be made to the permit conditions and supporting documents referenced by the permit;

012.02B1(b) Identifies that the modification is a Class 2 modification;

012.02B1(c) Explains why the modification is needed; and

012.02B1(d) Provides the applicable information required by Chapter 13, 012 and Chapter 12, 001.04C and 001.04D.

012.02B2 Send a notice of the modification request to all persons on the facility mailing list maintained by the Department in accordance with Chapter 15, 006.01 and must publish this notice in a major local newspaper of general circulation. This notice must be mailed and published within 7 days before or after the date of submission of the modification request, and the permittee must provide to the Director evidence of the mailing and publication. The notice must include:

012.02B2(a) Announcement of a 60-day comment period, in accordance with 012.02B5, and the name and address of the Department contact to whom comments must be sent;

012.02B2(b) Announcement of the date, time, and place for a public meeting held in accordance with 012.02B4;

012.02B2(c) Name and telephone number of the permittee's contact person;

012.02B2(d) Name and telephone number of a Department contact person;

012.02B2(e) Location where copies of the modification request and any supporting documents can be viewed and copied; and

012.02B2(f) The following statement: "The permittee's compliance history during the life of the permit being modified is available from the Department contact person."

012.02B3 Place a copy of the permit modification request and supporting documents in a location accessible to the public in the vicinity of the permitted facility.

012.02B4 Hold a public meeting no earlier than 15 days after the publication of the notice required in paragraph 012.02B2 of this section and no later than 15 days before the close of the 60-day comment period. The meeting must be held to the extent practicable in the vicinity of the permitted facility.

012.02B5 Provide the public 60 days to comment on the modification request. The comment period will begin on the date the permittee publishes the notice in the local newspaper. Comments should be submitted to the Department contact identified in the public notice.

012.02C For Class 2 modifications listed in Appendix V the Director must:

012.02C1 No later than 90 days after receipt of the notification request, unless extended in accordance with 012.02C2:

012.02C1(a) Approve the modification request, with or without changes, and modify the permit accordingly;

012.02C1(b) Deny the request because the modification request is incomplete or the requested modification does not comply with the appropriate requirements of Chapter 21 or other applicable requirements or the conditions of the modifications fail to protect human health and the environment.

012.02C1(c) Determine that the modification request must follow the procedures in 012.02K for Class 3 modifications for the reason that there is significant public concern about the proposed modification or the complex nature of the change requires the more extensive procedures of Class 3.

012.02C1(d) Approve the request, with or without changes, as a temporary authorization having a term of up to 180 days, or

012.02C2 Notify the permittee no later than 90 days after receipt of the notification request if he or she extends the time period for making a decision under 012.02C1. The director shall make a decision no later than 120 days after receipt of the modification request.

012.02D For Class 2 modifications, if the Director fails to make one of the decisions specified in 012.02C1 of this section by the 120th day after receipt of the modification request, the permittee is automatically authorized to conduct the activities described in the modification request for up to 180 days, without formal action by the Department. The authorized activities must be conducted as described in the permit modification request and must be in compliance with all appropriate standards of Chapter 22. The Director may approve, with or without changes, or deny the modification request during the term of the temporary or automatic authorization of this section. Such action cancels the temporary or automatic authorization.

012.02E Within 7 days of the date of an automatic or temporary authorization under this section, the permittee must send a notification to persons on the facility mailing list, and make a reasonable effort to notify other persons who submitted written comments on the modification request, that:

012.02E1 The permittee has been authorized temporarily to conduct the activities described in the permit modification request, and

012.02E2 Unless the Director acts to give final approval or denial of the request by the end of the authorization period, the permittee will receive authorization to conduct such activities for the life of the permit.

012.02F If the permittee fails to notify the public by the date 50 days prior to the end of the temporary or automatic authorization, the effective date of the permanent authorization will be deferred for 50 days after the permittee notifies the public.

012.02G Except as provided in 012.02I of this section, if the Director does not finally approve or deny a modification request before the end of the automatic or temporary authorization period or reclassify the modification as a Class 3, the permittee is authorized to conduct the activities described in the permit modification request for the life of the permit unless modified later under this chapter. The activities authorized under this paragraph must be conducted as described in the permit modification request and must be in compliance with all appropriate standards of Chapter 22.

012.02H In making a decision to approve or deny a modification request, including a decision to issue a temporary authorization or to reclassify a modification as a Class 3, the Director must consider all written comments submitted to the Department during the public comment period and must respond in writing to all significant comments in his or her decision.

012.02I With the written consent of the permittee, the Director may extend indefinitely or for a specified period the time periods for final approval or denial of a modification.

012.02J The permittee may perform any construction associated with a Class 2 permit modification request beginning 60 days after the submission of the request unless the Director establishes a later date for commencing construction and informs the permittee in writing before day 60.

012.02K For Class 3 modifications listed in Appendix V of this section, the permittee must:

012.02K1 Submit a modification request to the Director that:

012.02K1(a) Describes the exact change to be made to the permit conditions and supporting documents referenced by the permit;

012.02K1(b) Identifies that the modification is a Class 3 modification;

012.02K1(c) Explains why the modification is needed; and

012.02K1(d) Provides the applicable information required by Chapter 13, 012 Chapter 12, 001.04C through 001.04F.

012.02K2 Send a notice of the modification request to all persons on the facility mailing list maintained by the Department in accordance with Chapter 15, 006.01 and must publish this notice in a major local newspaper of general circulation. This notice must be mailed and published within 7 days before or after the date of submission of the modification request, and the permittee must provide to the Director evidence of the mailing and publication. The notice must include:

012.02K2(a) Announcement of a 60-day comment period, and a name and address of a Department contact to whom comments must be sent;

012.02K2(b) Announcement of the date, time, and place for a public meeting on the modification request, in accordance with 012.02K4;

012.02K2(c) Name and telephone number of the permittee's contact person;

012.02K2(d) Name and telephone number of a Department contact person;

012.02K2(e) Location where copies of the modification request and any supporting documents can be viewed and copied; and

012.02K2(f) The following statement: "The permittee's compliance history during the life of the permit being modified is available from the Department contact person."

012.02K3 Place a copy of the permit modification request and supporting documents in a location accessible to the public in the vicinity of the permitted facility.

012.02K4 Hold a public meeting no earlier than 15 days after the publication of the notice required in paragraph 012.02K2 of this section and no later than 15 days before the close of the 60-day comment period. The meeting must be held to the extent practicable in the vicinity of the permitted facility.

012.02K5 Provide the public at least 60 days to comment on the modification request. The comment period will begin on the date the permittee publishes the notice in the local newspaper. Comments should be submitted to the Department contact identified in the notice.

012.02L For a Class 3 modification, after the conclusion of the 60-day comment period, the Director must grant or deny the permit modification request according to the permit modification procedures of this chapter. In addition, the Director must consider and respond to all significant written comments received during the 60-day comment period.

012.02M Other modifications. In the case of modifications not explicitly listed in Appendix V, the permittee may submit a Class 3 modification request to the Department, or he or she may request a determination by the Director that the modification should be reviewed and approved as a Class 1 or Class 2 modification. If the permittee requests that the modification be classified as a Class 1 or 2 modification, he or she must provide the Director with the necessary information to support the requested classification.

012.02N The Director shall make the determination described 012.02M of this section as promptly as practicable. In determining the appropriate class for a specific modification, the Director shall consider the similarity of the modification to other modifications in Appendix V and the following criteria:

012.02N1 Class 1 modifications apply to minor changes that keep the permit current with routine changes to the facility or its operation. These changes do not substantially alter the permit conditions or reduce the capacity of the facility to protect human health or the environment. In the case of Class 1 modifications, the Director may require prior approval.

012.02N2 Class 2 modifications apply to changes that are necessary to enable a permittee to respond, in a timely manner, to:

012.02N2(a) Common variations in the types and quantities of the wastes managed under the facility permit, or

012.02N2(b) Technological advancements, and;

012.02N2(c) Changes necessary to comply with new regulations, where these changes can be implemented without substantially changing design specifications or management practices in the permit.

012.02N3 Class 3 modifications substantially alter the facility or its operation.

012.02O Temporary authorization. Upon request of the permittee, the Director may, without prior public notice and comment, grant the

permittee a temporary authorization in accordance with this subsection. Temporary authorizations must have a term of not more than 180 days.

012.02O1 The permittee may request a temporary authorization for:

012.02O1(a) Any Class 2 modification meeting the criteria in 012.02O4(b) of this section, and

012.02O1(b) Any Class 3 modification that meets the criteria in 012.02O4(b)(1) or (2) of this section; or that meets the criteria in 012.02O4(b)(3) through (b)(5) of this section and provides improved management or treatment of a hazardous waste already listed in the facility permit.

012.02O2 The temporary authorization request must include:

012.02O2(a) A description of the activities to be conducted under the temporary authorization;

012.02O2(b) An explanation of why the temporary authorization is necessary; and

012.02O2(c) Sufficient information to ensure compliance with Chapter 21.

012.02O3 The permittee must send a notice about the temporary authorization request to all persons on the facility mailing list maintained by the Department in accordance with Chapter 15, 006.01. This notification must be made within 7 days of submission of the authorization request.

012.02O4 The Director shall approve or deny the temporary authorization as quickly as practical. To issue a temporary authorization, the Director must find:

012.02O4(a) The authorized activities are in compliance with the standards of Chapter 21.

012.02O4(b) The temporary authorization is necessary to achieve one of the following objectives before action is likely to be taken on a modification request:

012.02O4(b)(1) To facilitate timely implementation of closure or corrective action activities;

012.02O4(b)(2) To allow treatment or storage in tanks or containers, or in containment buildings in accordance with Chapter 20.

012.02O4(b)(3) To prevent disruption of ongoing waste management activities;

012.02O4(b)(4) To enable the permittee to respond to sudden changes in the types or quantities of the wastes managed under the facility permit; or

012.02O4(b)(5) To facilitate other changes to protect human health and the environment.

012.02O5 A temporary authorization may be reissued for one additional term of up to 180 days provided that the permittee has requested a Class 2 or 3 permit modification for the activity covered in the temporary authorization, and:

012.02O5(a) The reissued temporary authorization constitutes the Director's decision on a Class 2 permit modification in accordance with 012.02C1(d) of this section, or

012.02O5(b) The Director determines that the reissued temporary authorization involving a Class 3 permit modification request is warranted to allow the authorized activities to continue while the Class 3 modification procedures of this section are conducted.

012.02P Public notice and appeals of permit modification decisions.

012.02P1 The Director shall notify persons on the facility mailing list within 10 days of any decision under this section to grant or deny a Class 2 or 3 permit modification request. The Director shall also notify such persons within 10 days after an automatic authorization for a Class 2 modification goes into effect under Sections 012.02D or 012.02G.

012.02P2 The Director's decision to grant or deny a Class 2 or 3 permit modification request or an automatic authorization under this section may be appealed in accordance with Title 115 and Nebraska Revised Statute 81-1509.

012.02Q Newly regulated wastes and units.

012.02Q1 The permittee is authorized to continue to manage wastes listed or identified as hazardous under Chapter 3, or to continue to manage hazardous waste in units newly regulated as hazardous waste management units, if:

012.02Q1(a) The unit was in existence as a hazardous waste facility with respect to the newly listed or characterized waste or newly regulated waste management unit on the effective date of the final rule listing or identifying the waste, or regulating the unit;

012.02Q1(b) The permittee submits a Class 1 modification request on or before the date on which the waste or unit becomes subject to the new requirements;

012.02Q1(c) The permittee is in compliance with the applicable standards of Chapter 7 and Chapter 22;

012.02Q1(d) The permittee also submits a complete Class 2 or 3 modification request within 180 days of the effective date of the rule listing or identifying the waste, or subjecting the unit to Title 128 management standards;

012.02Q1(e) In the case of land disposal units, the permittee certifies that each such unit is in compliance with all applicable requirements of Chapter 22 of this chapter for groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility on the date 12 months after the effective date of the rule identifying or listing the waste as hazardous, or regulating the unit as a hazardous waste management unit. If the owner or operator fails to certify compliance with all these requirements, he or she will lose authority to operate under this section.

012.02Q2 New wastes or units added to a facility's permit under this subsection do not constitute expansions for the purpose of the 25 percent capacity expansion limit for Class 2 modifications.

012.02R Permit modification list. The Director must maintain a list of all approved permit modifications and must publish a notice once a year in a State-wide newspaper that an updated list is available for review.

012.02S Combustion facility changes to meet 40 CFR part 63 MACT standards. The following procedures apply to hazardous waste combustion facility permit modifications requested under Appendix V, section L(9) of this Title.

012.02S1 Facility owners or operators must have complied with the Notification of Intent to Comply (NIC) requirements of 40 CFR 63.1210 that were in effect prior to October 11, 2000, (see 40 CFR Part 63 Revised as of July 1, 2000) in order to request a permit modification under this section.

012.02S2 If the Director does not approve or deny the request within 90 days of receiving it, the request shall be deemed approved. The Director may, at his or her discretion, extend this 90 day deadline one time for up to 30 days by notifying the facility owner or operator.

012.03 Permit modifications shall not be used to extend the term of a permit beyond the expiration date.

012.04 If the Director tentatively decides to modify or revoke and reissue a permit, under Sections 012.01 and 012.02K, he or she shall prepare a draft permit under Section 002 of this Chapter above incorporating the proposed changes. The Director may request additional information and, in the case of a modified permit, may require the submission of an updated application. In the case of revoked and reissued permits, the Director shall require the submission of a new application.

013 Expiration and renewal of permits.

013.01 If the permittee wishes to continue to treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes after the expiration date of the hazardous waste permit, the permittee must file for reissuance of the existing permit at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit.

013.02 A renewal application shall consist of the same information required in the original hazardous waste facility permit application, which can

consist of a recertification of the original application, unless the Department requires additional information.

013.03 Prior to renewal, the permittee shall be in compliance with or have complied with all the terms, conditions, requirements, and schedules of compliance of the expiring or expired permit.

013.04 Public notice and public participation procedures for renewal of the permit shall be those specified in this Chapter.

014 Duration of permits, expiration and continuation of permits.

014.01 Permits shall be effective for a term:

014.01A Not to exceed 5 years for commercial hazardous waste management facilities; and

014.01B Not to exceed 10 years for all other facilities.

014.02 The Director may issue any permit for a duration of less than the full allowable term under this section.

014.03 Each permit for a land disposal facility shall be reviewed by the Director five years after the date of permit issuance or reissuance and shall be modified as necessary, as provided in Section 012.

014.04 The conditions of an expired permit continue in force until the effective date of a new permit if:

014.04A The permittee has submitted a timely application under the applicable sections of Chapters 13 and 14, which is a complete application for a new permit; and

014.04B The Director, through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit with an effective date on or before the expiration date of the previous permit.

014.05 Permits continued under this Section remain fully effective and enforceable.

014.06 When the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the expiring or expired permit, the Director may choose to do any or all of the following:

014.06A Initiate enforcement action based upon the permit which has been continued;

014.06B Issue a notice of intent to deny the new permit under Chapter 15, 002.03. If the permit is denied, the owner or operator would then be required to cease the activities authorized by the continued permit or be subject to enforcement action for operating without a permit;

014.06C Issue a new permit under Chapter 15, with appropriate condition; or

014.06D Take other actions as authorized by these regulations.

015 Termination of permits. The permit may be terminated during its term or a renewal application may be denied in accordance with the conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 270.43, which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference. If the Director tentatively decides to terminate a permit under this section, he or she shall issue a notice of intent to terminate. A notice of intent to terminate is a type of draft permit which follows the same procedures as any draft permit prepared under Section 002 of this chapter.

016 Permit denial. The Director may, pursuant to the public notice and public participation procedures specified in Sections 006 and 007 of this Chapter, deny the permit application either in its entirety or as to the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or unit only.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 15,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 16 - REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

001 The requirements of this Chapter apply to generators who are regulated under Chapters 9 (Small Quantity Generator) or 10 (Large Quantity Generator).

001.01 The generator must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste. This waste must be separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction. While ignitable or reactive waste is being handled, the generator must confine smoking and open flame to specially designated locations. "No Smoking" signs must be conspicuously placed wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.

001.02 Where specifically required by Chapters 9 (Small Quantity Generator) or 10 (Large Quantity Generator), the storage of ignitable or reactive waste, and the mixture or commingling of incompatible waste, or incompatible waste and materials, must be conducted so that it does not:

001.02A Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, or violent reaction;

001.02B Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health;

001.02C Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosion;

001.02D Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility containing the wastes; or

001.02E Through other like means threaten human health or the environment.

001.03 Hazardous waste must not be placed in an unwashed container or tank that previously held an incompatible waste or material unless Section 001.02 of this Chapter is complied with.

001.04 Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials must not be placed in the same container, tank, surface impoundment, pile, land treatment area, landfill, cell, or chemical, physical and biological treatment process or equipment unless Section 001.02 of this Chapter is complied with.

002 Specific.

002.01 Containers.

002.01A Containers holding ignitable or reactive waste must be located at least fifteen meters (50 feet) inside the property line.

002.01B The storage container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments must be

separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.

002.01C The generator must use a container made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the wastes is not impaired.

002.02 Tanks.

002.02A Ignitable or reactive waste must not be placed in a tank system unless:

002.02A1 The waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the tank system so that:

002.02A1(a) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolved material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under Chapter 3, Sections 007 and 009; and

002.02A1(b) Section 001.02 of this Chapter is complied with; or

002.02A2 The waste is stored in such a way that it is protected from any materials or conditions that may cause the waste to ignite or react; or

002.02A3 The tank is used solely for emergencies.

002.02B The storage of ignitable or reactive waste in covered tanks must comply with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the waste management area and any public ways, streets, alleys or an adjoining property line that can be built upon as required in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 in Title 153 of the State Fire Marshal's Office,- National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA's), 30 - "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code"(1996).

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 16,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 17 - PREPAREDNESS FOR AND PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS

001 Applicability. The requirements of this Chapter apply to generators who are regulated under Chapters 9 (Small Quantity Generators) or 10 (Large Quantity Generators).

002 Design and operation of generator sites. Generator sites must be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.

003 Required equipment. All generator sites must be equipped with the following, unless it can be demonstrated to the State Fire Marshal that there are no hazards at the facility which could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:

003.01 An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;

003.02 A device capable of summoning external emergency assistance from local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, or state or local emergency response teams, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio;

003.03 Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), necessary safety equipment, control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and

003.04 Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.

004 Testing and maintenance of equipment. All facility communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, safety equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained on an annual basis or as determined necessary by the State Fire Marshal to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

005 Access to communications or alarm system.

005.01 Whenever hazardous waste is being handled all employees involved in the operation shall have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless the State Fire Marshal has ruled that such a device is not required under Section 003 of this Chapter.

005.02 If there is ever just one employee on the premises during operation, that employee shall have immediate access to a device capable of summoning external emergency assistance, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation), or a hand-held two-way radio, unless the State Fire

Marshal has ruled that such a device is not required under Section 003 of this Chapter.

006 Required aisle space. The generator must maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless it can be demonstrated to the State Fire Marshal that aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

007 Arrangements with local authorities.

007.01 The generator must attempt to make the following arrangements, as appropriate for the type of waste handled and the potential need for the services of these organizations:

007.01A Arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments and emergency response teams with the layout of the site, properties of hazardous waste handled at the site and associated hazards, places where site personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes;

007.01B Where more than one police and fire department might respond to emergencies, agreements designating primary emergency authority to a specific police and fire department, and agreements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority;

007.01C Agreements with state emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, and equipment suppliers; and

007.01D Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the site.

007.02 Where state or local authorities decline to enter into such arrangements, the generator must document the refusal.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 17,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 18 - CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

001 Applicability. The requirements of this Chapter apply to generators regulated under Chapter 10 (Large Quantity Generators).

002 Purpose and implementation of contingency plan.

002.01 Each generator must have a contingency plan for the site designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.

002.02 The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten the environment or human health.

003 Content of Contingency Plan.

003.01 The Contingency Plan must describe the emergency procedures personnel must take to comply with Sections 002 and 007 of this Chapter, in response to fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the site.

003.02 If the generator has already prepared a Spill Prevention Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) in accordance with the regulations of the Department, or some other emergency or contingency plan, the plan need only be amended to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of these regulations.

003.03 The plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police and/or fire departments, hospitals, contractors and state and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, pursuant to Chapter 17, 007.

003.04 The plan must list names, addresses and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (as defined in Section 006 of this Chapter) and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.

003.05 The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the site (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external) and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

003.06 The plan must include an evacuation plan for personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and

alternate evacuation routes (in cases where primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

004 Copies of Contingency Plan. A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be:

004.01 Maintained at the site; and

004.02 Submitted to the Director, the State Fire Marshal (for new construction only), all local police and/or fire departments, hospitals and state and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.

005 Amendment of Contingency Plan. The contingency plan must be reviewed and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

005.01 The plan fails in an emergency;

005.02 The site changes - in its design, construction, operation, maintenance or other circumstances - in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;

005.03 The list of emergency coordinators changes;

005.04 The list of emergency equipment changes; or

005.05 Applicable regulations are revised.

006 Emergency coordinator. At all times there must be at least one employee either on the site premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the site within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the contingency plan, all operations and activities at the site, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the site, and the site layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

007 Emergency procedures.

007.01 Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:

007.01A Activate internal alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all personnel; and

007.01B Notify appropriate state or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.

007.02 Whenever there is a release, fire or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount and areal extent of any released materials. This may be done by observation or review of site records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

007.03 Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water runoff from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

007.04 If the emergency coordinator determines that there has been a release, fire or explosion which could threaten human health or the environment outside the site boundaries, findings must be reported as follows:

007.04A If the assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the emergency coordinator must immediately notify appropriate local authorities and be available to help such authorities decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and

007.04B The emergency coordinator must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area (in the applicable regional contingency plan), or National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number ((800) 424-8802) and the Department ((402) 471-4545) in accordance with the Department's Emergency Response Plan, and, if there is danger of fire occurring or explosion, the State Fire Marshal. The report must include:

007.04B1 Name and telephone number of the reporter;

007.04B2 Name and address of site;

007.04B3 Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);

007.04B4 Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;

007.04B5 The extent of injuries, if any; and

007.04B6 The possible hazards to human health or the environment, outside the site boundaries.

007.05 During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the site. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing or isolating containers.

007.06 If the site stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or a release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.

007.07 Immediately after an emergency the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire or explosion at the site.

007.08 The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the site:

007.08A No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and

007.08B All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

007.09 The generator must note the time, date and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, a written report on the incident must be submitted to the Director, and, if there was fire and/or explosions, to the State Fire Marshal, also. The report must include:

007.09A Name, address and telephone number of the generator;

007.09B Name, address and telephone number of the site;

007.09C Date, time and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);

007.09D Name and quantity of material(s) involved;

007.09E The extent of injuries, if any;

007.09F An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and

007.09G Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

007.10 The generator must notify the Director, and appropriate State and local authorities, that the site is in compliance with Section 007.08 of this Chapter before operations are resumed in the affected area(s).

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 18,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 19 - PERSONNEL TRAINING

001 Personnel training. The requirements of this Chapter apply to generators regulated under Chapter 10 (Large Quantity Generators).

001.01 Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with the requirements of these regulations. The generator must ensure that this program includes all the elements described in the document required under Section 004.03 of this Chapter.

001.02 This program must be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and must include instruction which teaches personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.

001.03 At a minimum, the training program must be designed to ensure that personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems including where applicable:

001.03A Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing emergency and monitoring equipment;

001.03B Key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems;

001.03C Communications or alarm systems;

001.03D Response to fires or explosions;

001.03E Shutdown of operations.

002 Such personnel must successfully complete the program required in Section 001 of this Chapter within six months after the date of their employment or assignment or to a new position. Employees hired after the effective date of these regulations must not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements of Section 001 of this Chapter.

003 Personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required in Section 001 of this Chapter.

004 The generator must maintain the following documents and records at the site:

004.01 The job title for each position related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job;

004.02 A written job description for each position listed under 004.01 of this Chapter. This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in the same company location or bargaining unit, but must include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications, and duties of personnel assigned to each position;

004.03 A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling a position listed under Section 004.01 of this Chapter;

004.04 Records that document that the training or job experience required under Sections 001, 002, and 003 of this Chapter have been given to, and have been completed by, facility personnel.

005 Training records on personnel must be kept for three years after termination of employment. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 19,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 20 - LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS (LDR)

001 Purpose, scope and applicability.

001.01 This Chapter identifies hazardous wastes that are restricted from land disposal and defines those limited circumstances under which an otherwise prohibited waste may continue to be land disposed.

001.02 Except as specifically provided otherwise in this Chapter or Chapters 2 and 3, the requirements of this Chapter apply to persons who generate or transport hazardous waste and owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

001.03 Restricted wastes may continue to be land disposed as follows:

001.03A Where persons have been granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition by EPA, with respect to those wastes covered by the extension;

001.03B Where persons have been granted an exemption from a prohibition pursuant to a petition under 40 CFR 268.6 by EPA, with respect to those wastes and units covered by the petition;

001.03C Wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit a hazardous characteristic, and which are otherwise prohibited under this Chapter, or 40 CFR Part 148, are not prohibited if the wastes:

001.03C1 Are disposed into a nonhazardous or hazardous injection well as defined under 40 CFR 144.6(a); and

001.03C2 Do not exhibit any prohibited characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010 at the point of injection.

001.03D Wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit a hazardous characteristic, and which are otherwise prohibited under this Chapter, are not prohibited if the wastes meet any of the following criteria, unless the wastes are subject to a specified method of treatment other than DEACT in Section 009, or are D003 reactive cyanide:

001.03D1 The wastes are managed in a treatment system which subsequently discharges to waters of the U.S. pursuant to a permit issued under section 402 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1342); or

001.03D2 The wastes are treated for purposes of the pretreatment requirements of Section 307 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1317); or

001.03D3 The wastes are managed in a zero discharge system engaged in Clean Water Act-equivalent treatment as defined in 40 CFR 268.37(a), as incorporated by reference in Section 008; and

001.03D4 The wastes no longer exhibit a prohibited characteristic at the point of land disposal (i.e., placement in a surface impoundment).

001.04 The requirements of this Chapter shall not affect the availability of a waiver under Section 121(d)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. §9621).

001.05 The following hazardous wastes are not subject to any provision of this Chapter:

001.05A Waste generated by small quantity generators of less than 100 kilograms of non-acute hazardous waste or less than 1 kilogram of acute hazardous waste per month, as defined in Chapter 8;

001.05B Waste pesticides that a farmer disposes of pursuant to Chapter 10, 007;

001.05C Wastes identified or listed as hazardous after November 8, 1984 for which EPA has not promulgated land disposal prohibitions or treatment standards;

001.05D De minimis losses of characteristic wastes to wastewaters are not considered to be prohibited wastes and are defined as losses from normal material handling operations (e.g. spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; and relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing; and laboratory wastes not exceeding one per cent of the total flow of wastewater into the facility's headworks on an annual basis, or with a combined annualized average concentration not exceeding one part per million in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment facility.

001.06 Universal waste handlers and universal waste transporters (as defined in Chapter 25) are exempt from Section 005 and 014 for the hazardous wastes listed below. These handlers are subject to regulation under Chapter 25.

001.06A Batteries as described in Chapter 25, 002;

001.06B Pesticides as described in Chapter 25, 003;

001.06C Mercury-containing items as described in Chapter 25, 004; and

001.06D Lamps as described in Chapter 25, 005.

001.06E Electronic items as described in Chapter 25, 006.

002 Definitions applicable in this Chapter. When used in this Chapter the following terms have the meanings given below:

002.01 "Halogenated organic compounds" or "HOCs" means those compounds having a carbon-halogen bond which are listed under 40 CFR Appendix III, as incorporated by reference in Section 015.

002.02 "Hazardous constituent or constituents" means those constituents listed in Appendix I of this Title.

002.03 "Land disposal" means placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit or staging pile, and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault, or bunker intended for disposal purposes.

002.04 "Nonwastewaters" are wastes that do not meet the criteria for wastewaters in Section 002.06.

002.05 "Polychlorinated biphenyls" or "PCBs" are halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with 40 CFR 761.3.

002.06 "Wastewaters" are wastes that contain less than 1% by weight total organic carbon (TOC) and less than 1% by weight total suspended solids (TSS).

002.07 "Debris" means solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is: A manufactured object; or plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material. However, the following materials are not debris: Any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided in Section 009 through 012, namely lead acid batteries, cadmium batteries, and radioactive lead solids; Process residuals such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues; and Intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75% of their original volume. A mixture of debris that has not been treated to the standards provided by Section 011 and other material is subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris, by volume, based on visual inspection.

002.08 "Hazardous debris" means debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 018, or that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Chapter 3, 005 through 010. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited hazardous waste with debris that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to hazardous debris) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in Section 003.

002.09 "Underlying hazardous constituent" means any constituent listed in Section 012, Table 12, Universal Treatment Standards, except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium, and zinc, which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standards.

002.10 "Inorganic metal-bearing waste" is one for which EPA has established treatment standards for metal hazardous constituents, and which does not otherwise contain significant organic or cyanide content as described in Section 003.03A, and is specifically listed in 40 CFR Part 268 Appendix XI, as incorporated by reference in Section 021.

002.11 "Soil" means unconsolidated earth material composing the superficial geologic strata (material overlying bedrock), consisting of clay, silt, sand, or gravel size particles as classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, or a mixture of such materials with liquids, sludges or solids which is inseparable by simple mechanical removal processes and is made up primarily of soil by volume based on visual inspection. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited hazardous waste with soil that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to contaminated soil) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in Section 003.

003 Dilution prohibited as a substitute for treatment.

003.01 Except as provided in Section 003.02, no generator, transporter, handler, or owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility shall in any way dilute a restricted waste or the residual from treatment of a restricted waste as a substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with Section 009 through 014, to circumvent the effective date of a prohibition in 40 CFR Subpart C, as incorporated by reference in Section 008, to otherwise avoid a prohibition in 40 CFR Subpart C, or to circumvent a land disposal prohibition imposed by this Chapter.

003.02 Dilution of wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit a characteristic in treatment systems which include land-based units which treat wastes subsequently discharged to a water of the United States pursuant to a permit issued under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), or which treat wastes in a CWA-equivalent treatment system, or which treat wastes for the purposes of pretreatment requirements under Section 307 of the CWA is not impermissible dilution for purposes of this section unless a method other than DEACT has been specified in Section 009 as the treatment standard, or unless the waste is a D003 reactive cyanide wastewater or nonwastewater.

003.03 Combustion of the hazardous waste codes listed in 40 CFR Part 268 Appendix XI, as incorporated by reference in Section 021, is prohibited, unless the waste, at the point of generation, or after any bona fide treatment such as cyanide destruction prior to combustion, can be demonstrated to comply with one or more of the following criteria (unless otherwise specifically prohibited from combustion):

003.03A The waste contains hazardous organic constituents or cyanide at levels exceeding the constituent-specific treatment standard found in Section 012;

003.03B The waste consists of organic, debris-like materials (e.g., wood, paper, plastic, or cloth) contaminated with an inorganic metal-bearing hazardous waste;

003.03C The waste, at point of generation, has reasonable heating value such as greater than or equal to 5000 BTU per pound;

003.03D The waste is co-generated with wastes for which combustion is a required method of treatment;

003.03E The waste is subject to Federal and/or State requirements necessitating reduction of organics (including biological agents); or

003.03F The waste contains greater than 1% Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

003.04 It is a form of impermissible dilution, and therefore prohibited, to add iron filings or other metallic forms of iron to lead-containing hazardous wastes in order to achieve any land disposal restriction treatment standard for lead. Lead-containing wastes include D008 wastes (wastes exhibiting a characteristic due to the presence of lead), all characteristic wastes containing lead as an underlying hazardous constituent, listed wastes containing lead as a regulated constituent, and hazardous media containing any of the aforementioned lead-containing wastes.

004 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 268.4, pertaining to the treatment surface impoundment exemption, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

005 Testing, tracking, and recordkeeping requirements for generators, treaters, and disposal facilities.

005.01 Requirements for generators:

005.01A A generator of hazardous waste must determine if the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed. This is done by determining if the hazardous waste meets the treatment standards in Section 009, 011, or 013. This determination can be made in either of two ways: testing the waste or using knowledge of the waste. If the generator tests the waste, testing would normally determine the total concentration of hazardous constituents, or the concentration of hazardous constituents in an extract of the waste obtained using test method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as referenced in Chapter 1, depending on whether the treatment standard for the waste is expressed as a total concentration or concentration of hazardous constituent in the waste's extract. In addition, some hazardous wastes must be treated by particular treatment methods before they can be land disposed and some soils that are contaminated by such hazardous wastes. These treatment standards are also found in Section 009, and are described in detail in Section 010, Table 10. These wastes, and soils contaminated with such wastes, do not need to be tested (however, if they are in a waste mixture, other wastes with concentration level treatment standards would have to be tested). If a generator determines they are managing a waste or soil contaminated with a waste, that displays a hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity, they must comply with the special requirements of Section 006 in addition to any applicable requirements in this section.

005.01B If the waste or contaminated soil does not meet the treatment standard: With the initial shipment of waste to each treatment or storage facility, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the waste, and place a copy in the file. The notice must include the information in column "005.01B" of the Table 8, Generator Paperwork Requirements, of this Title. No further notification is necessary until such time that the waste or facility change, in which case a new notification must be sent and a copy placed in the generator's file.

005.01B1 For contaminated soil, the following certification statement should be included, signed by an authorized representative:

> I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined this contaminated soil and it [does/does not] contain listed hazardous waste and [does/does not] exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and requires treatment to meet the soil treatment standards as provided by Title 128, Chapter 20, Section 013.03.

005.01C If the waste or contaminated soil meets the treatment standard at the original point of generation:

005.01C1 With the initial shipment of waste to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility receiving the waste, and place a copy in the file. The notice must include the information indicated in column "005.01C" of Table 8, Generator Paperwork Requirements Table, of this Title, and the following certification statement, signed by an authorized representative:

> I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in Chapter 20, Sections 009 through 013. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

005.01C2 For contaminated soil, with the initial shipment of wastes to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each facility receiving the waste and place a copy in the file. The notice must include the information in column "005.01C" of Table 8, Generator Paperwork Requirements Table, of this Title.

005.01C3 If the waste changes, the generator must send a new notice and certification to the receiving facility, and place a copy in their files. Generators of hazardous debris excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under Chapter 2, Section 007.02 are not subject to these requirements.

005.01D For reporting, tracking and recordkeeping when exceptions allow certain wastes or contaminated soil that do not meet the treatment standards to be land disposed: There are certain exemptions from the requirement that hazardous wastes or contaminated soil meet treatment standards before they can be land disposed. These include, but are not limited to case-by-case extensions under 40 CFR 268.5, disposal in a no-migration unit under 40 CFR 268.6, or a national capacity variance or case-by-case capacity variance under 40 CFR Part 268 subpart C, which is incorporated by reference in Section 008.01 of this Chapter. If a generator's waste is so exempt, then with the initial shipment of waste, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each land disposal facility receiving the waste. The notice

must include the information indicated in column "005.01D" of Table 8, Generator Paperwork Requirements Table, of this Title. If the waste changes, the generator must send a new notice to the receiving facility, and place a copy in their files.

Table 8 - Generator Paperwork Requirements Table

Required information	005.01B	005.01C	005.01D	005.01I
1. EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and Manifest Number of first shipment.	X	X	X	X
2. Statement: this waste is not prohibited from land disposal.			X	
3. The waste is subject to the LDRs. The constituents of concern for F001-F005, and F039, and underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes, unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all constituents. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice.	X	X		
4. The notice must include the applicable wastewater/nonwastewater category (see Sections 002.04 and 002.06) and subdivisions made within a waste code based on waste-specific criteria (such as D003 reactive cyanide).	X	X		
5. Waste analysis data (when available).	X	X	X	
6. Date the waste is subject to the prohibition.			X	
7. For hazardous debris, when treating with the alternative treatment technologies provided by Section 011: the contaminants subject to treatment, as described in Section 011.02; and an indication that these contaminants are being treated to comply with Section 011.	X		X	

Required information	005.01B	005.01C	005.01D	005.01I
8. For contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in Section 013.01, the constituents subject to treatment as described in Section 013.04, and the following statement: This contaminated soil [does/does not] contain listed hazardous waste and [does/does not] exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and [is subject to/complies with] the soil treatment standards as provided by Section 013.03 or the universal treatment standards.	X	X		
9. A certification is needed (see applicable section for exact wording.		X		X

005.01E If a generator is managing and treating prohibited waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers, or containment buildings regulated under Chapter 9, Sections 007 and 008, or Chapter 10, Sections 004 and 005 to meet applicable LDR treatment standards found at Section 009, the generator must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan which describes the procedures they will carry out to comply with the treatment standards. (Generators treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards of Section 011, however, are not subject to these waste analysis requirements.) The plan must be kept on site in the generator's records, and the following requirements must be met:

005.01E1 The waste analysis plan must be based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the prohibited waste(s) being treated, and contain all information necessary to treat the waste(s) in accordance with the requirements of this Chapter, including the selected testing frequency.

005.01E2 Such plan must be kept in the facility's on-site files and made available to inspectors.

005.01E3 Wastes shipped off-site pursuant to this paragraph must comply with the notification requirements of Section 005.01C.

005.01F If a generator determines that the waste or contaminated soil is restricted based solely on his knowledge of the waste, all supporting data used to make this determination must be retained on-site in the generator's files. If a generator determines that the waste is restricted based on testing this waste or an extract developed using the test method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as referenced in Chapter 1, and all waste analysis data must be retained on-site in the generator's files.

005.01G If a generator determines that he is managing a prohibited waste that is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or is exempted from this Title, under Chapter 2, 003 through 013, or Chapter 7, 001 through 006, subsequent to the point of generation (including deactivated characteristic hazardous wastes managed in wastewater treatment systems subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) as specified at Chapter 2, 008.02 or that are CWA-equivalent, or are managed in a an underground injection well regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)), he must place a one-time notice describing such generation, subsequent exclusion from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exemption from Title 128 regulation, and the disposition of the waste, in the facility's on-site files.

005.01H Generators must retain on-site a copy of all notices, certifications, waste analysis data, and other documentation produced pursuant to this section for at least three years from the date that the waste that is the subject of such documentation was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. The three year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Director. The requirements of this paragraph apply to solid wastes even when the hazardous characteristic is removed prior to disposal, or when the waste is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste under Chapter 2, 003 through 013, or Chapter 7, 001 through 006, or exempted from this Title, subsequent to the point of generation.

005.01I If a generator is managing a lab pack containing hazardous wastes and wishes to use the alternative treatment standard for lab packs found at Section 010.02:

005.01I1 With the initial shipment of waste to a treatment facility, the generator must submit a notice that provides the information in column "005.01I" in Table 8, Generator Paperwork Requirements Table of this Title, and the following certification. The certification, which must be signed by an authorized representative and must be placed in the generator's files, must say the following:

> I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste and that the lab pack contains only wastes that have not been excluded under appendix IV to 40 CFR part 268 as incorporated by reference in Section 016, and that this lab pack will be sent to a combustion facility in compliance with the alternative treatment standards for lab packs at Section 010.02. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

005.01I2 No further notification is necessary until such time that the wastes in the lab pack change, or the receiving facility changes, in which case a new notice and certification must be sent and a copy placed in the generator's file.

005.01I3 If the lab pack contains characteristic hazardous wastes (D001-D043), underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in Section 002.09 need not be determined.

005.01I4 The generator must also comply with the requirements in Sections 005.01F and 005.01G.

005.01J Small quantity generators with tolling agreements pursuant to Chapter 9, 007.06 must comply with the applicable notification and certification requirements of Section 005.01 for the initial shipment of the waste subject to the agreement. Such generators must retain on-site a copy of the notification and certification, together with the tolling agreement, for at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement. The three-year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Director.

005.02 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 268.7(b), pertaining to testing requirements for treatment facilities, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

005.03 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 268.7(c), pertaining to land disposal facilities, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

005.04 Generators or treaters who first claim that hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under Chapter 2, 007.02 (i.e., debris treated by an extraction or destruction technology provided by Table 11, Alternative Treatment Standards for Hazardous Debris, of this Title, and debris that the Director has determined does not contain hazardous waste) are subject to the following notification and certification requirements:

005.04A A one-time notification, including the following information, must be submitted to DEQ:

005.04A1 The name and address of the Subtitle D facility receiving the treated debris;

005.04A2 A description of the hazardous debris as initially generated, including the applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers(s); and

005.04A3 For debris excluded under Chapter 2, 007.02A, the technology from Table 11, Alternative Treatment Standards for Hazardous Debris, used to treat the debris.

005.04B The notification must be updated if the debris is shipped to a different facility, and, for debris excluded under Chapter 2, 007.02A, if a different type of debris is treated or if a different technology is used to treat the debris.

005.04C For debris excluded under Chapter 2, 007.02A of this chapter, the owner or operator of the treatment facility must document and certify compliance with the treatment standards of Table 11, Alternative Treatment Standards for Hazardous Debris, of this Title, as follows:

005.04C1 Records must be kept of all inspections, evaluations, and analyses of treated debris that are made to determine compliance with the treatment standards;

005.04C2 Records must be kept of any data or information the treater obtains during treatment of the debris that identifies key operating parameters of the treatment unit; and

005.04C3 For each shipment of treated debris, a certification of compliance with the treatment standards must be signed by an authorized representative and placed in the facility's files. The certification must state the following: "I certify under penalty of law that the debris has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 268.45. I am aware that there are significant penalties for making a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

005.05 Generators and treaters who first receive from EPA or an authorized state a determination that a given contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in Section 013.01 no longer contains a listed hazardous waste and generators and treaters who first determine that a contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in Section 013.01 no longer exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste must:

005.05A Prepare a one-time only documentation of these determinations including all supporting information; and,

005.05B Maintain that information in the facility files and other records for a minimum of three years.

006 Special rules regarding wastes that exhibit a characteristic.

006.01 The initial generator of a solid waste must determine each EPA Hazardous Waste Number (waste code) applicable to the waste in order to determine the applicable treatment standards under Sections 009 through 014. For purposes of this Chapter, the waste will carry the waste code for any applicable listed waste (Chapter 3, 011 through 017). In addition, where the waste exhibits a characteristic, the waste will carry one or more of the characteristic waste codes (Chapter 3, 005 through 010), except when the treatment standard for the listed waste operates in lieu of the treatment standard for the characteristic waste, as specified in Section 006.02. If the generator determines that their waste displays a hazardous characteristic (and is not D001 nonwastewaters treated by CMBST, RORGS, or POLYM of Section 010, Table 10, the generator must determine the underlying hazardous constituents (as defined at Section 002.09) in the characteristic waste.

006.02 Where a prohibited waste is both listed under Chapter 3, 011 through 017, and exhibits a characteristic under Chapter 3, 005 through 010, the treatment standard for the waste code listed in Chapter 3, 011 through 017 will operate in lieu of the standard for the waste code under Chapter 3, 005 through 010, provided that the treatment standard for the listed waste includes a treatment standard for the constituent that causes the waste to exhibit the characteristic. Otherwise, the waste must meet the treatment standards for all applicable listed and characteristic waste codes.

006.03 In addition to any applicable standards determined from the initial point of generation, no prohibited waste which exhibits a characteristic under Chapter 3, 005 through 010 may be land disposed unless the waste complies with the treatment standards under Sections 009 through 012.

006.04 Wastes that exhibit a characteristic are also subject to Section 005 requirements, except that once the waste is no longer hazardous, a one-time notification and certification must be placed in the generators or treaters files and sent to the Department of Environmental Quality. The notification and certification that is placed in the generators or treaters files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes and/or if the Subtitle D facility receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the Department of Environmental Quality on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such notification and certification should be sent to the Department of Environmental Quality by the end of the calendar year, but no later than December 31.

006.04A The notification must include the following information:

006.04A1 The name and address of the Subtitle D facility receiving the waste shipment; and

006.04A2 A description of the waste as initially generated, including the applicable EPA hazardous waste code(s), treatability group(s), and underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in Section 002.09), unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all underlying hazardous constituents. If all underlying hazardous constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no requirement to list any of the underlying hazardous constituents on the notice.

006.04B The certification must be signed by an authorized representative and must state the language found in 40 CFR 268.7(b)(4), as incorporated by reference in Section 005.02.

006.04B1 If treatment removes the characteristic but does not meet standards applicable to underlying hazardous constituents, then the certification found in 40 CFR 268.7(b)(4)(iv), as incorporated by reference in Section 005.02, applies.

007 Surface impoundment exemptions.

007.01 The conditions and requirements found in 40 CFR 268.14, pertaining to exemptions for newly identified or listed wastes managed in surface impoundments, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

008 Prohibitions on land disposal.

008.01 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart C, pertaining to prohibitions on land disposal, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

009 Applicability of Treatment Standards.

009.01 A prohibited waste identified in Table 9, Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes, of this Title may be land disposed only if it meets the requirements found in the table. For each waste, the table identifies one of three types of treatment standard requirements:

009.01A All hazardous constituents in the waste or in the treatment residue must be at or below the values found in Table 9 for that waste ("total waste standards"); or

009.01B The hazardous constituents in the extract of the waste or in the extract of the treatment residue must be at or below the values found in the table ("waste extract standards"); or

009.01C The waste must be treated using the technology specified in Table 10, Technology Codes and Description of Technology-Based Standards.

009.02 For wastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on maximums for any one day, except for D004 through D011 wastes for which the previously promulgated treatment standards based on grab samples remain in effect. For all nonwastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on grab sampling. For wastes covered by the waste extract standards, the test Method 1311, the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 1, must be used to measure compliance. An exception is made for D004 and D008, for which either of two test methods may be used: Method 1311, or Method 1310B, the Extraction Procedure Toxicity Test. For wastes covered by a technology standard, the wastes may be land disposed after being treated using that specified technology or an equivalent treatment technology approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 268.42(b), which are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference. (The provisions of Chapter 26, 001.04 do not apply to 40 CFR 268.42(b).)

009.03 When wastes with differing treatment standards for a constituent of concern are combined for purposes of treatment, the treatment residue must meet the lowest treatment standard for the constituent of concern.

009.04 Notwithstanding the prohibitions specified in Section 009.01, treatment and disposal facilities may demonstrate (and certify pursuant to 40 CFR 268.7(b)(5), as incorporated by reference in Section 005.02) compliance with the treatment standards for organic constituents specified by a footnote in the table "Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes" in this section, provided the following conditions are satisfied:

009.04A The treatment standards for the organic constituents were established based on incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of Chapter 21, 015, or based on combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements;

009.04B The treatment or disposal facility has used the methods referenced in Section 009.04A to treat the organic constituents; and

009.04C The treatment or disposal facility may demonstrate compliance with organic constituents if good-faith analytical efforts achieve detection limits for the regulated organic constituents that do not

exceed the treatment standards specified in this section by an order of magnitude.

009.05 For characteristic wastes (D001-D043) that are subject to treatment standards in Table 9, Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes, and are not managed in a wastewater treatment system that is regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA), that is CWA equivalent, or that is injected into a Class I nonhazardous deep injection well, all underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in Section 002.09) must meet Universal Treatment Standards, found in Table 12 of this Title prior to land disposal as defined in Section 002.03.

009.06 The treatment standards for F001-F005 nonwastewater constituents carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, and/or methanol apply to wastes which contain only one, two, or three of these constituents. Compliance is measured for these constituents in the waste extract from test Method 1311, the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 1. If the waste contains any of these three constituents along with any of the other 25 constituents found in F001-F005, then compliance with treatment standards for carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, and/or methanol are not required.

009.07 Prohibited D004-D011 mixed radioactive wastes and mixed radioactive listed wastes containing metal constituents, that were previously treated by stabilization to the treatment standards in effect at that time and then put into storage, do not have to be re-treated to meet treatment standards in this section prior to land disposal.

009.08 Effective September 4, 1998, the treatment standards for the wastes specified in Chapter 3 as Hazardous Waste Numbers P185, P191, P192, P197, U364, U394, and U395 may be satisfied by either meeting the constituent concentrations presented in Table 9, or by treating the waste by the following technologies: combustion, as defined by the technology code CMBST at Section 010, Table 10, for nonwastewaters; and, biodegradation as defined by the technology code BIODG, carbon adsorption as defined by the technology code CARBN, chemical oxidations as defined by the technology code CHOXD, or combustion as defined as technology code CMBST at Section 010, Table 10, for wastewaters.

Table 9- TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
D001 [9]	Ignitable characteristic wastes, except for the Chapter 3, 007.01A High TOC Subcategory.	NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]; or RORGS; or CMBST	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]; or RORGS; or CMBST
	High TOC Ignitable Characteristic Liquids Subcategory based on Chapter 3, 007.01A-- Greater than or equal to 10% total organic carbon. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	NA	NA	NA	RORGS; CMBST; or POLYM
D002 [9]	Corrosive Characteristic Wastes.	NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D002, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011.	Radioactive high level wastes generated during the reprocessing of fuel rods. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Corrosivity (pH)	NA	NA	HLVIT
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	NA	HLVIT
		Barium	7440-39-3	NA	HLVIT
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	HLVIT
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	NA	HLVIT
		Lead	7439-92-1	NA	HLVIT
		Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	HLVIT
		Selenium	7782-49-2	NA	HLVIT

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	HLVIT
D003 [9]	Reactive Sulfides Subcategory based on Chapter 3, 009.01E.	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
	Explosives Subcategory based on Chapter 3, 009.01F through 009.01H.	NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]
	Unexploded ordnance and other explosive devices which have been the subject of an emergency response.	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
	Other Reactives Subcategory based on Chapter 3, 009.01A.	NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]
	Water Reactive Subcategory based on Chapter 3, 009.01B through 009.01D. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	NA	NA	NA	DEACT and meet Section 012 standards[8]
	Reactive Cyanides Subcategory based on Chapter 3, 009.01E.	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	Reserved	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
D004[9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for arsenic based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	5.0 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D005[9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for barium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Barium	7440-39-3	1.2 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	21 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D006[9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for cadmium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	0.11 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	procedure (TCLP) in SW846.				
	Cadmium Containing Batteries Subcategory. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	RTHRM
	Radioactively contaminated cadmium containing batteries. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	Macroencapsulation in accordance with Section 011
D007[9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for chromium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	0.60 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D008[9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for lead based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	0.75 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]
	Lead Acid Batteries Subcategory (Note: This standard only applies to lead acid batteries that are identified as RCRA hazardous wastes and that are not excluded elsewhere from regulation under the land disposal restrictions of Chapter 20 or exempted under other EPA regulations (see Chapter 7, 012). This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Lead	7439-92-1	NA	RLEAD
	Radioactive Lead Solids Subcategory (Note: these lead solids include, but are not limited to, all forms of lead shielding and other elemental forms of lead. These lead solids do not include treatment residuals such as hydroxide sludges, other wastewater treatment residuals, or incinerator ashes that can undergo conventional pozzolanic stabilization, nor do they include organo-lead materials that can be incinerated and stabilized as ash. This subcategory	Lead	7439-92-1	NA	MACRO

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	consists of nonwastewaters only.)				
D009[9]	Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury that also contain organics and are not incinerator residues. (High Mercury-Organic Subcategory)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC; OR RMERC
	Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury that are inorganic, including incinerator residues and residues from RMERC. (High Mercury-Inorganic Subcategory)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846; and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are residues from RMERC only. (Low Mercury Subcategory)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]
	Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846; and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are not residues from RMERC. (Low Mercury Subcategory)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]
	All D009 wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	NA
	Elemental mercury contaminated with radioactive	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	AMLGM

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	materials. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)				
	Hydraulic oil contaminated with Mercury Radioactive Materials Subcategory. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC
	Radioactively contaminated mercury containing batteries. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	Macroencapsulation in accordance with Section 011
D010[9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for selenium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	5.7 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D011[9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for silver based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Silver	7440-22-4	0.43 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	5.0 mg/l TCLP and meet Section 012 standards[8]
	Radioactively contaminated silver containing batteries. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Silver	7440-22-4	NA	Macroencapsulation in accordance with Section 011
D012 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Endrin based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Endrin	72-20-8	BIODG; or CMBST	0.13 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
		Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	BIODG; or CMBST	0.13 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D013 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Lindane based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	alpha-BHC	319-84-6	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
		beta-BHC	319-85-7	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 012 standards[8]

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		delta-BHC	319-86-8	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D014 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Methoxychlor based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	WETOX or CMBST	0.18 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D015 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Toxaphene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	BIODG or CMBST	2.6 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D016 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	CHOXD, BIODG, or CMBST	10 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D017 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	CHOXD or CMBST	7.9 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D018 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Benzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	10 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D019 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Carbon tetrachloride based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D020 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Chlordane based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	0.26 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D021 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Chlorobenzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D022 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Chloroform based on the	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.			and meet Section 012 standards[8]	and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D023 [9]	Wastes that are TC for o-Cresol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D024 [9]	Wastes that are TC for m-Cresol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D025 [9]	Wastes that are TC for p-Cresol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D026 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Cresols (Total) based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid)(sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	11.2 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D027 [9]	Wastes that are TC for p-Dichlorobenzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	0.090 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D028 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 1,2-Dichloroethane based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D029 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 1,1-Dichloroethylene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D030 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4-Dinitrotoluene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	140 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D031 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Heptachlor based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	0.066 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
				and meet Section 012 standards[8]	and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D032 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Hexachlorobenzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	10 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D033 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Hexachlorobutadiene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	5.6 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D034 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Hexachloroethane based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	30 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D035 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Methyl ethyl ketone based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	36 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D036 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Nitrobenzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	14 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D037 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Pentachlorophenol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	7.4 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D038 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Pyridine based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	16 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D039 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Tetrachloroethylene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D040 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Trichloroethylene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D041 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.			and meet Section 012 standards[8]	and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D042 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	7.4 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
D043 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Vinyl chloride based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27 and meet Section 012 standards[8]	6.0 and meet Section 012 standards[8]
F001, F002, F003, F004, & F005	F001, F002, F003, F004 and/or F005 solvent wastes that contain any combination of one or more of the following spent solvents: acetone, benzene, n-butyl alcohol, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons, chlorobenzene, o-cresol, m-cresol, p-cresol, cyclohexanone, o-dichlorobenzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, isobutyl alcohol, methanol, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, nitrobenzene, 2-nitropropane, pyridine, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, trichloroethylene, trichloromonofluoromethane, and/or xylenes [except as specifically noted in other subcategories]. See further details of these listings in Chapter 3, 013.	Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
		Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88	11.2
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
		Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
		Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
		Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
		Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
	F003 and/or F005 solvent wastes that contain any combination of one or more of the following three solvents as the only listed F001-5 solvents: carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, and/or methanol.	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
	F005 solvent waste containing 2-Nitropropane as the only listed F001-5 solvent.	2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
	F005 solvent waste containing 2-Ethoxyethanol as the only listed F001-5 solvent.	2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	BIODG; or CMBST	CMBST
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) Sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6)	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	chemical etching and milling of aluminum.				
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F007	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F008	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F010	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	NA
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
F020, F021, F022, F023, F026.	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of: (1) tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives, excluding wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (F020); (2) pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives (i.e., F021); (3) tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (i.e., F022); and from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of: (1) tri- or tetrachlorophenols, excluding wastes from equipment used only for the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-	HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	trichlorophenol (F023); (2) tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (i.e., F026).				
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
F024	Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This	All F024 wastes	NA	CMBST[11]	CMBST[11]

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in Chapter 3, 013 or 014.)				
		2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
		3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
		1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
		cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
		trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
F025	Condensed light ends from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. F025 - Light Ends Subcategory	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
	Spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. F025 - Spent Filters/Aids and Desiccants Subcategory	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
F027	Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.).	HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
F028	Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Wastes Nos. F020, F021, F023, F026, and F027.	HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
F032	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross- contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with 40 CFR 261.35 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 3, 017 or potentially cross-contaminated wastes that are otherwise currently regulated as hazardous wastes (i.e., F034 or F035), and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or penta- chlorophenol.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(b) fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k) fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k) fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b) fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
		Hexachlorodibenzo-p-di oxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		Hexachlorodibenzo-furans	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Pentachlorodi-benzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		Pentachlorodi-	NA	0.000035 or	0.001 or CMBST[11]

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		benzofurans		CMBST[11]	
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Tetrachlorodi-benzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		Tetrachlorodi-benzofurans	NA	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		2,3,4,6-Tetra-chlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichloro-phenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
F034	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from	205-99-2	0.11	6.8

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		benzo(k)fluoranthene).			
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
		Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
F035	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
F037	Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	separation sludge-Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in Chapter 3, 013.02B (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.				
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
F038	Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air floatation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in Chapter 3, 013.02B (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	biological units) and F037, K048, and K051 are not included in this listing.				
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
F039	Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under Chapter 3, 011 through 018 of this Title. (Leachate resulting	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	from the disposal of one or more of the following EPA Hazardous Wastes and no other Hazardous Wastes retains its EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and/or F028.).				
		Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
		Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	NA
		Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
		2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
		Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
		Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
		Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
		4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
		Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)	90-04-0	0.010	0.66
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
		alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
		beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
		delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
		gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
		Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
		4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
		n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
		Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
		2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
		Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
		p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	NA
		2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	NA
		Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
		Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
		bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
		bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
		p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
		Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
		2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
		2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
		3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		p-Cresidine	120-71-8	0.010	0.66
		o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol	106-44-5	0.77	5.6

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		(difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)			
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
		1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
		Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
		Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
		2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	0.72	10
		o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
		p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
		o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
		p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
		o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
		p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
		m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
		trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
		2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
		2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
		1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
		cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
		trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
		Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
		Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
		2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine)	95-68-1	0.010	0.66
		2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
		Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
		4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
		2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
		2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
		Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
		Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
		1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12.0	170
		Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	NA
		Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	NA
		1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA
		Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
		Endosulfan I	939-98-8	0.023	0.066
		Endosulfan II	33213-6-5	0.029	0.13
		Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
		Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
		Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
		Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
		Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
		Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl)	117-81-7	0.28	28

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		phthalate			
		Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
		Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
		Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
		Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-46-9	0.000035	0.0025
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035	0.0025
		1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035	0.0025
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
		Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
		Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
		Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
		Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
		Kepone	143-50-8	0.0011	0.13
		Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
		Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
		Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
		Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
		3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
		4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
		Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Methyl methansulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
		Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
		p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
		p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
		N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
		N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	NA
		N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
		N-Nitrosomethyl-ethylamine	10595-95-6	0.40	2.3
		N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.40	2.3
		N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
		N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063	0.0025
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	39001-02-0	0.000063	0.005
		Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachloro-dibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		Pentachloro-nitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		1,3-Phenylenediamine	108-45-2	0.010	0.66
		Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
		Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	NA
		Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
		Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
		Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1	0.72	7.9

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-furans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
		Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75-25-2	0.63	15
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
		1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
		tris(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	NA
		Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
		Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	NA
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	NA
		Fluoride	16964-48-8	35	NA
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
		Sulfide	8496-25-8	14	NA
		Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	NA
		Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	NA
K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

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		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous).	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (hydrated).	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
		Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
		Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
		Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
		Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
		Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
		Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6.0
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
		1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.	Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
		Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	NA
		1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene	bis(2-	111-44-4	0.033	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	Chloroethyl)ether			
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	NA
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	NA
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
		Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
		Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	NA	NA	LLEXT fb SSTRP fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	NA	NA	CMBST	CMBST
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
		trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
K029	Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
K030	Column bodies or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	NA
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	NA
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	NA	30
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	NA	10
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
		Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
		Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	NA	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	NA	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	NA	8.2
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Fluorene	86-73-7	NA	3.4
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	NA	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
		2,6-Dichlorophenol	187-65-0	0.044	14

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzo furans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-33	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
		Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	0.75 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	105-67-9	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	Antimony	7440-36-0	NA	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	NA	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Barium	7440-39-3	NA	21 mg/l TCLP
		Beryllium	7440-41-7	NA	1.22 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Selenium	7782-49-2	NA	5.7 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
		Thallium	7440-28-0	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
		Zinc	7440-66-6	NA	4.3 mg/l TCLP
K062	Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	NA
K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. - Calcium Sulfate (Low Lead) Subcategory	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. - Non-Calcium Sulfate (High Lead) Subcategory	NA	NA	NA	RLEAD
K071	K071 (Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used) nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	K071 (Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.) nonwastewaters that are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
	All K071 wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
		Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
		Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
K084	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
K086	Solvent wastes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.	Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
		Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
		Butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
		Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
		Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Indeno(1,2,3,-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	26.1 mg/l TCLP
		Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanide (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanide (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Fluoride	16984-48-8	35	NA
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
		Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94-75-7	0.72	10
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzo furans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzo furans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo furans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
K102	Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/ aniline production.	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
K106	K106 (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production) nonwastewaters that contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	K106 (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury that are residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	Other K106 nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
	All K106 wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	carboxylic acid hydrazides.			BIODG fb CARBN	
K108	Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K109	Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K111	Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-1-2	0.32	140
		2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	NA	NA	CARBN; OR CMBST	CMBST
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotolune.	NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.	NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
K118	Spent absorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST
K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST
K125	Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST
K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST
K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	methyl bromide.				
K132	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations).	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-2-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
K142	Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	products produced from coal.				
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)flouranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
K147	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.	Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillations of benzyl chloride.)				
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
K150	Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	1.8
		Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
		Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
		Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
		Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
		Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5
K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
		Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		o-Phenylenediamine	95-54-5	0.056	5.6
		Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
		Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5
K158	Bag house dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.)	Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
		Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
		Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes.[10]	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Butylate	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
		EPTC (Eptam)	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
		Molinate	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
		Pebulate	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4
		Vernolate	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), baghouse dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts.	Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
		Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
K169	Crude oil tank sediment from petroleum refining operations.	Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylene(s) (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
K170	Clarified slurry oil sediment from petroleum refining operations.	Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
		Indeno(1,3,4-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylene(s) (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
K171	Spent hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Phenanthrene	81-05-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylene(s) (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Arsenic	7740-38-2	1.4	5 mg/L TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11.0 mg/L TCLP
		Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/L TCLP
		Reactive sulfides	NA	DEACT	DEACT
K172	Spent hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media).	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Toluene (Methyl Benzene)	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylene(s) (Total)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Antimony	7740-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/L TCLP
		Arsenic	7740-38-2	1.4	5 mg/L TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11.0 mg/L TCLP
		Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/L TCLP
		Reactive sulfides	NA	DEACT	DEACT
K174	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-	35822-46-9	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	monomer.	dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)			
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	34465-46-8	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		HxCDFs (ALL Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	55684-94-1	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.005 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	39001-02-0	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.005 or CMBST[11]
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	36088-22-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	30402-15-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		TCDDs (All tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	41903-57-5	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		TCDFs (All tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	55722-27-5	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		Arsenic	7440-36-0	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
K175	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of vinyl chloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene-based process.	Mercury[12]	7438-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
		PH[12]		NA	PH<6.0
	All K175 wastewaters	Mercury	7438-97-6	0.15	NA
K176	Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).	Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/L TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/L TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/L TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/L TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/L TCLP
K177	Slag from the production of antimony oxide that is speculatively accumulated or disposed, including slag from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).	Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/L TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/L TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/L TCLP
K178	Residues from manufacturing and manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during production of titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite process.	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-39-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	34465-46-8	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		HxCDFs (ALL Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	55684-94-1	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.005 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	39001-02-0	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.005 or CMBST[11]
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	36088-22-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	30402-15-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		TCDDs (All tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	41903-57-5	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		TCDFs (All tetrachlorodibenzofura	55722-27-5	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		ns)			
		Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	0.20 mg/L TCLP
K181	Nonwastewaters from the production of dyes and/or pigments (including nonwastewaters commingled at the point of generation with nonwastewaters from other processes) that, at the point of generation, contain mass loadings of any of the constituents identified in 40 CFR Part 261.32(c), as incorporated by reference in Chapter 3, 014.01, that are equal to or greater than the corresponding Part 261.32(c) levels, as determined on a calendar year basis.	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)	90-04-0	0.010	0.66
		4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
		p-Cresidine	120-71-8	0.010	0.66
		2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine)	95-68-1	0.010	0.66
		1,2-Phenylenediamine	95-54-5	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN
P001	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%	Warfarin	81-81-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591-08-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P003	Acrolein	Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
P004	Aldrin	Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
P005	Allyl alcohol	Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P006	Aluminum phosphide	Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P007	5-Aminomethyl 3-isoxazolol	5-Aminomethyl 3-isoxazolol	2763-96-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P008	4-Aminopyridine	4-Aminopyridine	504-24-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P009	Ammonium picrate	Ammonium picrate	131-74-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P010	Arsenic acid	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P011	Arsenic pentoxide	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P012	Arsenic trioxide	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P013	Barium cyanide	Barium	7440-39-3	NA	21 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P014	Thiophenol (Benzene thiol)	Thiophenol (Benzene thiol)	108-98-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P015	Beryllium dust	Beryllium	7440-41-7	RMETL; or RTHRM	RMETL; or RTHRM
P016	Dichloromethyl ether (Bis(chloromethyl)ether)	Dichloromethyl ether	542-88-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
				CMBST	
P017	Bromoacetone	Bromoacetone	598-31-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P018	Brucine	Brucine	357-57-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P020	2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
P021	Calcium cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P022	Carbon disulfide	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	CMBST
		Carbon disulfide; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	75-15-0	NA	4.8 mg/l TCLP
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde	Chloroacetaldehyde	107-20-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P024	p-Chloroaniline	p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
P026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	5344-82-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P027	3-Chloropropionitrile	3-Chloropropionitrile	542-76-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P028	Benzyl chloride	Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
P029	Copper cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P030	Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes)	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P031	Cyanogen	Cyanogen	460-19-5	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
P033	Cyanogen chloride	Cyanogen chloride	506-77-4	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
P034	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	131-89-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P036	Dichlorophenylarsine	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P037	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
P038	Diethylarsine	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P039	Disulfoton	Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
P040	0,0-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	0,0-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	297-97-2	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P041	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	311-45-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P042	Epinephrine	Epinephrine	51-43-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P043	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	55-91-4	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P044	Dimethoate	Dimethoate	60-51-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
P045	Thiofanox	Thiofanox	39196-18-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P046	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	122-09-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P047	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	543-52-1	0.28	160
	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts	NA	NA	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P048	2,4-Dinitrophenol	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
P049	Dithiobiuret	Dithiobiuret	541-53-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P050	Endosulfan	Endosulfan I	939-98-8	0.023	0.066
		Endosulfan II	33213-6-5	0.029	0.13
		Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
P051	Endrin	Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
		Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
P054	Aziridine	Aziridine	151-56-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P056	Fluorine	Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR
P057	Fluoroacetamide	Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
P058	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62-74-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P059	Heptachlor	Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
P060	Isodrin	Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
P062	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	757-58-4	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P063	Hydrogen cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P064	Isocyanic acid, ethyl ester	Isocyanic acid, ethyl ester	624-83-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P065	Mercury fulminate nonwastewaters, regardless of their total mercury content, that are not incinerator residues or are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC
	Mercury fulminate nonwastewaters that are either incinerator residues or are residues from RMERC; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7339-97-6	NA	RMERC
	Mercury fulminate nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	Mercury fulminate nonwastewaters that are incinerator residues and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
	All mercury fulminate wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
P066	Methomyl	Methomyl	16752-77-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P067	2-Methyl-aziridine	2-Methyl-aziridine	75-55-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P068	Methyl hydrazine	Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P069	2-Methyllactonitrile	2-Methyllactonitrile	75-86-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P070	Aldicarb	Aldicarb	116-06-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P071	Methyl parathion	Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
P072	1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea	1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea	86-88-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P073	Nickel carbonyl	Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
P074	Nickel cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
P075	Nicotine and salts	Nicotine and salts	54-11-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P076	Nitric oxide	Nitric oxide	10102-43-9	ADGAS	ADGAS
P077	p-Nitroaniline	p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
P078	Nitrogen dioxide	Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	ADGAS	ADGAS
P081	Nitroglycerin	Nitroglycerin	55-63-0	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P082	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	2.3
P084	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	N-Nitrosomethylvinyl amine	4549-40-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	Octamethylpyrophosphor amide	152-16-9	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P087	Osmium tetroxide	Osmium tetroxide	20816-12-0	RMETL; or RTHRM	RMETL; or RTHRM
P088	Endothall	Endothall	145-73-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P089	Parathion	Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
P092	Phenyl mercuric acetate nonwastewaters, regardless of their total mercury content, that are not incinerator residues or are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC; or RMERC
	Phenyl mercuric acetate nonwastewaters that are either incinerator residues or are residues from RMERC; and still contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	Phenyl mercuric acetate nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	Phenyl mercuric acetate nonwastewaters that are incinerator residues and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
	All phenyl mercuric acetate wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
P093	Phenylthiourea	Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P094	Phorate	Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
P095	Phosgene	Phosgene	75-44-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P096	Phosphine	Phosphine	7803-51-2	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P097	Famphur	Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
P098	Potassium cyanide.	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P099	Potassium silver cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
P101	Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
P102	Propargyl alcohol	Propargyl alcohol	107-19-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P103	Selenourea	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P104	Silver cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
P105	Sodium azide	Sodium azide	26628-22-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P106	Sodium cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P108	Strychnine and salts	Strychnine and salts	57-24-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P109	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689-24-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P110	Tetraethyl lead	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	107-49-3	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P112	Tetranitromethane	Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P113	Thallic oxide	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
P114	Thallium selenite	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P115	Thallium (I) sulfate	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
P116	Thiosemicarbazide	Thiosemicarbazide	79-19-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P118	Trichloromethanethiol	Trichloromethanethiol	75-70-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P119	Ammonium vanadate	Vanadium (measured in	7440-62-2	4.3	STABL

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		wastewaters only)			
P120	Vanadium pentoxide	Vanadium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-62-2	4.3	STABL
P121	Zinc cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P122	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10%	Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P123	Toxaphene	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
P127	Carbofuran	Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
P128	Mexacarbate	Mexacarbate	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
P185	Tirpate	Tirpate	26419-73-8	0.056	0.28
P188	Physostigmine salicylate	Physostigmine salicylate	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
P189	Carbosulfan	Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
P190	Metolcarb	Metolcarb	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
P191	Dimetilan	Dimetilan	644-64-4	0.056	1.4
P192	Isolan	Isolan	119-38-0	0.056	1.4
P194	Oxamyl	Oxamyl	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
P196	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate	Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
P197	Formparanate	Formparanate	17702-57-7	0.056	1.4
P198	Formetanate hydrochloride	Formetanate hydrochloride	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
P199	Methiocarb	Methiocarb	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
P201	Promecarb	Promecarb	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4
P202	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	64-00-6	0.056	1.4
P203	Aldicarb sulfone	Aldicarb sulfone	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
P204	Physostigmine	Physostigmine	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
P205	Ziram	Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
U001	Acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U002	Acetone	Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
U003	Acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	CMBST
		Acetonitrile; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	75-05-8	NA	38
U004	Acetophenone	Acetophenone	98-86-2	0.010	9.7
U005	2-Acetylaminofluorene	2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
U006	Acetyl chloride	Acetyl Chloride	75-36-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U007	Acrylamide	Acrylamide	79-06-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U008	Acrylic acid	Acrylic acid	79-10-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U009	Acrylonitrile	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U010	Mitomycin C	Mitomycin C	50-07-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U011	Amitrole	Amitrole	61-82-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U012	Aniline	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
U014	Auramine	Auramine	492-80-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U015	Azaserine	Azaserine	115-02-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U016	Benz(c)acridine	Benz(c)acridine	225-51-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U017	Benzal chloride	Benzal chloride	98-87-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U018	Benz(a)anthracene	Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
U019	Benzene	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
U020	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	98-09-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U021	Benzidine	Benzidine	92-87-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U022	Benzo(a)pyrene	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
U023	Benzotrichloride	Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	CHOXD; CHRED;	CHOXD; CHRED; or

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
				CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CMBST
U024	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
U025	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
U026	Chlornaphazine	Chlornaphazine	494-03-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U027	bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
U028	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
U029	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
U030	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
U031	n-Butyl alcohol	n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
U032	Calcium chromate	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
U033	Carbon oxyfluoride	Carbon oxyfluoride	353-50-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U034	Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral)	Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral)	75-87-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U035	Chlorambucil	Chlorambucil	305-03-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U036	Chlordane	Chlordane (alpha and	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		gamma isomers)			
U037	Chlorobenzene	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
U038	Chlorobenzilate	Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	CMBST
U039	p-Chloro-m-cresol	p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
U041	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U042	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	CMBST
U043	Vinyl chloride	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
U044	Chloroform	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
U045	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
U046	Chloromethyl methyl ether	Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U047	2-Chloronaphthalene	2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
U048	2-Chlorophenol	2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
U049	4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride	4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride	3165-93-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U050	Chrysene	Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
U051	Creosote	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U052	Cresols (Cresylic acid)	o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88	11.2
U053	Crotonaldehyde	Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U055	Cumene	Cumene	98-82-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U056	Cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U057	Cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		Cyclohexanone; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	108-94-1	NA	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U058	Cyclophosphamide	Cyclophosphamide	50-18-0	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U059	Daunomycin	Daunomycin	20830-81-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U060	DDD	o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
		p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
U061	DDT	o-p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
		p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
		o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
		p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
		o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
		p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
U062	Diallate	Diallate	2303-16-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U063	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
U064	Dibenz(a,i)pyrene	Dibenz(a,i)pyrene	189-55-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U066	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
U067	Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U068	Dibromomethane	Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
U069	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
U070	o-Dichlorobenzene	o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
U071	m-Dichlorobenzene	m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
U072	p-Dichlorobenzene	p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
U073	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U074	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1476-11-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
		trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	764-41-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
U076	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
U077	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
U078	1,1-Dichloroethylene	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
U079	1,2-Dichloroethylene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
U080	Methylene chloride	Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
U081	2,4-Dichlorophenol	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
U082	2,6-Dichlorophenol	2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
U083	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U084	1,3-Dichloropropylene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
		trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
U085	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U086	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	1615-80-1	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U087	O,O-Diethyl S-methyldithiophosphate	O,O-Diethyl S-methyldithiophosphate	3288-58-2	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U088	Diethyl phthalate	Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
U089	Diethyl stilbestrol	Diethyl stilbestrol	56-53-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U090	Dihydrosafrole	Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U091	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U092	Dimethylamine	Dimethylamine	124-40-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U093	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	p-Dimethylaminoazo benzene	60-11-7	0.13	CMBST
U094	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthrac ene	57-97-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U095	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U096	alpha, alpha-Dimethyl benzyl hydroperoxide	alpha, alpha-Dimethyl benzyl hydroperoxide	80-15-9	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79-44-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U098	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U099	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540-73-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U101	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
U102	Dimethyl phthalate	Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
U103	Dimethyl sulfate	Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U105	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
U106	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
U107	Di-n-octyl phthalate	Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
U108	1,4-Dioxane	1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
		1,4-Dioxane; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	123-91-1	12.0	170

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
		1,2-Diphenylhydrazine; alternate[6] standard for wastewaters only	122-66-7	0.087	NA
U110	Dipropylamine	Dipropylamine	142-84-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U111	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
U112	Ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
U113	Ethyl acrylate	Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U114	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid salts and esters	Ethylenebisdithio carbamic acid	111-54-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U115	Ethylene oxide	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CHOXD; or CMBST
		Ethylene oxide; alternate[6] standard for wastewaters only	75-21-8	0.12	NA
U116	Ethylene thiourea	Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U117	Ethyl ether	Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
U118	Ethyl methacrylate	Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
U119	Ethyl methane sulfonate	Ethyl methane	62-50-0	(WETOX or CHOXD)	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		sulfonate		fb CARBN; or CMBST	
U120	Fluoranthene	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
U121	Trichloromonofluoromethane	Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
U122	Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U123	Formic acid	Formic acid	64-18-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U124	Furan	Furan	110-00-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U125	Furfural	Furfural	98-01-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U126	Glycidylaldehyde	Glycidylaldehyde	765-34-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U127	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
U128	Hexachlorobutadiene	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
U129	Lindane	alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
		beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
		delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
U130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U131	Hexachloroethane	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
U132	Hexachlorophene	Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U133	Hydrazine	Hydrazine	302-01-2	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U134	Hydrogen fluoride	Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR; or NEUTR
U135	Hydrogen Sulfide	Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	CHOXD; CHRED, or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST.
U136	Cacodylic acid	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
U137	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
U138	Iodomethane	Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
U140	Isobutyl alcohol	Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
U141	Isosafrole	Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
U142	Kepone	Kepone	143-50-8	0.0011	0.13
U143	Lasiocarpine	Lasiocarpine	303-34-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U144	Lead acetate	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U145	Lead phosphate	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U146	Lead subacetate	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U147	Maleic anhydride	Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U148	Maleic hydrazide	Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U149	Malononitrile	Malononitrile	109-77-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U150	Melphalan	Melphalan	148-82-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U151	U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are residues from RMERC only.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
	All U151 (mercury) wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
	Elemental Mercury Contaminated with Radioactive Materials	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	AMLGM
U152	Methacrylonitrile	Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
U153	Methanethiol	Methanethiol	74-93-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U154	Methanol	Methanol	67-56-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
		Methanol; alternate[6] set of standards for	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
		both wastewaters and nonwastewaters			
U155	Methapyrilene	Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
U156	Methyl chlorocarbonate	Methyl chlorocarbonate	79-22-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U157	3-Methylcholanthrene	3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
U158	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
U159	Methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	1338-23-4	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U161	Methyl isobutyl ketone	Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
U162	Methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
U163	N-Methyl N'-nitro N-nitrosoguanidine	N-Methyl N'-nitro N-nitrosoguanidine	70-25-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U164	Methylthiouracil	Methylthiouracil	56-04-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U165	Naphthalene	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
U166	1,4-Naphthoquinone	1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U167	1-Naphthylamine	1-Naphthylamine	134-32-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U168	2-Naphthylamine	2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	CMBST
U169	Nitrobenzene	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
U170	p-Nitrophenol	p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
U171	2-Nitropropane	2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
U173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U174	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
U176	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U177	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U178	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615-53-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U179	N-Nitrosopiperidine	N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
U180	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
U181	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
U182	Paraldehyde	Paraldehyde	123-63-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U183	Pentachlorobenzene	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
U184	Pentachloroethane	Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
		Pentachloroethane; alternate[6] standards for both wastewaters and nonwastewaters	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
U185	Pentachloronitrobenzene	Pentachloronitro-benzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
U186	1,3-Pentadiene	1,3-Pentadiene	504-60-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U187	Phenacetin	Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
U188	Phenol	Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
U189	Phosphorus sulfide	Phosphorus sulfide	1314-80-3	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U190	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
U191	2-Picoline	2-Picoline	109-06-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U192	Pronamide	Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U193	1,3-Propane sultone	1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U194	n-Propylamine	n-Propylamine	107-10-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U196	Pyridine	Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
U197	p-Benzoquinone	p-Benzoquinone	106-51-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U200	Reserpine	Reserpine	50-55-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U201	Resorcinol	Resorcinol	108-46-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U202	Saccharin and salts	Saccharin	81-07-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U203	Safrole	Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
U204	Selenium dioxide	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
U205	Selenium sulfide	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
U206	Streptozotocin	Streptozotocin	18883-66-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U207	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
U208	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U209	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
U210	Tetrachloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
U211	Carbon tetrachloride	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
U213	Tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U214	Thallium (I) acetate	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U215	Thallium (I) carbonate	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U216	Thallium (I) chloride	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U217	Thallium (I) nitrate	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U218	Thioacetamide	Thioacetamide	62-55-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U219	Thiourea	Thiourea	62-56-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U220	Toluene	Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
U221	Toluenediamine	Toluenediamine	25376-45-8	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U222	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U223	Toluene diisocyanate	Toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U225	Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75-25-2	0.63	15
U226	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
U227	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
U228	Trichloroethylene	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
U234	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U235	tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-phosphate	tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.10
U236	Trypan Blue	Trypan Blue	72-57-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U237	Uracil mustard	Uracil mustard	66-75-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U238	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U239	Xylenes	Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
U240	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	0.72	10
	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) salts and esters		NA	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U243	Hexachloropropylene	Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
U244	Thiram	Thiram	137-26-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U246	Cyanogen bromide	Cyanogen bromide	506-68-3	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
U247	Methoxychlor	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
U248	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less	Warfarin	81-81-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U249	Zinc phosphide, Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10% or less	Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U271	Benomyl	Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
U278	Bendiocarb	Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
U279	Carbaryl	Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
U280	Barban	Barban	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
U328	o-Toluidine	o-Toluidine	95-53-4	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN.	CMBST
U353	p-Toluidine	p-Toluidine	106-49-0	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
U359	2-Ethoxyethanol	2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] No.	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5]; unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
U364	Bendiocarb phenol	Bendiocarb phenol	22961-82-6	0.056	1.4
U367	Carbofuran phenol	Carbofuran phenol	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
U372	Carbendazim	Carbendazim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
U373	Propham	Propham	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
U387	Prosulfocarb	Prosulfocarb	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
U389	Triallate	Triallate	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4
U394	A2213[10]	A2213	30558-43-1	0.042	1.4
U395	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate[10]	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	5952-26-1	0.056	1.4
U404	Triethylamine	Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5
U409	Thiophanate-methyl	Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
U410	Thiodicarb	Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
U411	Propoxur	Propoxur	114-26-1	0.056	1.4

FOOTNOTES TO TREATMENT STANDARDS TABLE:

[1] The waste descriptions provided in this table do not replace waste descriptions in Chapter 3. Descriptions of Treatment/Regulatory Subcategories are provided, as needed, to distinguish between applicability of different standards.

[2] CAS means Chemical Abstract Services. When the waste code and/or regulated constituents are described as a combination of a chemical with its salts and/or esters, the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

[3] Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/l and are based on analysis of composite samples.

[4] All treatment standards expressed as a Technology Code or combination of Technology Codes are explained in detail in Section 010 and Table 10, Technology Codes and Descriptions of Technology-Based Standards.

[5] Except for Metals (EP or TCLP) and Cyanides (Total and Amenable) the nonwastewater treatment standards expressed as a concentration were established, in part, based upon incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of Chapter 21, 015, or Chapter 22, 015, or based upon combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements. A facility may comply with these treatment standards according to provisions in Section 009.04. All concentration standards for nonwastewaters are based on analysis of grab samples. Concentration in mg/kg unles noted as "mg/l TCLP"

[6] Where an alternate treatment standard or set of alternate standards has been indicated, a facility may comply with this alternate standard, but only for the Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory or physical form (i.e., wastewater and/or nonwastewater) specified for that alternate standard.

[7] Both Cyanides (Total) and Cyanides (Amenable) for nonwastewaters are to be analyzed using Method 9010C or 9012B, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 1, with a sample size of 10 grams and a distillation time of one hour and 15 minutes.

[8] These wastes, when rendered nonhazardous and then subsequently managed in CWA, or CWA-equivalent systems are not subject to treatment standards. (See Section 001.03C and 001.03D.)

[9] These wastes, when rendered nonhazardous and then subsequently injected in a Class I SDWA well are not subject to treatment standards. (See 40 CFR part 148.1(d)).

[10] The treatment standard for this waste may be satisfied by either meeting the constituent concentrations in this table or by treating the waste by the specified technologies: combustion, as defined by the technology code CMBST at Section 010, Table 10, for nonwastewaters; and, biodegradation as defined by the technology code BIODG, carbon adsorption as defined by the technology code CARBN, chemical oxidation as defined by the technology code CHOXD, or combustion as defined as technology code CMBST at Section 010, Table 10, for wastewaters.

[11] For these wastes, the definition of CMBST is limited to: (1) combustion units operating under Chapter 7, 008, (2) combustion units permitted under Chapter 21, 015, or 3) combustion units operating under Chapter 22, 015, which have obtained a determination of equivalent treatment under 40 CFR 268.42(b), as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02.

[12] Disposal of K175 wastes that have complied with all applicable Section 009, Table 9 treatment standards must also be macroencapsulated in accordance with Section 011, Table 11 unless the waste is placed in:

(1) A Subtitle C monofill containing only K175 wastes that meet all applicable Section 009, Table 9 treatment standards; or

(2) A dedicated Subtitle C landfill cell in which all other wastes being co-disposed are at pH< 6.0.

010 Treatment standards expressed as specified technologies.

010.01 The wastes in Table 9, Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes, of this Title, for which standards are expressed as a treatment method rather than a concentration level, must be treated using the technology or technologies specified in Table 10, Technology Codes and Description of Technology-Based Standards, of this Title.

Table 10 - Technology Codes and Description of Technology-Based Standards

Technology code	Description of technology-based standards
Organic Constituents	
ADGAS:	Venting of compressed gases into an absorbing or reacting media (i.e., solid or liquid)-venting can be accomplished through physical release utilizing valves/piping; physical penetration of the container; and/or penetration through detonation.
AMLGM:	Amalgamation of liquid, elemental mercury contaminated with radioactive materials utilizing inorganic reagents such as copper, zinc, nickel, gold, and sulfur that result in a nonliquid, semi-solid amalgam and thereby reducing potential emissions of elemental mercury vapors to the air.
BIODG:	Biodegradation of organics or non-metallic inorganics (i.e., degradable inorganics that contain the elements of phosphorus, nitrogen, and sulfur) in units operated under either aerobic or anaerobic conditions such that a surrogate compound or indicator parameter has been substantially reduced in concentration in the residuals (e.g., Total Organic Carbon can often be used as an indicator parameter for the biodegradation of many organic constituents that cannot be directly analyzed in wastewater residues).
CARBN:	Carbon adsorption (granulated or powdered) of non-metallic inorganics, organo-metallics, and/or organic constituents, operated such that a surrogate compound or indicator parameter has not undergone breakthrough (e.g., Total Organic Carbon can often be used as an indicator parameter for the adsorption of many organic constituents that cannot be directly analyzed in wastewater residues). Breakthrough occurs when the carbon has become saturated with the constituent (or indicator parameter) and substantial change in adsorption rate associated with that constituent occurs.
CHOXD:	Chemical or electrolytic oxidation utilizing the following oxidation reagents (or waste reagents) or combinations of reagents: (1) Hypochlorite (e.g. bleach); (2) chlorine; (3) chlorine dioxide; (4) ozone or UV (ultraviolet light) assisted ozone; (5) peroxides; (6) persulfates; (7) perchlorates; (8) permangantes; and/or (9) other oxidizing reagents of equivalent efficiency, performed in units operated such that a surrogate compound or indicator parameter has been substantially reduced in concentration

Technology code	Description of technology-based standards
	in the residuals (e.g., Total Organic Carbon can often be used as an indicator parameter for the oxidation of many organic constituents that cannot be directly analyzed in wastewater residues). Chemical oxidation specifically includes what is commonly referred to as alkaline chlorination.
CHRED:	Chemical reduction utilizing the following reducing reagents (or waste reagents) or combinations of reagents: (1) Sulfur dioxide; (2) sodium, potassium, or alkali salts or sulfites, bisulfites, metabisulfites, and polyethylene glycols (e.g., NaPEG and KPEG); (3) sodium hydrosulfide; (4) ferrous salts; and/or (5) other reducing reagents of equivalent efficiency, performed in units operated such that a surrogate compound or indicator parameter has been substantially reduced in concentration in the residuals (e.g., Total Organic Halogens can often be used as an indicator parameter for the reduction of many halogenated organic constituents that cannot be directly analyzed in wastewater residues). Chemical reduction is commonly used for the reduction of hexavalent chromium to the trivalent state.
CMBST:	High temperature organic destruction technologies, such as combustion in incinerators, boilers, or industrial furnaces operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of Chapter 21, 015 or Chapter 22, 015 or Chapter 7, 008 and in other units operated in accordance with applicable technical operating requirements; and certain non-combustive technologies, such as the Catalytic Extraction Process.
DEACT:	Deactivation to remove the hazardous characteristics of a waste due to its ignitability, corrosivity, and/or reactivity.
FSUBS:	Fuel substitution in units operated in accordance with applicable technical operating requirements.
HLVIT:	Vitrification of high level mixed radioactive wastes in units in compliance with all applicable radioactive protection requirements under control of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
IMERC:	Incineration of wastes containing organics and mercury in units operated in accordance with the technical operating requirements of Chapter 21, 015 and Chapter 22, 015. All wastewater and nonwastewater residues derived from this process must then comply with the corresponding treatment standards per waste code with consideration of any applicable subcategories (e.g., High or Low Mercury Subcategories).
INCIN:	Incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical operating requirements of Chapter 21, 015 and Chapter 22, 015.
LLEXT:	Liquid-liquid extraction (often referred to as solvent

Technology code	Description of technology-based standards
	extraction) of organics from liquid wastes into an immiscible solvent for which the hazardous constituents have a greater solvent affinity, resulting in an extract high in organics that must undergo either incineration, reuse as a fuel, or other recovery/reuse and a raffinate (extracted liquid waste) proportionately low in organics that must undergo further treatment as specified in the standard.
MACRO:	Macroencapsulation with surface coating materials such as polymeric organics (e.g. resins and plastics) or with a jacket of inert inorganic materials to substantially reduce surface exposure to potential leaching media. Macroencapsulation specifically does not include any material that would be classified as a tank or container according to Chapter 1.
NEUTR:	Neutralization with the following reagents (or waste reagents) or combinations of reagents: (1) Acids; (2) bases; or (3) water (including wastewaters) resulting in a pH greater than 2 but less than 12.5 as measured in the aqueous residuals.
NLDBR:	No land disposal based on recycling.
POLYM:	Formation of complex high-molecular weight solids through polymerization of monomers in high-TOC D001 non-wastewaters which are chemical components in the manufacture of plastics.
PRECP:	Chemical precipitation of metals and other inorganics as insoluble precipitates of oxides, hydroxides, carbonates, sulfides, sulfates, chlorides, flourides, or phosphates. The following reagents (or waste reagents) are typically used alone or in combination: (1) Lime (i.e., containing oxides and/or hydroxides of calcium and/or magnesium; (2) caustic (i.e., sodium and/or potassium hydroxides; (3) soda ash (i.e., sodium carbonate); (4) sodium sulfide; (5) ferric sulfate or ferric chloride; (6) alum; or (7) sodium sulfate. Additional floculating, coagulation or similar reagents/processes that enhance sludge dewatering characteristics are not precluded from use.
RBERY:	Thermal recovery of Beryllium.
RCGAS:	Recovery/reuse of compressed gases including techniques such as reprocessing of the gases for reuse/resale; filtering/adsorption of impurities; remixing for direct reuse or resale; and use of the gas as a fuel source.
RCORR:	Recovery of acids or bases utilizing one or more of the following recovery technologies: (1) Distillation (i.e., thermal concentration); (2) ion exchange; (3) resin or solid adsorption; (4) reverse osmosis; and/or (5) incineration for the recovery of acid-Note: this does not preclude the use of other physical phase separation or concentration techniques such as decantation, filtration (including ultrafiltration), and centrifugation, when used

Technology code	Description of technology-based standards
	in conjunction with the above listed recovery technologies.
RLEAD:	Thermal recovery of lead in secondary lead smelters.
RMERC:	Retorting or roasting in a thermal processing unit capable of volatilizing mercury and subsequently condensing the volatilized mercury for recovery. The retorting or roasting unit (or facility) must be subject to one or more of the following: (a) a National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for mercury; (b) a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) or a Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) standard for mercury imposed pursuant to a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit; or (c) a state permit that establishes emission limitations (within meaning of Section 302 of the Clean Air Act) for mercury. All wastewater and nonwastewater residues derived from this process must then comply with the corresponding treatment standards per waste code with consideration of any applicable subcategories (e.g., High or Low Mercury Subcategories).
RMETL:	Recovery of metals or inorganics utilizing one or more of the following direct physical/removal technologies: (1) Ion exchange; (2) resin or solid (i.e., zeolites) adsorption; (3) reverse osmosis; (4) chelation/solvent extraction; (5) freeze crystalization; (6) ultrafiltration and/or (7) simple precipitation (i.e., crystalization) - Note: This does not preclude the use of other physical phase separation or concentration techniques such as decantation, filtration (including ultrafiltration), and centrifugation, when used in conjunction with the above listed recovery technologies.
RORGS:	Recovery of organics utilizing one or more of the following technologies: (1) Distillation; (2) thin film evaporation; (3) steam stripping; (4) carbon adsorption; (5) critical fluid extraction; (6) liquid-liquid extraction; (7) precipitation/crystalization (including freeze crystallization); or (8) chemical phase separation techniques (i.e., addition of acids, bases, demulsifiers, or similar chemicals); - Note: this does not preclude the use of other physical phase separation techniques such as a decantation, filtration (including ultrafiltration), and centrifugation, when used in conjunction with the above listed recovery technologies.
RTHRM:	Thermal recovery of metals or inorganics from nonwastewaters in units identified as industrial furnaces according to Chapter 1, 069.1, 069.06, 069.07, 069.11 and 069.12 under the definition of "industrial furnaces".
RZINC:	Resmelting in high temperature metal recovery units for the purpose of recovery of zinc.
STABL:	Stabilization with the following reagents (or waste reagents) or combinations of reagents: (1) Portland cement; or (2) lime/pozzolans (e.g., fly ash and cement kiln dust) - this does not preclude the addition of reagents (e.g.,

Technology code	Description of technology-based standards
	iron salts, silicates, and clays) designed to enhance the set/cure time and/or compressive strength, or to overall reduce the leachability of the metal or inorganic.
SSTRP:	Steam stripping of organics from liquid wastes utilizing direct application of steam to the wastes operated such that liquid and vapor flow rates, as well as, temperature and pressure ranges have been optimized, monitored, and maintained. These operating parameters are dependent upon the design parameters of the unit such as, the number of separation stages and the internal column design. Thus, resulting in a condensed extract high in organics that must undergo either incineration, reuse as a fuel, or other recovery/reuse and an extracted wastewater that must undergo further treatment as specified in the standard.
WETOX:	Wet air oxidation performed in units operated such that a surrogate compound or indicator parameter has been substantially reduced in concentration in the residuals (e.g., Total Organic Carbon can often be used as an indicator parameter for the oxidation of many organic constituents that cannot be directly analyzed in wastewater residues).
WTRRX:	Controlled reaction with water for highly reactive inorganic or organic chemicals with precautionary controls for protection of workers from potential violent reactions as well as precautionary controls for potential emissions of toxic/ignitable levels of gases released during the reaction.

Note 1: When a combination of these technologies (i.e., a treatment train) is specified as a single treatment standard, the order of application is specified in Table 10, Technology codes and Description of Technology-Based Standards, of this Title, by indicating the five letter technology code that must be applied first, then the designation "fb." (an abbreviation for "followed by"), then the five letter technology code for the technology that must be applied next, and so on.

Note 2: When more than one technology (or treatment train) are specified as alternative treatment standards, the five letter technology codes (or the treatment trains) are separated by a semicolon (;) with the last technology preceded by the word "OR". This indicates that any one of these BDAT technologies or treatment trains can be used for compliance with the standard.

010.02 As an alternative to the otherwise applicable treatment standards in Sections 009 through 012, lab packs are eligible for land disposal provided the following requirements are met:

010.02A The lab packs comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 264.316 and 40 CFR 265.316, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 014 and Chapter 22, 014, respectively;

010.02B The lab pack does not contain any of the wastes listed in 40 CFR Appendix IV, as incorporated by reference in Section 016.

010.02C The lab packs are incinerated in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 21, 015 or Chapter 22, 015; and

010.02D Any incinerator residues from lab packs containing D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, and D011 are treated in compliance with the applicable treatment standards specified for such wastes in Sections 009 through 012.

010.03 Radioactive hazardous mixed wastes are subject to the treatment standards in Section 009. Where treatment standards are specified for radioactive mixed wastes in Table 9, Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes, those treatment standards will govern. Where there is no specific treatment standard for radioactive mixed waste, the treatment standard for the hazardous waste (as designated by EPA waste code) applies. Hazardous debris containing radioactive waste is subject to the treatment standards specified in Section 011.

011 Treatment standards for hazardous debris.

011.01 Treatment standards. Hazardous debris must be treated prior to land disposal as follows unless the Director determines under Chapter 2, 007.02B, that the debris is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste or the debris is treated to the waste-specific treatment standard provided in this subpart for the waste contaminating the debris:

011.01A General. Hazardous debris must be treated for each "contaminant subject to treatment" defined by Section 011.02 using the technology or technologies identified in Table 11, Alternative Treatment Standards for Hazardous Debris of this Title.

011.01B Characteristic debris. Hazardous debris that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity identified under Chapter 3, 007 through 009, respectively, must be deactivated by treatment using one of the technologies identified in Table 11, Alternative Treatment Standards for Hazardous Debris, of this Title.

011.01C Mixtures of debris types. The treatment standards of Table 11, Alternative Treatment Standards for Hazardous Debris, of this Title, must be achieved for each type of debris contained in a mixture of debris types. If an immobilization technology is used in a treatment train, it must be the last treatment technology used.

011.01D Mixtures of contaminant types. Debris that is contaminated with two or more contaminants subject to treatment identified under 011.02 must be treated for each contaminant using one or more treatment technologies identified in Table 11, Alternative Treatment Standards for Hazardous Debris, of this Title. If an immobilization technology is used in a treatment train, it must be the last treatment technology used.

011.01E Waste PCBs. Hazardous debris that is also a waste PCB under 40 CFR part 761 is subject to the requirements of either 40 CFR part 761 or the requirements of this section, whichever are more stringent.

011.02 Contaminants subject to treatment. Hazardous debris must be treated for each "contaminant subject to treatment." The contaminants subject to treatment must be determined as follows:

011.02A Toxicity characteristic debris. The contaminants subject to treatment for debris that exhibits the Toxicity Characteristic (TC) by Chapter 3, 010 of this Title are those EP constituents for which the debris exhibits the TC toxicity characteristic.

011.02B Debris contaminated with listed waste. The contaminants subject to treatment for debris that is contaminated with a prohibited listed hazardous waste are those constituents or wastes for which treatment standards are established for the waste under Section 009.

011.02C Cyanide reactive debris. Hazardous debris that is reactive because of cyanide must be treated for cyanide.

011.03 Conditioned exclusion of treated debris. Hazardous debris that has been treated using one of the specified extraction or destruction technologies in Table 11, Alternative Treatment Standards for Hazardous Debris, of this Title and that does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified under Chapter 3, 005 through 010, after treatment is not a hazardous waste and need not be managed in a subtitle C facility. Hazardous debris contaminated with a listed waste that is treated by an immobilization technology specified in Table 11 is a hazardous waste and must be managed in a subtitle C facility.

011.04 Treatment residuals.

011.04A General requirements. Except as provided by Sections 011.04B and 011.04D of this section:

011.04A1 Residue from the treatment of hazardous debris must be separated from the treated debris using simple physical or mechanical means; and

011.04A2 Residue from the treatment of hazardous debris is subject to the waste-specific treatment standards provided by Sections 009 through 012 for the waste contaminating the debris.

011.04B Nontoxic debris. Residue from the deactivation of ignitable, corrosive, or reactive characteristic hazardous debris (other than cyanide-reactive) that is not contaminated with a contaminant subject to treatment defined by Section 011.02, must be deactivated prior to land disposal and is not subject to the waste-specific treatment standards of Sections 009 through 012.

011.04C Cyanide-reactive debris. Residue from the treatment of debris that is reactive because of cyanide must meet the treatment standards for D003 under Section 009.

011.04D Ignitable nonwastewater residue. Ignitable nonwastewater residue containing equal to or greater than 10% total organic carbon is subject to the technology specified in the treatment standard for D001: “Ignitable Liquids” based on Chapter 3, 007.01A, under Section 010.

011.04E Residue from spalling. Layers of debris removed by spalling are hazardous debris that remain subject to the treatment standards of this section.

Table 11 - Alternative Treatment Standards For Hazardous Debris[1]

Technology description	**Performance and/or design and operating standard**	**Contaminant restrictions[2]**
A. Extraction Technologies:		
1. Physical Extraction		
a. Abrasive Blasting: Removal of contaminated debris surface layers using water and/or air pressure to propel a solid media (e.g., steel shot, aluminum oxide grit, plastic beads).	Glass, Metal, Plastic, Rubber: Treatment to a clean debris surface.[3] Brick, Cloth, Concrete, Paper, Pavement, Rock, Wood: Removal of at least 0.6 cm of the surface layer; treatment to a clean debris surface.[3]	All Debris: None.
b. Scarification, Grinding, and Planing: Process utilizing striking piston heads, saws, or rotating grinding wheels such that contaminated debris surface layers are removed.	Same as above.	Same as above.
c. Spalling: Drilling or chipping holes at appropriate locations and depth in the contaminated debris surface and applying a tool which exerts a force on the sides of those holes such that the surface layer is removed. The surface layer removed remains hazardous debris subject to the debris treatment standards.	Same as above.	Same as above.

Technology description	**Performance and/or design and operating standard**	**Contaminant restrictions[2]**
d. Vibratory Finishing: Process utilizing scrubbing media, flushing fluid, and oscillating energy such that hazardous contaminants or contaminated debris surface layers are removed.[4]	Same as above.	Same as above.
e. High Pressure Steam and Water Sprays: Application of water or steam sprays of sufficient temperature, pressure, residence time, agitation, surfactants, and detergents to remove hazardous contaminants from debris surfaces or to remove contaminated debris surface layers.	Same as above.	Same as above.
2. Chemical Extraction		
a. Water Washing and Spraying: Application of water sprays or water baths of sufficient temperature, pressure, residence time, agitation, surfactants, acids, bases, and detergents to remove hazardous contaminants from debris surfaces and surface pores or to remove contaminated debris surface layers.	All Debris: Treatment to a clean debris surface[3]; Brick, Cloth, Concrete, Paper, Pavement, Rock, Wood: Debris must be no more than 1.2 cm (1/2 inch) in one dimension (i.e., thickness limit,[5] except that this thickness limit may be waived under an "Equivalent Technology" approval under 40 CFR 268.42(b)as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02;[8] debris surfaces must be in contact with water solution for at least 15 minutes	Brick, Cloth, Concrete, Paper, Pavement, Rock, Wood: Contaminant must be soluble to at least 5% by weight in water solution or 5% by weight in emulsion; if debris is contaminated with a dioxin-listed waste,[6] an "Equivalent Technology" approval under 40 CFR 268.42(b) as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02 must be obtained.[8]

Technology description	Performance and/or design and operating standard	Contaminant restrictions[2]
b. Liquid Phase Solvent Extraction: Removal of hazardous contaminants from debris surfaces and surface pores by applying a nonaqueous liquid or liquid solution which causes the hazardous contaminants to enter the liquid phase and be flushed away from the debris along with the liquid or liquid solution while using appropriate agitation, temperature, and residence time.[4]	Same as above.	Brick, Cloth, Concrete, Paper, Pavement, Rock, Wood: Same as above, except that contaminant must be soluble to at least 5% by weight in the solvent.
c. Vapor Phase Solvent Extraction: Application of an organic vapor using sufficient agitation, residence time, and temperature to cause hazardous contaminants on contaminated debris surfaces and surface pores to enter the vapor phase and be flushed away with the organic vapor.[4]	Same as above, except that brick, cloth, concrete, paper, pavement, rock and wood surfaces must be in contact with the organic vapor for at least 60 minutes.	Same as above.
3. Thermal Extraction		
a. High Temperature Metals Recovery: Application of sufficient heat, residence time, mixing, fluxing agents, and/or carbon in a smelting, melting, or refining furnace to separate metals from debris.	For refining furnaces, treated debris must be separated from treatment residuals using simple physical or mechanical means,[9] and, prior to further treatment, such residuals must meet the waste-specific treatment standards for organic compounds in the waste contaminating the debris.	Debris contaminated with a dioxin-listed waste:[5] Obtain an "Equivalent Technology" approval under 40 CFR 268.42(b) as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02.[8]

Technology description	**Performance and/or design and operating standard**	**Contaminant restrictions[2]**
b. Thermal Desorption: Heating in an enclosed chamber under either oxidizing or nonoxidizing atmospheres at sufficient temperature and residence time to vaporize hazardous contaminants from contaminated surfaces and surface pores and to remove the contaminants from the heating chamber in a gaseous exhaust gas.[7]	All Debris: Obtain an "Equivalent Technology" approval under 40 CFR 268.42(b) as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02;[8] treated debris must be separated from treatment residuals using simple physical or mechanical means,[9] and, prior to further treatment, such residue must meet the waste-specific treatment standards for organic compounds in the waste contaminating the debris. Brick, Cloth, Concrete, Paper, Pavement, Rock, Wood: Debris must be no more than 10 cm (4 inches) in one dimension (i.e., thickness limit),[5] except that this thickness limit may be waived under the "Equivalent Technology" approval	All Debris: Metals other than mercury.

Technology description	**Performance and/or design and operating standard**	**Contaminant restrictions[2]**
B. Destruction Technologies:		
1. Biological Destruction (Biodegradation): Removal of hazardous contaminants from debris surfaces and surface pores in an aqueous solution and biodegration of organic or nonmetallic inorganic compounds (i.e., inorganics that contain phosphorus, nitrogen, or sulfur) in units operated under either aerobic or anaerobic conditions.	All Debris: Obtain an "Equivalent Technology" approval under 40 CFR 268.42(b) as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02;[8] treated debris must be separated from treatment residuals using simple physical or mechanical means,[9] and, prior to further treatment, such residue must meet the waste-specific treatment standards for organic compounds in the waste contaminating the debris. Brick, Cloth, Concrete, Paper, Pavement, Rock, Wood: Debris must be no more than 1.2 cm (1/2 inch) in one dimension (i.e., thickness limit),[5] except that this thickness limit may be waived under the "Equivalent Technology" approval	All Debris: Metal contaminants.

Technology description	Performance and/or design and operating standard	Contaminant restrictions[2]
2. Chemical Destruction		
a. Chemical Oxidation: Chemical or electolytic oxidation utilizing the following oxidation reagents (or waste reagents) or combination of reagents-(1) hypochlorite (e.g., bleach); (2) chlorine; (3) chlorine dioxide; (4) ozone or UV (ultraviolet light) assisted ozone; (5) peroxides; (6) persulfates; (7) perchlorates; (8) perman-ganates; and/or (9) other oxidizing reagents of equivalent destruction efficiency.[4] Chemical oxidation specifically includes what is referred to as alkaline chlorination.	All Debris: Obtain an "Equivalent Technology" approval under 268.42(b) as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02;[8] treated debris must be separated from treatment residuals using simple physical or mechanical means,[9] and, prior to further treatment, such residue must meet the waste-specific treatment standards for organic compounds in the waste contaminating the debris. Brick, Cloth, Concrete, Paper, Pavement, Rock, Wood: Debris must be no more than 1.2 cm (1/2 inch) in one dimension (i.e., thickness limit),[5] except that this thickness limit may be waived under the "Equivalent Technology" approval	All Debris: Metal contaminants.
b. Chemical Reduction: Chemical reaction utilizing the following reducing reagents (or waste reagents) or combination of reagents: (1) sulfur dioxide; (2) sodium, potassium, or alkali salts of sulfites, bisulfites, and metabisulfites, and polyethylene glycols (e.g., NaPEG and KPEG); (3) sodium hydrosulfide; (4) ferrous salts; and/or (5) other reducing reagents of equivalent efficiency.[4]	Same as above.	Same as above.

Technology description	Performance and/or design and operating standard	Contaminant restrictions[2]
3. Thermal Destruction: Treatment in an incinerator operating in accordance with Section 015 of Chapters 21 or 22; a boiler or industrial furnace operating in accordance with Chapter 7, 010 of this Title, or other thermal treatment unit operated in accordance with Chapter 21, 018, or Chapter 22, 016, but excluding for purposes of these debris treatment standards Thermal Desorption units.	Treated debris must be separated from treatment residuals using simple physical or mechanical means,[9] and, prior to further treatment, such residue must meet the waste-specific treatment standards for organic compounds in the waste contaminating the debris.	Brick, Concrete, Glass, Metal, Pavement, Rock, Metal: Metals other than mercury, except that there are no metal restrictions for vitrification. Debris contaminated with a dioxin-listed waste.[6] Obtain an "Equivalent Technology" approval under 40 CFR 268.42 (b) as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02,[8] except that this requirement does not apply to vitrification.
C. Immobilization Technologies:		
1. Macroencapsulation: Application of surface coating materials such as polymeric organics (e.g., resins and plastics) or use of a jacket of inert inorganic materials to substantially reduce surface exposure to potential leaching media.	Encapsulating material must completely encapsulate debris and be resistant to degradation by the debris and its contaminants and materials into which it may come into contact after placement (leachate, other waste, microbes).	None.

Technology description	Performance and/or design and operating standard	Contaminant restrictions[2]
2. Microencapsulation: Stabilization of the debris with the following reagents (or waste reagents) such that the leachability of the hazardous contaminants is reduced: (1) Portland cement; or (2) lime/ pozzolans (e.g., fly ash and cement kiln dust). Reagents (e.g., iron salts, silicates, and clays) may be added to enhance the set/cure time and/or compressive strength, or to reduce the leachability of the hazardous constituents.[5]	Leachability of the hazardous contaminants must be reduced.	None.
3. Sealing: Application of an appropriate material which adheres tightly to the debris surface to avoid exposure of the surface to potential leaching media. When necessary to effectively seal the surface, sealing entails pretreatment of the debris surface to remove foreign matter and to clean and roughen the surface. Sealing materials include epoxy, silicone, and urethane compounds, but paint may not be used as a sealant.	Sealing must avoid exposure of the debris surface to potential leaching media and sealant must be resistent to degradation by the debris and its contaminants and materials into which it may come into contact after placement (leachate, other waste, microbes).	None.

[1]Hazardous debris must be treated by either these standards or the waste-specific treatment standards for the waste contaminating the debris. The treatment standards must be met for each type of debris contained in a mixture of debris types, unless the debris is converted into treatment residue as a result of the treatment process. Debris treatment residuals are subject to the waste-specific treatment standards for the waste contaminating the debris.

[2]Contaminant restriction means that the technology is not BDAT for that contaminant. If debris containing a restricted contaminant is treated by the technology, the contaminant must be subsequently treated by a technology for which it is not restricted in order to be land disposed (and excluded from Subtitle C regulation).

[3]"Clean debris surface" means the surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible contaminated soil and hazardous waste except that residual staining from soil and waste consisting of light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discolorations, and soil and waste in cracks, crevices, and pits may be present provided that such staining and waste and soil in cracks, crevices, and pits shall be limited to no more than 5% of each square inch of surface area.

[4]Acids, solvents, and chemical reagents may react with some debris and contaminants to form hazardous compounds. For example, acid washing of cyanide-contaminated debris could result in the formation of hydrogen cyanide. Some acids may also react violently with some debris and contaminants, depending on the concentration of the acid and the type of debris and contaminants. Debris treaters should refer to the safety precautions specified in Material Safety Data Sheets for various acids to avoid applying an incompatible acid to a particular debris/contaminant combination. For example, concentrated sulfuric acid may react violently with certain organic compounds, such as acrylonitrile.

[5]If reducing the particle size of debris to meet the treatment standards results in material that no longer meets the 60 mm minimum particle size limit for debris, such material is subject to the waste-specific treatment standards for the waste contaminating the material, unless the debris has been cleaned and separated from contaminated soil and waste prior to size reduction. At a minimum, simple physical or mechanical means must be used to provide such cleaning and separation of nondebris materials to ensure that the debris surface is free of caked soil, waste, or other nondebris material.

[6]Dioxin-listed wastes are EPA Hazardous Waste numbers FO20, FO21, FO22, FO23, FO26, and FO27.

[7]Thermal desorption is distinguished from Thermal Destruction in that the primary purpose of Thermal Desorption is to volatilize contaminants and to remove them from the treatment chamber for subsequent destruction or other treatment.

[8]The demonstration "Equivalent Technology" under 40 CFR 268.42(b) as incorporated by reference in Section 009.02, must document that the technology treats contaminants subject to treatment to a level equivalent to that required by the performance and design and operating standards for other technologies in this table such that residual levels of hazardous contaminants will not pose a hazard to human health and the environment absent management controls.

[9]Any soil, waste, and other nondebris material that remains on the debris surface (or remains mixed with the debris) after treatment is considered a treatment residual that must be separated from the debris using, at a minimum, simple physical or mechanical means. Examples of simple physical or mechanical means are vibratory or trommel screening or water washing. The debris surface need not be cleaned to a "clean debris surface" as defined in note 3 when separating treated debris from residue; rather, the surface must be free of caked soil, waste, or other nondebris material. Treatment residuals are subject to the waste-specific treatment standards for the waste contaminating the debris.

012 Universal Treatment Standards

012.01 Table UTS identifies the hazardous constituents, along with the nonwastewater and wastewater treatment standard levels, that are used to regulate most prohibited hazardous wastes with numerical limits. For determining compliance with treatment standards for underlying hazardous constituents as defined in Section 002.09, these treatment standards may not be exceeded. Compliance with these treatment standards is measured by

an analysis of grab samples, unless otherwise noted in the following Table UTS.

Table 12 - Universal Treatment Standards

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
I. Organic Constituents:			
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Aldicarb sulfone[6]	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Anisidine (2—methoxyaniline)	90-04-0	0.010	0.66
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
Barban[6]	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
Bendiocarb[6]	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
Benomyl[6]	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6.0

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
Bromomethane/Methyl bromide	74-83-9	0.11	15
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butylate[6]	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol/Dinoseb	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
Carbaryl[6]	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
Carbenzadim[6]	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran[6]	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
Carbofuran phenol[6]	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Carbosulfan[6]	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	NA
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	NA
Chloromethane/Methyl chloride	74-87-3	0.19	30
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
p-Cresidine	120-71-8	0.010	0.66
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate[6]	64-00-6	0.056	1.4
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
1,2-Dibromoethane/Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.028	15
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4-D	94-75-7	0.72	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	0.13	NA
2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine)	95-68-1	0.010	0.66
2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12.0	170

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Dithiocarbamates[6] (total)	NA	0.028	28
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	0.023	0.066
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	0.029	0.13
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
EPTC[6]	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl cyanide/Propanenitrile	107-12-0	0.24	360
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Formetanate hydrochloride[6]	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-46-9	0.000035	0.0025
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035	0.0025

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035	0.0025
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
Kepone	143-50-0	0.0011	0.13
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
Methiocarb[6]	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4
Methomyl[6]	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
Methyl methansulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
Metolcarb[6]	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
Mexacarbate[6]	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
Molinate[6]	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	2.3
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063	0.005
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	39001-02-0	0.000063	0.005
Oxamyl[6]	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)[8]	1336-36-3	0.10	10
Pebulate[6]	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
1,3-Phenylenediamine	108-45-2	0.010	0.66
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
Phthalic acid	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	28
Physostigmine[6]	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
Physostigmine salicylate[6]	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
Promecarb[6]	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4
Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
Propham[6]	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
Propoxur[6]	114-26-1	0.056	1.4
Prosulfocarb[6]	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
Silvex/2,4,5-TP	93-72-1	0.72	7.9
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
Thiodicarb[6]	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
Thiophanate-methyl[6]	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
Triallate[6]	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4
Tribromomethane/Bromoform	75-25-2	0.63	15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
Triethylamine[6]	101-44-8	0.081	1.5
tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.10
Vernolate[6]	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30

Regulated constituent/common name	CAS[1] number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
II. Inorganic Constituents:			
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[4]	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable)[4]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Fluoride[5]	16984-48-8	35	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury - Nonwastewater from Retort	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Mercury - All Others	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium[7]	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Sulfide[5]	18496-25-8	14	NA
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Vanadium[5]	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/l TCLP
Zinc[5]	7440-66-6	2.61	4.3 mg/l TCLP

Footnotes to Universal Treatment Standards Table:
NA means Not Applicable
[1] CAS means Chemical Abstract Services. When the waste code and/or regulated constituents are described as a combination of a chemical with its salts and/or esters, the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.
[2] Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/l and are based on analysis of composite samples.
[3] Except for Metals (EP or TCLP) and Cyanides (Total and Amenable) the nonwastewater treatment standards expressed as a concentration were established, in part, based upon incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of Chapter 21, 015 or Chapter 22, 015, or based upon combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements. A facility may comply with these treatment standards according to provisions in Section 009. All concentration standards for nonwastewaters are based on analysis of grab samples.

[4] Both Cyanides (Total) and Cyanides (Amenable) for nonwastewaters are to be analyzed using Method 9010C or 9012B, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 1, with a sample size of 10 grams and a distillation time of one hour and 15 minutes.
[5] These constituents are not "underlying hazardous constituents" in characteristic wastes, according to the definition at Section 002.09.
[6] Between August 26, 1996, and March 4, 1998, these constituents are not “underlying hazardous constituents” as defined in Section 002.09.
[7] This constituent is not an underlying hazardous constituent as defined in Section 002.09 because its UTS level is greater than its TC level, thus a treated selenium waste would always be characteristically hazardous, unless it is treated to below its characteristic level.
[8] This standard is temporarily deferred for soil exhibiting a hazardous characteristic due to D004-D011 only.

013 Alternative LDR treatment standards for contaminated soil.

013.01 Applicability. You must comply with LDRs prior to placing soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, or exhibited a characteristic of hazardous waste at the time it was generated, into a land disposal unit. The following chart describes whether you must comply with LDRs prior to placing soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste into a land disposal unit:

If LDRs	And if LDRs	And if	Then you
Applied to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*	Apply to the listed waste now	___	Must comply with LDRs
Didn’t apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*	Apply to the listed waste now	The soil is determined to contain the listed waste when the soil is first generated	Must comply with LDRs
Didn’t apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*	Apply to the listed waste now	The soil is determined not to contain the listed waste when the soil is first generated	Needn’t comply with the LDRs
Didn’t apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*	Don’t apply to the listed waste now	___	Needn’t comply with the LDRs

*For dates of LDR applicability, see 40 *CFR* Part 268 Appendix VII. To determine the date any given listed hazardous waste contaminated any given volume of soil, use the last date any given listed hazardous waste was placed into any given land disposal unit or, in the case of an accidental spill, the date of the spill.

013.02 Prior to land disposal, contaminated soil identified by paragraph 013.01 of this section as needing to comply with LDRs must be

treated according to the applicable treatment standards specified in paragraph 013.03 of this section or according to the Universal Treatment Standards specified in Section 012 applicable to the contaminating listed hazardous waste and/or the applicable characteristic of hazardous waste if the soil is characteristic. The treatment standards specified in paragraph 013.03 of this section and the Universal Treatment Standards may be modified through a treatment variance approved in accordance with Chapter 5, 006.

013.03 Treatment standards for contaminated soils. Prior to land disposal, contaminated soil identified by paragraph 013.01 of this section as needing to comply with LDRs must be treated according to all the standards specified in this paragraph or according to the Universal Treatment Standards specified in Section 012.

013.03A All soils. Prior to land disposal, all constituents subject to treatment must be treated as follows:

013.03A1 For non-metals except carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, and methanol, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in total constituent concentrations, except as provided by paragraph 013.03A3 of this section.

013.03A2 For metals and carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, and methanol, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in constituent concentrations as measured in leachate from the treated media (tested according to the TCLP) or 90 percent reduction in total constituent concentrations (when a metal removal treatment technology is used), except as provided by paragraph 013.03A3 of this section.

013.03A3 When treatment of any constituent subject to treatment to a 90 percent reduction standard would result in a concentration less than 10 times the Universal Treatment Standard for that constituent, treatment to achieve constituent concentrations less than 10 times the universal treatment standard is not required. Universal Treatment Standards are identified in Section 012, Table 12.

013.03B Soils that exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity. In addition to the treatment required by paragraph 013.03A of this section, prior to land disposal, soils that exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity must be treated to eliminate these characteristics.

013.03C Soils that contain nonanalyzable constituents. In addition to the treatment requirements of paragraphs 013.03A and 013.03B of this section, prior to land disposal, the following treatment is required for soils that contain nonanalyzable constituents:

013.03C1 For soil that contains only analyzable and nonanalyzable organic constituents, treatment of the analyzable constituents to the levels specified in paragraphs 013.03A and 013.03B of this section; or,

013.03C2 For soil that contains only nonanalyzable constituents, treatment by the method(s) specified in Section 010 for the waste contained in the soil.

013.04 Constituents subject to treatment. When applying the soil treatment standards in paragraph 013.03 of this section, constituents subject to treatment are any constituents listed in Section 012, Table 12, Universal Treatment Standards that are reasonably expected to be present in any given volume of contaminated soil, except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium, zinc, and are present at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard. PCBs are not a constituent subject to treatment in any given volume of soil which exhibits the toxicity characteristic solely because of the presence of metals.

013.05 Management of treatment residuals. Treatment residuals from treating contaminated soil identified by paragraph 013.01 of this section as needing to comply with LDRs must be managed as follows:

013.05A Soil residuals are subject to treatment standards of this section;

013.05B Non-soil residuals are subject to:

013.05B1 For soils contaminated by a listed hazardous waste, the RCRA Subtitle C standards applicable to the listed hazardous waste; and

013.05B2 For soils that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, if the non-soil residual also exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, the treatment standards applicable to the characteristic hazardous waste.

014 Prohibitions on storage of restricted wastes.

014.01 Except as provided in this section, the storage of hazardous wastes restricted from land disposal under 40 CFR Subpart C, as incorporated by reference in Section 008 is prohibited, unless the following conditions are met:

014.01A A generator stores such wastes in tanks, containers, or containment buildings on-site solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal and the generator complies with the requirements in Chapters 9, Sections 007 and 008 or Chapter 10, Sections 004 and 005, and Chapters 21 and 22.

014.01B An owner/operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility stores such wastes in tanks, containers, or containment buildings solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal and:

014.01B1 Each container is clearly marked to identify its contents and the date each period of accumulation begins;

014.01B2 Each tank is clearly marked with a description of its contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the date each period of accumulation begins, or such information for

each tank is recorded and maintained in the operating record at that facility. Regardless of whether the tank itself is marked, an owner/operator must comply with the operating record requirements specified in 40 CFR 264.73, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 005, or 40 CFR 265.73, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 22, 005.

014.01C A transporter stores manifested shipments of such wastes at a transfer facility for 10 days or less.

014.02 An owner/operator of a treatment, storage or disposal facility may store such wastes for up to one year unless the Agency can demonstrate that such storage was not solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as are necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal.

014.03 A owner/operator of a treatment, storage or disposal facility may store such wastes beyond one year; however, the owner/operator bears the burden of proving that such storage was solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as are necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal.

014.04 If a generator's waste is exempt from a prohibition on the type of land disposal utilized for the waste (for example, because of an approved case-by-case extension under 40 CFR 268.5, an approved 40 CFR 268.6 petition, or a national capacity variance under 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart C, as incorporated by reference in Section 008.01), the prohibition in Section 014.01 does not apply during the period of such exemption.

014.05 The prohibition in Section 014.01 does not apply to hazardous wastes that meet the treatment standards specified under 40 CFR 268.41 and 268.43, Section 010 of this Chapter, or the treatment standards specified under the variance in 40 CFR 268.44, or, where treatment standards have not been specified, is in compliance with the applicable prohibitions specified in 40 CFR 268.32, as incorporated by reference in Section 008.

014.06 Liquid hazardous wastes containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm must be stored at a facility that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 761.65(b) and must be removed from storage and treated or disposed as required by this Chapter within one year of the date when such wastes are first placed into storage. The provisions of Section 014.03 do not apply to such PCB wastes prohibited under § 40 CFR 268.32 as incorporated by reference in Section 008 of this Chapter.

014.07 The prohibition and requirements in Section 014 of this Chapter do not apply to hazardous remediation wastes stored in a staging pile approved pursuant to 40 CFR 264.554.

015 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix III, pertaining to the list of halogenated organic compounds regulated under 40 CFR 268.32 (as incorporated by reference in Section 008 of this Chapter), are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

016 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix IV, pertaining to wastes excluded from lab packs under the alternative treatment standards of Chapter 20, Section 010.02, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

017 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix VI, pertaining to recommended technologies to achieve deactivation of characteristics in Chapter 20, Section 010, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

018 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix VII, pertaining to the effective dates of surface disposed wastes regulated in the land disposal restrictions, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

019 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix VIII, pertaining to the national capacity land disposal restrictions for underground injection control wastes comprehensive list, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

020 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix IX pertaining to extraction procedures (EP) toxicity test method and structural integrity test (method 1310), are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

021 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 268, Appendix XI pertaining to metal bearing wastes prohibited from dilution in a combustion unit according to 40 CFR 268.3(3), are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 20,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 21 - STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

001 Applicability. The standards in this Chapter apply to owners and operators of all facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, except as specifically provided otherwise in this Chapter or Chapters 2, 3 and 25.

001.01 This Chapter applies to the owner or operator of a POTW which treats, stores or disposes of hazardous waste only to the extent they are included in a hazardous waste permit-by-rule granted under Chapters 12 through 15.

001.02 The requirements of this Chapter do not apply to:

001.02A The owner or operator of a facility permitted, licensed or registered by DEQ to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores or disposes is excluded from regulation under Chapter 8;

001.02B The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in Chapter 7, 002 and 003 (except to the extent that the requirements of this Chapter are referred to in Chapter 7, 007, 011 and 012);

001.02C A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with Chapter 9, 006 and 009 or Chapter 10, 004 and 005;

001.02D A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from the farmer's own use in compliance with Chapter 10, 007;

001.02E The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in Chapter 1;

001.02F The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit as defined in Chapter 1; provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes (other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in Chapter 20 or reactive (D003) waste, to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner/operator must comply with the requirements set out in 40 CFR 264.17(b), as incorporated by reference in Section 002 of this Chapter.

001.02G A person engaged in treatment or containment activities during immediate response to: a discharge of hazardous waste; an imminent and substantial threat of a discharge of hazardous waste; or a discharge of a material which, when discharged, becomes a hazardous waste, except:

001.02G1 A person who continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of this Chapter;

001.02G2 An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by this Chapter must comply with all applicable requirements in Sections 003 and 004 of this Chapter.

001.02H A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of Chapter 10, 003.01A at a transfer facility for a period of 10 days or less.

001.02I The combining of absorbent material and waste in a container provided that these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container and Chapter 16 and Chapter 9, 006.03 or Chapter 10, 004.01A1 are complied with.

001.03 The requirements of this Chapter apply to owners or operators of all facilities which treat, store or dispose hazardous waste referred to in Chapter 20.

001.04 The requirements of Sections 002, 003, and 004 of this Chapter and 40 CFR 264.101 do not apply to remediation waste management sites. (However, some remediation waste management sites may be a part of a facility that is subject to a traditional RCRA permit because the facility is also treating, storing or disposing of hazardous wastes that are not remediation wastes. In these cases, Sections 002, 003, and 004 of this Chapter, and 40 CFR 264.101 do apply to the facility subject to the traditional RCRA permit.) Instead of the requirements of Sections 002, 003, and 004 of this Chapter, owners or operators of remediation waste management sites must:

001.04A Obtain an EPA identification number by applying to the Director using EPA Form 8700-12;

001.04B Obtain a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the hazardous remediation wastes to be managed at the site. At a minimum, the analysis must contain all of the information which must be known to treat, store or dispose of the waste according to this Chapter and Chapter 20, and must be kept accurate and up to date;

001.04C Prevent people who are unaware of the danger from entering, and minimize the possibility for unauthorized people or livestock to enter onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Director that;

001.04C1 Physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment within the active portion of the remediation waste management site will not injure people or livestock who may enter the active portion of the remediation waste management site; and

001.04C2 Disturbance of the waste or equipment by people or livestock who enter onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site, will not cause a violation of the requirements of this Chapter;

001.04D Inspect the remediation waste management site for malfunctions, deterioration, operator errors, and discharges that may be causing , or may lead to, a release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment, or a threat to human health. The owner or operator must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment,

and must remedy the problem before it leads to a human health or environmental hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, the owner/operator must take remedial action immediately;

001.04E Provide personnel with classroom or on-the-job training on how to perform their duties in a way that ensures the remediation waste management site complies with the requirements of this Chapter, and on how to respond effectively to emergencies;

001.04F Take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste, and prevent threats to human health and the environment from ignitable, reactive and incompatible waste;

001.04G For remediation waste management sites subject to regulation under Sections 009 through 015 and Section 018 of this Chapter, the owner/operator must design , construct, operate, and maintain a unit within a 100-year floodplain to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood, unless the owner/operator can meet the demonstration of 40 CFR 264.18(b);

001.04H Not place any non-containerized or bulk liquid hazardous waste in any salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave;

001.04I Develop and maintain a construction quality assurance program for all surface impoundments, waste piles and landfill units that are required to comply with 40 CFR 264.221(c) and (d), 264.251(c) and (d), and 264.301(c) and (d) at the remediation waste management site, according to the requirements of 40 CFR 264.19;

001.04J Develop and maintain procedures to prevent accidents and a contingency and emergency plan to control accidents that occur. These procedures must address proper design, construction, maintenance, and operation of remediation waste management units at the site. The goal of the plan must be to minimize the possibility of, and the hazards from a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment. The plan must explain specifically how to treat, store and dispose of the hazardous remediation waste in question, and must be implemented immediately whenever a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment;

001.04K Designate at least one employee, either on the facility premises or on call (that is, available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility quickly), to coordinate all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility’s contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan;

001.04L Develop, maintain and implement a plan to meet the requirements in Sections 001.04B through 001.04F and 001.04I through 001.04J of this Chapter; and

001.04M Maintain records documenting compliance with Section 001.04 of this Chapter.

001.05 A facility owner or operator who has fully complied with the requirements for interim status, as defined in Chapter 12, 003 must comply with the regulations in Chapter 22 in lieu of this Chapter, until final administrative disposition of the owner or operator's permit application is made except as provided under Section 016 of this Chapter.

001.06 Annual fees. See Chapter 24.

002 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 264.10 and 264.12 through 264.19 of Part 264, Subpart B, pertaining to general facility standards, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference. The owner or operator must also comply with Chapter 4, 003.

003 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart C, 264.30 through 264.37, pertaining to preparedness and prevention, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

004 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart D, 264.50 through 264.56, pertaining to contingency plans and emergency procedures, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

005 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart E, 264.70 through 264.77, pertaining to the manifest system, recordkeeping and reporting, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

006 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 264.90 through 264.101, of Part 264, Subpart F, pertaining to releases from solid waste management units, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference. An owner or operator subject to the requirements of Subpart F must also comply with the additional requirements of Section 006.01.

006.01 Groundwater monitoring wells must be designed in accordance with the standards in "ASTM Standard Practice for Design and Installation of Ground Water Monitoring Wells in Aquifers," ASTM Standard D 5092-90, which is referenced in Chapter 1 and EPA 600/4-89/034 Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells. Any groundwater monitoring well to be placed in a stratigraphic unit composed of loessal sediment must be designed and sampled in a manner approved by the Department intended to minimize turbidity in samples taken from the well.

007 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart G, 264.110 through 264.120, pertaining to closure and post-closure, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

008 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart H, 264.140 through 264.151, pertaining to financial requirements, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

009 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart I, 264.170 through 264.179 , pertaining to the use and management of containers, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

010 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart J, 264.190 through 264.200 , pertaining to tank systems, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

011 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart K, 264.220 through 264.232 , pertaining to surface impoundments, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

012 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart L, 264.250 through 264.259, pertaining to waste piles, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

013 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart M, 264.270 through 264.283, pertaining to land treatment, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

014 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart N, 264.300 through 264.317, pertaining to landfills, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

015 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart O, 264.340 through 264.351, pertaining to incinerators, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

016 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart S, 264.550 through 264.555, pertaining to special provisions for cleanup, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

017 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart W, 264.570 through 264.575, pertaining to drip pads, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

018 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart X, 264.600 through 264.603, pertaining to miscellaneous units, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

019 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart AA, 264.1030 through 264.1036, pertaining to air emission standards for process vents, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

020 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart BB, 264.1050 through 264.1065, pertaining to air emission standards for equipment leaks, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

021 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart CC, 264.1080 through 264.1091, pertaining to air emission standards for tanks, surface impoundments, and containers, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

022 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart DD, 264.1100 through 264.1102, pertaining to containment buildings, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

023 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Appendix I, pertaining to recordkeeping instructions, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

024 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Appendix IV, pertaining to the Cochran's approximation to the Behrens-Fisher Student's T-test, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

025 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Appendix V, pertaining to examples of potentially incompatible waste, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

026 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Appendix IX, pertaining to the groundwater monitoring list of constituents, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 21,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 22 - INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

001 Applicability. This Chapter establishes interim status (as defined in Chapter 12) standards for owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities that meet the requirements of Chapter 12, 003. Except as provided in 40 CFR 265.1080(b), as incorporated by reference in Section 021 of this Chapter, the standards of this Chapter and of 40 CFR 264.552, 264.553, and 264.554 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 016, apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store or dispose hazardous waste who have fully complied with the requirements for interim status under this Title until either a permit is issued under this Title or until applicable Chapter 22 closure and post-closure responsibilities are fulfilled, and to those owners and operators of facilities in existence on November 19, 1980 who have failed to provide timely notification as required by this Title and/or failed to file Part A of the permit application as required by this Title.

001.01 The requirements of this Chapter do not apply to:

001.01A The owner or operator of a POTW which treats or disposes of hazardous waste;

001.01B The owner or operator of a facility permitted, licensed or registered by DEQ to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores or disposes is excluded from regulation under Chapter 8;

001.01C The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in Chapter 7, 002 and 003 (except to the extent that the requirements of this Chapter are referred to in Chapter 7, 007, 011 and 012);

001.01D A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with Chapter 9, 007 through 009 or Chapter 10, 004 and 005;

001.01E A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from the farmer's own use in compliance with Chapter 10, 007;

001.01F The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in Chapter 1;

001.01G The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit as defined in Chapter 1; provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes (other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in Chapter 20) or reactive (D003) waste, to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner/operator must comply with the requirements set out in 40 CFR 265.17(b), as incorporated by reference in Section 002 of this Chapter.

001.01H A person engaged in treatment or containment activities during immediate response to: a discharge of hazardous waste; an imminent and

substantial threat of discharge of hazardous waste; or a discharge of a material which, when discharged, becomes a hazardous waste, except:

001.01H1 A person who continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of this Chapter;

001.01H2 An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by this Chapter must comply with all applicable requirements in Sections 003 and 004 of this Chapter.

001.01I A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of Chapter 9, 006.03 and Chapter 10, 003.01A at a transfer facility for a period of 10 days or less.

001.01J The combining of absorbent material and waste in a container provided that these actions occur at the time the waste is first placed in the container, Chapter 16 and Chapter 9, 006.03; and Chapter 10, 004.01A1 are complied with.

001.01K Universal waste handlers and universal waste transporters handling the wastes described in Chapter 25. These handlers are subject to regulation under Chapter 25.

001.02 The following hazardous wastes must not be managed at facilities subject to regulation under this Chapter: DEQ/EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026 or F027, unless:

001.02A The wastewater treatment sludge is generated in a surface impoundment as part of the plant's wastewater treatment system;

001.02B The waste is stored in tanks or containers;

001.02C The waste is stored or treated in waste piles under Section 012 of this Chapter;

001.02D The waste is burned in an incinerator that is permitted pursuant to the standards and procedures in Section 015 of this Chapter; or

001.02E The waste is burned in facilities that thermally treat the waste in a device other than an incinerator and that are permitted pursuant to Section 016 of this Chapter.

001.03 The requirements of this Chapter apply to owners or operators of all facilities which treat, store, or dispose hazardous wastes referred to in Chapter 20, and the Chapter 20 standards are considered material conditions or requirements under Chapter 22.

002 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR 265.10 and 265.12 through 265.19 of Part 265, Subpart B, pertaining to general facility standards, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference. The owner or operator must also comply with Chapter 4, 003.

003 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart C, 265.30 through 265.37, pertaining to preparedness and prevention, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

004 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart D, 265.50 through 265.56, pertaining to contingency plans and emergency procedures, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

005 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart E, 265.70 through 265.77, pertaining to the manifest system, recordkeeping and reporting, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

006 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart F, 265.90 through 265.94, pertaining to groundwater monitoring, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference. An owner or operator subject to the requirements of Subpart F must also comply with the additional requirements of Sections 006.01 through 006.05 of this Chapter.

006.01 Groundwater monitoring wells must be designed in accordance with the standards in "ASTM Standard Practice for Design and Installation of Ground Water Monitoring Wells in Aquifers," ASTM Standard D 5092-90, which is referenced in Chapter 1 and EPA 600/4-89/034 Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells. Any groundwater monitoring well to be placed in a stratigraphic unit composed of loessal sediment must be designed and sampled in a manner approved by the Department intended to minimize turbidity in samples taken from the well.

006.02 The list of parameters in 40 CFR 265.92(b)(1), as incorporated by reference in Section 006 of this Chapter, shall include volatile organic compounds (VOCs) at the discretion of the Director on a case-by-case basis. VOCs shall be analyzed in accordance with a method approved by the Director.

006.03 The groundwater monitoring plan described in 40 CFR 265.93(d)(3), as incorporated by reference in Section 006 of this Chapter, must include sampling during the initial four consecutive quarters for all analytes listed in 40 CFR 265.92(b), as incorporated by reference in Section 006 of this Chapter and as further defined in Section 006.02 of this Chapter, unless this requirement was already met under 40 CFR 265.91(a), as incorporated by reference in Section 006 of this Chapter.

006.04 A person may cease determinations under 40 CFR 265.93(d)(7)(ii), as incorporated by reference in Section 006 of this Chapter, only if the facility is operating under an approved Post Closure Plan, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart G, as incorporated by reference in Section 007 of this Chapter.

006.05 Analyses done under 40 CFR 265.93(d)(4), as incorporated by reference in Section 006 of this Chapter, must be reported to the Director under 40 CFR 265.94(b)(2), as incorporated by reference in Section 006 of this Chapter, within 45 days following the end of the quarter in which the sample was taken.

007 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart G, 265.110 through 265.121, pertaining to closure and post-closure, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

008 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart H, 265.140 through 265.150, pertaining to financial requirements, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

009 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart I, 265.170 through 265.178, pertaining to the use and management of containers, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

010 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart J, 265.190 through 265.200, and 265.202, pertaining to tank systems, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

011 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart K, 265.220 through 265.231, pertaining to subsurface impoundments, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

012 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart L, 265.250 through 265.260, pertaining to waste piles, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

013 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart M, 265.270 through 265.282, pertaining to land treatment, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

014 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart N, 265.300 through 265.316, pertaining to landfills, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

015 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart O, 265.340 through 265.352, pertaining to incinerators, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

016 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart P, 265.370 through 265.383, pertaining to thermal treatment, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

017 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart Q, 265.400 through 265.406, pertaining to chemical, physical, and biological treatment, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

018 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart W, 265.440 through 265.445, pertaining to drip pads, are hereby adopted and Incorporated herein by reference.

019 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart AA, 265.1030 through 265.1035, pertaining to air emission standards for process vents, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

020 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart BB, 265.1050 through 265.1064, pertaining to air emission standards for equipment leaks, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

021 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart CC, 265.1080 through 265.1091, pertaining to air emission standards for tanks, surface impoundments, and containers, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

022 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart DD, 265.1100 through 265.1102, pertaining to containment buildings, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

023 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Appendix I, pertaining to recordkeeping instructions, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

024 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Appendix III, pertaining to interim primary drinking water standards, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

025 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Appendix IV, pertaining to tests for significance, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

026 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Appendix V, pertaining to examples of potentially incompatible waste, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

027 The conditions and requirements of 40 CFR Part 265, Appendix VI, pertaining to compounds with Henry's Law constant less than 0.1 Y/X, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 22,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 23 - EMERGENCY CONTROLS

001 Immediate action.

In the event of a discharge of hazardous waste, the person responsible for the waste at the time of the discharge shall immediately:

001.01 Take appropriate action to protect human health and the environment.

001.02 An air, rail, highway or water transporter including water (bulk shipment) who has discharged hazardous waste must:

001.02A Give notice to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and the Department (402-471-2186 or 402-471-4545) immediately and in accordance with the Department's Emergency Response Plan.

001.02B Provide the following information when reporting the discharge:

001.02B1 Name, phone number, and address of person responsible for the discharge;

001.02B2 Name, title and phone number of individual reporting;

001.02B3 Time and date of discharge;

001.02B4 Location of discharge - as specific as possible including nearest town, city, highway or waterway;

001.02B5 Description contained on the manifest and the amount of waste discharged;

001.02B6 Cause of discharge; and

001.02B7 Emergency action taken to minimize the threat to human health and the environment.

002 Emergency orders. If a discharge of hazardous waste requires immediate removal to protect human health or environment (as determined by the Director) an emergency order may be issued pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1507(4) (Supp. 1983) holding in abeyance the manifest and recordkeeping requirements of these regulations until the discharged hazardous waste no longer presents an immediate hazard to human health or the environment (as determined by the Director).

003 Discharge clean-up. The person responsible for the waste at the time of discharge shall clean up all the discharged hazardous waste or take such action as may be required by the Director so that such waste, or contaminated soil, surface water or other material no longer presents a hazard to human health or the environment.

Enabling Legislation:	Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1507(4), Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13), (14), (15)
Legal Citation:	Title 128, Chapter 23, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 24 - FEES FOR TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

001 Fee report and payment.

001.01 For the purposes of this Chapter, hazardous waste processing facilities shall include hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities.

001.02 The owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility shall, on or before March 1 of each year, submit to the Director a report specifying the quantity of hazardous waste (as defined in Chapters 2 and 3) processed or disposed at the facility (as determined on biennial report) during the preceding calendar year. The corresponding fee payment based upon the fee assessment schedule below, shall be submitted with the fee report. The Director shall remit any money collected from fees to the State Treasurer who shall credit the entire amount thereof to the General Fund.

002 Fee assessment.

002.01 Hazardous waste treated or incinerated at hazardous waste management facilities shall be subject to the following fee rate:

$.06 per cubic foot ($1.62 per cubic yard) or $.00096 per pound.

002.02 Hazardous waste disposed at hazardous waste disposal facilities shall be subject to the following fee rate:

$.70 per cubic foot ($18.90 per cubic yard) or $.0112 per pound.

002.03 When multiple management activities occur at the same facility, the operator shall be assessed the management fee having the highest rate of the management activities involved.

002.04 When exact volumes are unavailable, the following conversion factors shall be used:

1 cubic foot = 7.5 gallons
1 cubic foot = 28.3 liters
1 cubic foot = 2.3×10^{-5} acre feet

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 24,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 25 - STANDARDS FOR UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

001 Scope

001.01 This chapter establishes requirements for managing the following:

001.01A Batteries as described in 002 of this chapter;

001.01B Pesticides as described in 003 of this chapter;

001.01C Mercury-containing items as described in 004 of this chapter;

001.01D Lamps as described in 005 of this chapter; and

001.01E Electronic items as described in 006 of this chapter.

001.02 This chapter provides an alternative set of management standards in lieu of regulation under Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24.

002 Applicability--batteries.

002.01 Batteries covered under Title 128, Chapter 25.

002.01A The requirements of this chapter apply to persons managing batteries, as defined in 008, except those listed in 002.02 of this chapter.

002.01B Spent Lead-acid batteries which are not managed under Title 128, Chapter 7 are subject to management under this chapter.

002.02 Batteries not covered under Title 128, Chapter 25. The requirements of this chapter do not apply to persons managing the following batteries:

002.02A Spent lead-acid batteries that are managed under Title 128, Chapter 7.

002.02B Batteries, as defined in 008 that are not yet wastes under Title 128, Chapter 2, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in 002.03 of this chapter.

002.02C Batteries, as defined in 008, that are not hazardous waste. A battery is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

002.03 Generation of waste batteries.

002.03A A used battery becomes a waste on the date it is discarded.

002.03B An unused battery becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

003 Applicability -- pesticides.

003.01 Pesticides covered under Title 128. Chapter 25. The requirements of this chapter apply to persons managing pesticides, as defined in 008, meeting the following conditions, except those listed in paragraph 003.02 of this chapter:

003.01A Recalled pesticides that are:

003.01A1 Stocks of a suspended and canceled pesticide that are part of a voluntary or mandatory recall under FIFRA Section 19(b), including, but not limited to those owned by the registrant responsible for conducting the recall; or

003.01A2 Stocks of a suspended or canceled pesticide, or a pesticide that is not in compliance with FIFRA, that are part of a voluntary recall by the registrant.

003.01B Stocks of other unused pesticide products that are collected and managed as part of a waste pesticide collection program.

003.02 Pesticides not covered under Title 128, Chapter 25. The requirements of this chapter do not apply to persons managing the following pesticides:

003.02A Recalled pesticides described in 003.01A of this chapter and unused pesticide products described in 003.01B of this chapter, that are managed by farmers in compliance with Title 128, Chapter 10, 007.

003.02B Pesticides not meeting the conditions set forth in 003.01 of this chapter. These pesticides must be managed in compliance with the hazardous waste regulations in Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24.

003.02C Pesticides that are not wastes under Title 128, Chapter 2, 003 including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in 003.03 of this chapter or those that are not wastes as described in 003.04 of this chapter; and

003.02D Pesticides that are not hazardous waste. A pesticide is a hazardous waste if it is listed in Title 128, Chapter 3, or if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

003.03 When a pesticide becomes a waste.

003.03A A recalled pesticide described in 003.01A of this chapter becomes a waste on the first date on which both of the following conditions apply:

003.03A1 The generator of the recalled pesticide agrees to participate in the recall; and

003.03A2 The person conducting the recall decides to discard the pesticide.

003.03B An unused pesticide product described in 003.01B of this chapter becomes a waste on the date the generator decides to discard it.

003.04 Pesticides that are not wastes. The following pesticides are not wastes:

003.04A Recalled pesticides described in 003.01A of this chapter provided that the person conducting the recall:

003.04A1 Has not made a decision to discard the pesticide. Until such a decision is made, the pesticide does not meet the definition of "solid waste" under Title 128, Chapter 2, 003; thus the pesticide is not a hazardous waste and is not subject to hazardous waste requirements, including this Chapter 25. This pesticide remains subject to the requirements of FIFRA; or

003.04A2 Has made a decision to use a management option that, under Title 128, Chapter 2, 003, does not cause the pesticide to be a solid waste (i.e., the selected option is use (other than use constituting disposal) or reuse (other than burning for energy recovery), or reclamation). Such a pesticide is not a solid waste and therefore is not a hazardous waste, and is not subject to the hazardous waste requirements including Chapter 25. This pesticide, including a recalled pesticide that is exported to a foreign destination for use or reuse, remains subject to the requirements of FIFRA.

003.04B Unused pesticide products described in 003.01B of this chapter, if the generator of the unused pesticide product has not decided to discard them. These pesticides remain subject to the requirements of FIFRA.

004 Applicability -- mercury-containing items.

004.01 Mercury-containing items covered under Title 128, Chapter 25. The requirements of this chapter apply to persons managing mercury-containing items, as described in 008 except those listed in 004.02 of this chapter.

004.02 Mercury-containing items not covered under Title 128, Chapter 25. The requirements of this chapter do not apply to persons managing the following mercury-containing items:

004.02A Mercury-containing items that are not yet wastes under Title 128, Chapter 2. Section 004.03 of this chapter describes when mercury-containing items become wastes.

004.02B Mercury-containing items that are not hazardous waste. A mercury-containing item is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010.

004.03 Generation of waste mercury-containing items.

004.03A A used mercury-containing item becomes a waste on the date it is discarded.

004.03B An unused mercury-containing item becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

005 Applicability -- Lamps.

005.01 Lamps covered under Title 128, Chapter 25. The requirements of this part apply to persons managing lamps as described in 008, except those listed in paragraph 005.02 of this chapter.

005.02 Lamps not covered under Title 128, Chapter 25. The requirements of this chapter do not apply to persons managing the following:

005.02A Lamps that are not yet wastes under Title 128, Chapter 2. Section 005.03 of this chapter describes when lamps become wastes.

005.02B Lamps that are not hazardous waste. A lamp is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Title 128, Chapter 3.

005.03 Generation of waste lamps.

005.03A A used lamp becomes a waste on the date it is discarded.

005.03B An unused lamp becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

006 Applicability –- Electronic Items.

006.01 Electronic items covered under Title 128, Chapter 25. The requirements of this part apply to persons managing electronic items as described in 008, except those listed in section 006.02 of this chapter.

006.02 Electronic items not covered under Title 128, Chapter 25. The requirements of this chapter do not apply to persons managing the following:

006.02A Electronic items that are not yet wastes under Title 128, Chapter 2. Section 006.03 of this chapter describes when electronic items become wastes.

006.02B Electronic items that are not hazardous waste. An electronic item is a hazardous waste if it exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Title 128, Chapter 3.

006.03 Generation of electronic items.

006.03A A used electronic item destined for disposal becomes a waste on the date it is discarded.

006.03B A used electronic item destined for recycling becomes a waste on the date the recycler determines that the item cannot be resold, donated, repaired, or refurbished, or determines that he/she cannot directly reuse or sell useable parts from the item.

006.03C An unused electronic item becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.

007 Applicability--household and conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste.

007.01 Persons managing the wastes listed below may, at their option, manage them under the requirements of this chapter:

007.01A Household wastes that are exempt under Title 128, Chapter 2, 009, and are also of the same type as the universal wastes defined at Title 128, Chapter 25, 008; and/or

007.01B Conditionally exempt small quantity generator wastes that are exempt under Title 128, Chapter 8, and are also of the same type as the universal wastes defined at Title 128, Chapter 25, 008.

007.02 Persons who commingle the wastes described in 007.01A and 007.01B of this chapter together with universal waste regulated under this chapter must manage the commingled waste under the requirements of this chapter.

008 The following definitions are for the purposes of Chapter 25.

008.01 "Battery" means a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

008.02 "Destination facility" means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in 012.01, 012.03, 012.04, 023.01, 023.03, and 023.04 of this chapter. A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated, is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

008.03 “Electronic item” means electronic equipment that contains one or more electronic circuit boards or other complex circuitry, including but not limited to computer monitors, televisions, central processing units (CPUs), laptop computers, printers, terminals, keyboards, mainframes, stereo equipment, telephones, and recording/playback devices. Electronic items include components and subassemblies or other parts derived from the disassembly of electronic devices. While many waste electronic items do not fail the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure test for heavy metals if left intact, individual components generated by disassembly may fail the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure test. “Electronic items” does not include discarded household appliances as defined by Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 1, 034.

008.04 "FFDCA" means Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. §301 et seq).

008.05 "FIFRA" means the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136-136y).

008.06 “Lamp”, also referred to as “universal waste lamp”, is defined as the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, and infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.

008.07 "Large quantity handler of universal waste" means a universal waste handler (as defined in this section) who accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing items, lamps, or electronic items, calculated collectively) at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste is accumulated.

008.08 “Mercury-containing item” means any electrical, mechanical, or medical product or component (excluding batteries and lamps) which contains elemental mercury and the elemental mercury is necessary for its operation where the mercury acts as a conductor of temperature, pressure, or electricity, or acts as a weight damper. The mercury must be housed within an outer metal, glass, or plastic casing. Mercury-containing devices include but are not limited to; barometers, sphygmomanometers, electrical switches and relays, gauges and flow regulators, manometers, bow stabilizers, thermometers, thermocouples, and mercury-filled pumps.

008.09 "OSHA" means Occupational Safety and Health Act 29 U.S.C §651 et seq).

008.10 "Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that:

008.10A Is a new animal drug under FFDCA section 201(w), or

008.10B Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug, or

008.10C Is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(x) that bears or contains any substances described by 008.08A or 008.08B of this chapter.

008.11 "Small quantity handler of universal waste" means a universal waste handler (as defined in this section) who does not accumulate 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing items, lamps, or electronic items, calculated collectively) at any time.

008.12 "Thermostat" means a temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element, and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices in compliance with the requirements of 012.03B1 through 012.03B8 or 023.03B1 through 023.03B8 of this chapter.

008.13 "Universal waste" means any of the following hazardous wastes that are subject to the universal waste requirements of Title 128, Chapter 25.

008.13A Batteries as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 002;

008.13B Pesticides as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 003;

008.13C Mercury-containing items as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 004; and

008.13D Lamps as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 005.

008.13E Electronic items as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 006.

008.14 Universal Waste Handler:

008.14A Means:

008.14A1 A generator of universal waste; or

008.14A2 The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility or to a foreign destination.

008.14B Does not mean:

008.14B1 A person who treats (except under the provisions of 012.01, 012.03, 012.04, 023.01, 023.03 or 022.04 of this chapter) or disposes of, or recycles universal waste; or

008.14B2 A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility.

008.15 "Universal waste transfer facility" means any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less.

008.16 "Universal waste transporter" means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

009 Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste. Sections 009 through 018.03 of this chapter define standards for small quantity handlers of universal waste.

010 Prohibitions. A small quantity handler of universal waste is:

010.01 Prohibited from disposing of universal waste; and

010.02 Prohibited from diluting or treating universal waste, except by responding to releases as provided in 015 of this chapter; or by managing specific wastes as provided in 012 of this chapter.

011 Notification. A small quantity handler of universal waste is not required to notify EPA of universal waste handling activities.

012 Waste Management.

012.01 Universal waste batteries. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a way that prevents release of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

012.01A A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound,

compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

012.01B A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal):

012.01B1 Sorting batteries by type;

012.01B2 Mixing battery types in one container;

012.01B3 Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;

012.01B4 Regenerating used batteries;

012.01B5 Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;

012.01B6 Removing batteries from consumer products; or

012.01B7 Removing electrolyte from batteries.

012.01C A small quantity handler of universal waste who removes electrolyte from batteries, or who generates other solid waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed above, must determine whether the electrolyte and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3 005 through 010.

012.01C1 If the electrolyte and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, it is subject to all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte and/or other waste and is subject to the requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

012.01C2 If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler must manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

012.02 Universal waste pesticides. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:

012.02A A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; or

012.02B A container that does not meet the requirements of 012.02A of this chapter, provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in

a container that does meet the requirements of 012.02A of this chapter; or

012.02C A tank that meets the requirements of 40 CFR part 265 subpart J, except for 40 CFR 265.197(c), 265.200, and 265.201; as adopted by reference by Title 128, Chapter 22, 010; or

012.02D A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

012.03 Universal waste mercury-containing items. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste mercury-containing items in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

012.03A A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste mercury-containing items that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the thermostat, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

012.03B A small quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste mercury-containing items provided the handler:

012.03B1 Removes the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;

012.03B2 Removes ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);

012.03B3 Ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules, from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10, 004;

012.03B4 Immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10, 004;

012.03B5 Ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

012.03B6 Ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;

012.03B7 Stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition;

012.03B8 Packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation; and

012.03B9 A small quantity handler of universal waste who removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing items must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3 005 through 010:

012.03B9(a) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; and/or

012.03B9(b) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules (e.g., remaining mercury-containing item units).

012.03B10 If the mercury, residues, and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, and/or other waste and must manage it subject to the requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

012.03B11 If the mercury, residues, and/or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler must manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

012.03C A small quantity handler of universal waste may drain elemental mercury from open-ended mercury-containing items provided the handler:

012.03C1 Ensures that the universal waste mercury-containing items are drained only over a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from a device in case of breakage or spill);

012.03C2 Ensures that the draining operations are performed safely by developing and implementing a written procedure detailing how to safely drain the universal waste mercury-containing items. This procedure must include: the type of equipment to be used to drain universal waste mercury-containing items safely; operation and maintenance of the equipment; segregation of incompatible wastes; proper waste management practices; and waste characterization;

012.03C3 Ensures that a spill clean-up kit is readily available to immediately clean up spills or leaks of the contents of the universal waste mercury-containing item which might occur during the mercury draining operation;

012.03C4 Immediately transfers the drained elemental mercury to a container that meets the requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10, 004;

012.03C5 Ensures that the area in which the universal waste mercury-containing items are drained is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

012.03C6 Ensures that employees are thoroughly familiar with the procedure for draining universal waste mercury-containing items and proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;

012.03C7 Stores the drained elemental mercury in a closed, non-leaking container that is in good condition; and

012.03C8 Maintains documentation of the date of accumulation, a description of the item drained, and the amount of elemental mercury drained.

012.03C9 Does not accumulate over 45 kilograms (almost 100 pounds) of elemental mercury at any one time.

012.03C10 A small quantity handler of universal waste who drains universal waste mercury-containing items, or who generates other solid waste as a result of draining the mercury-containing items, must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010:

012.03C10(a) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; and/or

012.03C10(b) Other solid waste generated as a result of the draining of elemental mercury (e.g., remaining mercury-containing item units and filters).

012.03C11 If the mercury, residues, and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, they must be managed in accordance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. The handler is considered the generator of the newly generated hazardous waste and is subject to the requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

012.03C12 If the mercury residues and/or other solid waste are not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in a way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state, or local solid waste regulations.

012.04 Universal waste lamps. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste lamps in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

012.04A A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any lamp in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

012.04B A small quantity handler of universal waste must immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken and must place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Containers must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps and must

lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage or releases to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

012.05 Universal waste electronic items. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage electronic items in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

012.05A A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste electronic item in containers that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the item. Such containers must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

012.05B A small quantity handler of universal waste must immediately clean up and place in a container any electronic item that is broken, and must place in a container any electronic device that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of hazardous constituents to the environment. Containers must be structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the electronic item and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage or releases of hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

012.05C A small quantity handler of universal waste may disassemble universal waste electronic items provided the handler:

012.05C1 Ensures that the universal waste electronic items are disassembled in a manner designed to prevent the release of any universal waste or component of universal waste to the environment;

012.05C2 Ensures that the disassembly operations are performed safely by developing and implementing a written procedure detailing how to safely disassemble each universal waste electronic item managed at the site. This procedure must include: the type of equipment to be used to disassemble the universal waste electronic items safely; operation and maintenance of all equipment; segregation of incompatible wastes; proper waste management practices; and waste characterization;

012.05C3 Ensures that a spill clean-up kit is readily available to immediately clean up spills or leaks of the contents of the universal waste electronic item which may occur during disassembly operations;

012.05C4 Immediately segregates and transfers the disassembled electronic items to containers that meet the requirements of 012.05A and 012.05B of this chapter;

012.05C5 Ensures that employees are thoroughly familiar with the procedures for disassembling universal waste electronic items, proper waste handling, and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;

012.05C6 Maintains a system to ensure compliance with the written disassembling and management procedures;

012.05C7 A small quantity handler of universal waste who disassembles universal waste electronic items, or who generates other

solid waste as a result of disassembling the electronic items, must determine whether the disassembled electronic item, its components and/or other solid wastes exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010, or are listed as a hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 013 through 016;

012.05C8 If the disassembled universal waste electronic item or its components exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, they may continue to be managed as universal waste under this chapter. If the disassembled universal waste item or its components are not managed as universal waste under this chapter, then the handler is considered the generator of the newly generated hazardous waste and is subject to all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10. The newly generated hazardous waste must be managed in accordance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. If the disassembled universal waste electronic items or components become newly generated hazardous waste, the hazardous waste must be contained in containers that meet the requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10, 004;

012.05C9 If the disassembled universal waste electronic item, its components, and/or other solid waste are not hazardous, the handler must manage the waste in a way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local solid waste regulations.

013 Labeling/marking. A small quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste as specified below:

013.01 Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery), or a container in which the batteries are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste--Battery(ies), or "Waste Battery(ies)," or "Used Battery(ies);"

013.02 A container, (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 003.01A are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with:

013.02A The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and

013.02B The words "Universal Waste-Pesticide(s)" or "Waste-Pesticide(s);"

013.03 A container, tank, or transport vehicle or vessel in which unused pesticide products as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 003.01B are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with:

013.03A1 The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;

013.03A2 If using the labels described in 013.03A1 of this chapter is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under the Department of Transportation regulation 49 CFR part 172;

013.03A3 If using the labels described in 013.03A1 and 013.03A2 of this chapter is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the waste pesticide collection program administered or recognized by a state; and

013.03B The words "Universal Waste-Pesticide(s)" or "Waste-Pesticide(s)".

013.04 Universal waste mercury-containing items, i.e., each mercury-containing item, or a container in which the mercury-containing items are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste – Mercury-containing Item(s),” or “Waste Mercury-containing Item(s),” or “Used Mercury-containing Item(s).”

013.05 Universal Waste lamps, i.e., each lamp, or a container in which the lamps are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste--Lamps" or "Waste Lamps" or "Used Lamps".

013.06 Universal waste electronic items. Each universal waste electronic item or a container in which universal waste electronic items are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste – Electronic Item(s),” or “Waste Electronic Item(s),” or “Used Electronic Item(s).” The name of the electronic item may be substituted for the words “Electronic Item(s)” (e.g., “Universal Waste – Monitor(s)” or “Waste Circuit Boards”).

014 Accumulation time limits.

014.01 A small quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for no longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler, unless the requirements of 014.02 of this chapter are met.

014.02 A small quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler, if such activity is solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of universal waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. However, the handler bears the burden of proving that such activity is solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of universal waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. A small quantity handler of universal waste must obtain written approval from NDEQ Waste Management Section prior to the one year accumulation time limit if the one year accumulation time limit is to be exceeded.

014.03 A small quantity handler of universal waste who accumulates universal waste must be able to demonstrate the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received. The handler may make this demonstration by:

014.03A Placing the universal waste in a container and marking or labeling the container with the earliest date that any universal waste in the container became a waste or was received;

014.03B Marking or labeling each individual item of universal waste (e.g., each battery, mercury-containing item, lamp, or electronic item) with the date it became a waste or was received;

014.03C Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the date each universal waste became a waste or was received;

014.03D Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the earliest date that any universal waste in a group of universal waste items or a group of containers of universal waste became a waste or was received;

014.03E Placing the universal waste in a specific accumulation area and identifying the earliest date that any universal waste in the area became a waste or was received; or

014.03F Any other method which clearly demonstrates the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received.

015 Employee training. A small quantity handler of universal waste must inform all employees who handle or have responsibility for managing universal waste of the proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate to the type(s) of universal waste handled at the facility.

016 Response to releases.

016.01 A small quantity handler of universal waste must immediately contain all releases of universal wastes and other residues from universal wastes.

016.02 A small quantity handler of universal waste must determine whether any material resulting from the release is hazardous waste, and if so, must manage the hazardous waste in compliance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. The handler is considered the generator of the material resulting from the release, and must manage it in compliance with Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

017 Off-site shipments.

017.01 A small quantity handler of universal waste is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination.

017.02 If a small quantity handler of universal waste self-transports universal waste off-site, the handler becomes a universal waste transporter for those self-transportation activities and must comply with the transporter requirements of 031 through 037 of this chapter while transporting the universal waste.

017.03 If a universal waste being offered for off-site transportation meets the definition of hazardous materials under 49 CFR parts 171 through 180, a small quantity handler of universal waste must package, label, mark and placard the shipment, and prepare the proper shipping papers in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR parts 172 through 180;

017.04 Prior to sending a shipment of universal waste to another universal waste handler, the originating handler must ensure that the receiving handler agrees to receive the shipment.

017.05 If a small quantity handler of universal waste sends a shipment of universal waste to another handler or to a destination facility and the shipment is rejected by the receiving handler or destination facility, the originating handler must either:

017.05A Receive the waste back when notified that the shipment has been rejected, or

017.05B Agree with the receiving handler on an alternative destination facility to which the shipment will be sent.

017.06 A small quantity handler of universal waste may reject a shipment containing universal waste, or a portion of a shipment containing universal waste that he has received from another handler. If a handler rejects a shipment or a portion of a shipment, he must contact the originating handler to notify him of the rejection and to discuss reshipment of the load. The handler must:

017.06A Send the shipment back to the originating handler, or

017.06B If agreed to by both the originating and receiving handler, send the shipment to a destination facility.

017.07 If a small quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment containing hazardous waste that is not a universal waste, the handler must immediately notify NDEQ of the illegal shipment, and provide the name, address, and phone number of the originating shipper. NDEQ will provide instructions for managing the hazardous waste.

017.08 If a small quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment of non-hazardous, non-universal waste, the handler must manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

018 Tracking universal waste shipments. A small quantity handler of universal waste is not required to keep records of shipments of universal waste.

019 Exports. A small quantity handler of universal waste who sends universal waste to a foreign destination other than to those OECD countries specified in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1) (in which case the handler is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 262, subpart H) must:

019.01 Comply with the requirements applicable to a primary exporter in 40 CFR 262.53, 262.56(a)(1) through (4), (6), and (b) and 262.57 as incorporated by reference in Title 128, Chapter 9, 007.05.

019.02 Export such universal waste only upon consent of the receiving country and in conformance with the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent as defined in 40 CFR 262 subpart E as incorporated by reference in Title 128, Chapter 9, 007.05, and

019.03 Provide a copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent for the shipment to the transporter transporting the shipment for export.

020 Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste. Sections 021 through 030.03 of this chapter define standards for large quantity handlers of universal waste.

021 Prohibitions. A large quantity handler of universal waste is:

021.01 Prohibited from disposing of universal waste; and

021.02 Prohibited from diluting or treating universal waste, except by responding to releases as provided in 027 of this chapter; or by managing specific wastes as provided in 023 of this chapter.

022 Notification.

022.01A Except as provided in 022.01B and 022.01C of this chapter, a large quantity handler of universal waste must have sent written notification of universal waste management to the Department, and received an Identification Number, before meeting or exceeding the 5,000 kilogram storage limit.

022.01B A large quantity handler of universal waste who has already notified the Department of his hazardous waste management activities and has received an Identification Number is not required to renotify under this section. Such Identification Number shall be known as an NDEQ/EPA Identification Number.

022.01C A large quantity handler of universal waste who manages recalled universal waste pesticides as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 003.01A and who has sent notification to EPA as required by 40 CFR part 165 is not required to notify for those recalled universal waste pesticides under this section.

022.02 This notification must include:

022.02A The universal waste handler's name and mailing address;

022.02B The name and business telephone number of the person at the universal waste handler's site who should be contacted regarding universal waste management activities;

022.02C The address or physical location of the universal waste management activities;

022.02D A list of all of the types of universal waste managed by the handler (e.g., batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing items, lamps, electronic items);

022.02E A statement indicating that the handler is accumulating more than 5,000 kilograms of universal waste at one time and the types of universal waste (e.g., batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing items, lamps, electronic items) the handler is accumulating above this quantity.

023 Waste management.

023.01 Universal waste batteries. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

023.01A A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or

damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

023.01B A large quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal);

023.01B1 Sorting batteries by type;

023.01B2 Mixing battery types in one container;

023.01B3 Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;

023.01B4 Regenerating used batteries;

023.01B5 Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;

023.01B6 Removing batteries from consumer products; or

023.01B7 Removing electrolyte from batteries.

023.01C A large quantity handler of universal waste who removes electrolyte from batteries, or who generates other solid waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed above, must determine whether the electrolyte and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3 005 through 010.

023.01C1 If the electrolyte and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte and/or other waste and is subject to the requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

023.01C2 If the electrolyte or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler must manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

023.02 Universal waste pesticides. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment. The universal waste pesticides must be contained in one or more of the following:

023.02A A container that remains closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions; or

023.02B A container that does not meet the requirements of 023.02A of this chapter, provided that the unacceptable container is overpacked in a container that does meet the requirements of paragraph 023.02A of this chapter; or

023.02C A tank that meets the requirements of 40 CFR part 265 subpart J, except for 40 CFR 265.197(c), 265.200, and 265.201 as adopted by reference by Title 128, Chapter 22, 010; or

023.02D A transport vehicle or vessel that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the pesticide, and that lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

023.03 Universal waste mercury-containing items. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste mercury-containing items in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

023.03A A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste mercury-containing item that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the mercury-containing item, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

023.03B A large quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste mercury-contiaing item provided the handler:

023.03B1 Removes the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;

023.03B2 Removes ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);

023.03B3 Ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules, from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10, 004;

023.03B4 Immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10, 004;

023.03B5 Ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

023.03B6 Ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;

023.03B7 Stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition;

023.03B8 Packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation; and

023.03B9 A large quantity handler of universal waste who removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing items must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010:

023.03B9(a) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; and/or

023.03B9(b) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules (e.g., remaining mercury-containing item units).

023.03B10 If the mercury, residues, and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, and/or other waste and is subject to the requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

023.03B11 If the mercury, residues, and/or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler must manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

023.03C A large quantity handler of universal waste may drain elemental mercury from open-ended mercury-containing items provided the handler:

023.03C1 Ensures that the universal waste mercury-containing items are drained only over a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from a device in case of breakage or spill);

023.03C2 Ensures that the draining operations are performed safely by developing and implementing a written procedure detailing how to safely drain the universal waste mercury-containing items. This procedure must include: the type of equipment to be used to drain universal waste mercury-containing items safely; operation and maintenance of the equipment; segregation of incompatible wastes; proper waste management practices; and waste characterization;

023.03C3 Ensures that a spill clean-up kit is readily available to immediately clean up spills or leaks of the contents of the universal waste mercury-containing item which might occur during the mercury draining operation;

023.03C4 Immediately transfers the drained elemental mercury to a container that meets the requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10, 004;

023.03C5 Ensures that the area in which the universal waste mercury-containing items are drained is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;

023.03C6 Ensures that employees are thoroughly familiar with the procedure for draining universal waste mercury-containing items and proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;

023.03C7 Stores the drained elemental mercury in a closed, non-leaking container that is in good condition; and

023.03C8 Maintains documentation of the date of accumulation, a description of the item drained, and the amount of elemental mercury drained.

023.03C9 Does not accumulate over 45 kilograms (almost 100 pounds) of elemental mercury at any one time.

023.03C10 A large quantity handler of universal waste who drains universal waste mercury-containing items, or who generates other solid waste as a result of draining the mercury-containing items, must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010:

023.03C10(a) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; and/or

023.03C10(b) Other solid waste generated as a result of the draining of elemental mercury (e.g., remaining mercury-containing item units and filters).

023.03C11 If the mercury, residues, and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, they must be managed in accordance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. The handler is considered the generator of the newly generated hazardous waste and is subject to the requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

023.03C12 If the mercury residues and/or other solid waste are not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in a way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state, or local solid waste regulations.

023.04 Universal waste lamps. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste lamps in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

023.04A A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any lamp in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

023.04B A large quantity handler of universal waste must immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken and must

place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Containers must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

023.05 Universal waste electronic items. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage electronic items in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

023.05A A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste electronic item in containers that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the item. Such containers must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

023.05B A large quantity handler of universal waste must immediately clean up and place in a container any electronic item that is broken, and must place in a container any electronic device that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of hazardous constituents to the environment. Containers must be structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the electronic item and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage or releases of hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

023.05C A large quantity handler of universal waste may disassemble universal waste electronic items provided the handler:

023.05C1 Ensures that the universal waste electronic items are disassembled in a manner designed to prevent the release of any universal waste or component of universal waste to the environment;

023.05C2 Ensures that the disassembly operations are performed safely by developing and implementing a written procedure detailing how to safely disassemble each universal waste electronic item managed at the site. This procedure must include: the type of equipment to be used to disassemble the universal waste electronic items safely; operation and maintenance of all equipment; segregation of incompatible wastes; proper waste management practices; and waste characterization;

023.05C3 Ensures that a spill clean-up kit is readily available to immediately clean up spills or leaks of the contents of the universal waste electronic item which may occur during disassembly operations;

023.05C4 Immediately segregates and transfers the disassembled electronic items to containers that meet the requirements of 023.05A and 023.05B of this chapter;

023.05C5 Ensures that employees are thoroughly familiar with the procedures for disassembling universal waste electronic items, proper waste handling, and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;

023.05C6 Maintains a system to ensure compliance with the written disassembling and management procedures;

023.05C7 A small quantity handler of universal waste who disassembles universal waste electronic items, or who generates other solid waste as a result of disassembling the electronic items, must determine whether the disassembled electronic item, its components and/or other solid wastes exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010, or are listed as a hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 013 through 016.

023.05C8 If the disassembled universal waste electronic item or its components exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, they may continue to be managed as universal waste under this chapter. If the disassembled universal waste item or its components are not managed as universal waste under this chapter, then the handler is considered the generator of the newly generated hazardous waste and is subject to all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10. The newly generated hazardous waste must be managed in accordance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. If the disassembled universal waste electronic items or components become newly generated hazardous waste, the hazardous waste must be contained in containers that meet the requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10, 004;

023.05C9 If the disassembled universal waste electronic item, its components, and/or other solid waste are not hazardous, the handler must manage the waste in a way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local solid waste regulations.

024 Labeling/marking. A large quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste as specified below:

024.01 Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery), or a container or tank in which the batteries are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with the any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste--Battery(ies)," or "Waste Battery(ies)," or "Used Battery(ies);"

024.02 A container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle or vessel in which recalled universal waste pesticides as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 003.01A are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with:

024.02A The label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed; and

024.02B The words "Universal Waste--Pesticide(s)" or "Waste--Pesticide(s);"

024.03 A container, tank, or transport vehicle or vessel in which unused pesticide products as described in Title 128, Chapter 25, 003.01B are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with:

024.03A1 The label that was on the product when purchased, if still legible;

024.03A2 If using the labels described in 024.03A1 of this chapter is not feasible, the appropriate label as required under the Department of Transportation regulation 49 CFR part 172;

024.03A3 If using the labels described in 024.03A1 and 024.03A2 of this chapter is not feasible, another label prescribed or designated by the pesticide collection program; and

024.03B The words "Universal Waste--Pesticides(s)" or "Waste--Pesticide(s)."

024.04 Universal waste mercury-containing items, i.e., each mercury-containing item, or a container in which the mercury-containing items are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste – Mercury-containing Item(s),” or “Waste Mercury-containing Item(s),” or “Used Mercury-containing Item(s).”

024.05 Universal waste lamps, i.e., each lamp, or a container in which the lamps are contained, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste--Lamps," or "Waste Lamps," or "Used Lamps".

024.06 Universal waste electronic items. Each universal waste electronic item or a container in which universal waste electronic items are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste – Electronic Item(s),” or “Waste Electronic Item(s),” or “Used Electronic Item(s).” The name of the electronic item may be substituted for the words “Electronic Item(s)” (e.g., “Universal Waste – Monitor(s)” or “Waste Circuit Boards”).

025 Accumulation time limits.

025.01 A large quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for no longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler, unless the requirements of 025.02 of this chapter are met.

025.02 A large quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler, if such activity is solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of universal waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. However, the handler bears the burden of proving that such activity was solely for the purpose of accumulation of such quantities of universal waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. A large quantity handler of universal waste must obtain written approval from NDEQ Waste Management Section prior to the one year accumulation time limit if the one year accumulation time limit is to be exceeded.

025.03 A large quantity handler of universal waste must be able to demonstrate the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received. The handler may make this demonstration by:

025.03A Placing the universal waste in a container and marking or labeling the container with the earliest date that any universal waste in the container became a waste or was received;

025.03B Marking or labeling the individual item of universal waste (e.g., each battery, lamp, mercury-containing item, or electronic item) with the date it became a waste or was received;

025.03C Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the date the universal waste being accumulated became a waste or was received;

025.03D Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the earliest date that any universal waste in a group of universal waste items or a group of containers of universal waste became a waste or was received.

025.03E Placing the universal waste in a specific accumulation area and identifying the earliest date that any universal waste in the area became a waste or was received; or

025.03F Any other method which clearly demonstrates the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received.

026 Employee training. A large quantity handler of universal waste must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relative to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies.

027 Response to releases.

027.01 A large quantity handler of universal waste must immediately contain all releases of universal wastes and other residues from universal wastes.

027.02 A large quantity handler of universal waste must determine whether any material resulting from the release is hazardous waste, and if so, must manage the hazardous waste in compliance with all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. The handler is considered the generator of the material resulting from the release, and is subject to the requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

028 Off-site shipments.

028.01 A large quantity handler of universal waste is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination.

028.02 If a large quantity handler of universal waste self-transports universal waste off-site, the handler becomes a universal waste transporter for those self-transportation activities and must comply with the transporter requirements of 031 through 037 of this chapter while transporting the universal waste.

028.03 If a universal waste being offered for off-site transportation meets the definition of hazardous materials under 49 CFR 171 through 180, a large quantity handler of universal waste must package, label, mark and placard the shipment, and prepare the proper shipping papers in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR parts 172 through 180;

028.04 Prior to sending a shipment of universal waste to another universal waste handler, the originating handler must ensure that the receiving handler agrees to receive the shipment.

028.05 If a large quantity handler of universal waste sends a shipment of universal waste to another handler or to a destination facility and the shipment is rejected by the receiving handler or destination facility, the originating handler must either:

028.05A Receive the waste back when notified that the shipment has been rejected; or

028.05B Agree with the receiving handler on a destination facility to which the shipment will be sent.

028.06 A large quantity handler of universal waste may reject a shipment containing universal waste, or a portion of a shipment containing universal waste that he has received from another handler. If a handler rejects a shipment or a portion of a shipment, he must contact the originating handler to notify him of the rejection and to discuss reshipment of the load. The handler must:

028.06A Send the shipment back to the originating handler; or

028.06B If agreed to by both the originating and receiving handler, send the shipment to a destination facility.

028.07 If a large quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment containing hazardous waste that is not a universal waste, the handler must immediately notify NDEQ of the illegal shipment, and provide the name, address, and phone number of the originating shipper. NDEQ will provide instructions for managing the hazardous waste.

028.08 If a large quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment of non-hazardous, non-universal waste, the handler must manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

029 Tracking universal waste shipments.

029.01 Receipt of shipments. A large quantity handler of universal waste must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste received at the facility. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste received must include the following information:

029.01A The name and address of the originating universal waste handler or foreign shipper from whom the universal waste was sent;

029.01B The quantity of each type of universal waste received (e.g., batteries, pesticides, lamps, mercury-containing items, electronic items);

029.01C The date of receipt of the shipment of universal waste.

029.02 Shipments off-site. A large quantity handler of universal waste must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste sent from the handler to other facilities. The record may take the form of a log, invoice,

manifest, bill of lading or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste sent must include the following information:

029.02A The name and address of the universal waste handler, destination facility, or foreign destination to whom the universal waste was sent;

029.02B The quantity of each type of universal waste sent (e.g., batteries, pesticides, lamps, mercury-containing items, electronic items);

029.02C The date the shipment of universal waste left the facility.

029.03 Records retention.

029.03A A large quantity handler of universal waste must retain the records described in 029.01 of this chapter for at least three years from the date of receipt of a shipment of universal waste.

029.03B A large quantity handler of universal waste must retain the records described in 029.02 of this chapter for at least three years from the date a shipment of universal waste left the facility.

030 Exports. A large quantity handler of universal waste who sends universal waste to a foreign destination other than to those OECD countries specified in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1) (in which case the handler is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 262, subpart H) must:

030.01 Comply with the requirements applicable to a primary exporter in 40 CFR 262.53, 262.56 (a)(1) through (4), (6) and (b) and 262.57 as incorporated by reference in Title 128, Chapter 10, 006;

030.02 Export universal waste only upon consent of the receiving country and in conformance with the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent as defined in 40 CFR 262 Subpart E as incorporated by reference in Title 128, Chapter 10, 006; and

030.03 Provide a copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent for the shipment to the transporter transporting the shipment for export.

031 Universal Waste Transporters. Sections 032 through 037.02 of this chapter define standards for universal waste transporters.

032 Prohibitions. A universal waste transporter is:

032.01 Prohibited from disposing of universal waste; and

032.02 Prohibited from diluting or treating universal waste, except by responding to releases as provided in 035 of this chapter.

033 Waste management.

033.01 A universal waste transporter must comply with all applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations in 49 CFR part 171 through 180 for transport of any universal waste that meets the definition of hazardous material in 49 CFR 171.8. For purposes of the Department of Transportation regulations, a material is considered a hazardous waste if it is subject to the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest requirements of Title 128, Chapter 10,

002. Because universal waste does not require a hazardous waste manifest, it is not considered hazardous waste under the Department of Transportation regulations.

033.02 Some universal waste materials are regulated by the Department of Transportation as hazardous materials because they meet the criteria for one or more hazard classes specified in 49 CFR 173.2. As universal waste shipments do not require a manifest under Title 128, Chapter 10, 002, they may not be described by the DOT proper shipping name "hazardous waste, (l) or (s), n.o.s.", nor may the hazardous material's proper shipping name be modified by adding the word "waste".

034 Storage time limits.

034.01 A universal waste transporter may only store the universal waste at a universal waste transfer facility for ten days or less.

034.02 If a universal waste transporter stores universal waste for more than ten days, the transporter becomes a universal waste handler and must comply with the applicable requirements of Sections 009 through 019 or 020 through 030 of this chapter while storing the universal waste.

035 Response to releases.

035.01 A universal waste transporter must immediately contain all releases of universal wastes and other residues from universal wastes.

035.02 A universal waste transporter must determine whether any material resulting from the release is hazardous waste, and if so, it is subject to all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 1 through 24. If the waste is determined to be a hazardous waste, the transporter is subject to the requirements of Title 128, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

036 Off-site shipments.

036.01 A universal waste transporter is prohibited from transporting the universal waste to a place other than a universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination.

036.02 If the universal waste being shipped off-site meets the Department of Transportation's definition of hazardous materials under 49 CFR 171.8, the shipment must be properly described on a shipping paper in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR part 172.

037 Exports. A universal waste transporter transporting a shipment of universal waste to a foreign destination other than to those OECD countries specified in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1) (in which case the handler is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 262, subpart H) may not accept a shipment if the transporter knows the shipment does not conform to the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent. In addition the transporter must ensure that:

037.01 A copy of the EPA Acknowledgment of Consent accompanies the shipment; and

037.02 The shipment is delivered to the facility designated by the person initiating the shipment.

038 Universal Waste Destination Facilities. Sections 038.01 through 040.02 of this chapter define standards for universal waste destination facilities.

038.01 The owner or operator of a destination facility (as defined in 008 of this chapter) is subject to all applicable requirements of Title 128, Chapters 7, and 12 through 24, and the notification requirements of Title 128, Chapter 4.

038.02 The owner or operator of a destination facility that recycles a particular universal waste without storing that universal waste before it is recycled must comply with Title 128, Chapter 7, 006.

039 Off-site shipments.

039.01 The owner or operator of a destination facility is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than a universal waste handler, another destination facility or foreign destination.

039.02 The owner or operator of a destination facility may reject a shipment containing universal waste, or a portion of a shipment containing universal waste. If the owner or operator of the destination facility rejects a shipment or a portion of a shipment, he must contact the shipper to notify him of the rejection and to discuss reshipment of the load. The owner or operator of the destination facility must:

039.02A Send the shipment back to the original shipper; or

039.02B If agreed to by both the shipper and the owner or operator of the destination facility, send the shipment to another destination facility.

039.03 If the owner or operator of a destination facility receives a shipment containing hazardous waste that is not a universal waste, the owner or operator of the destination facility must immediately notify NDEQ of the illegal shipment, and provide the name, address, and phone number of the shipper. NDEQ will provide instructions for managing the hazardous waste.

039.04 If the owner or operator of a destination facility receives a shipment of non-hazardous, non-universal waste, the owner or operator must manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal or state solid waste regulations.

040 Tracking universal waste shipments.

040.01 The owner or operator of a destination facility must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste received at the facility. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste received must include the following information:

040.01A The name and address of the universal waste handler, destination facility, or foreign shipper from whom the universal waste was sent;

040.01B The quantity of each type of universal waste received (e.g., batteries, pesticides, lamps, mercury-containing items, electronic items); and

040.01C The date of receipt of the shipment of universal waste.

040.02 The owner or operator of a destination facility must retain the records described in 040.01 of this chapter for at least three years from the date of receipt of a shipment of universal waste.

041 Imports. Persons managing universal waste that is imported from a foreign country into the United States are subject to the applicable requirements of this chapter, immediately after the waste enters the United States, as indicated below:

041.01 A universal waste transporter is subject to the universal waste transporter requirements of Sections 031 through 037 of this chapter.

041.02 A universal waste handler is subject to the small or large quantity handler of universal waste requirements of Sections 009 through or 020 through 030 of this chapter, as applicable.

041.03 An owner or operator of a destination facility is subject to the destination facility requirements of Sections 038 through 040.02 of this chapter.

041.04 Persons managing universal waste that is imported from an OECD country as specified in 40 CFR 262.58(a)(1) are subject to Sections 041.01 through 041.03 of this chapter, in addition to the requirements of 40 CFR part 262, subpart H.

042 Petitions. Petitions to include other wastes under Title 128, Chapter 25 may be submitted in accordance with Sections 042.01 through 043.08 of this chapter.

042.01 Any person seeking to add a hazardous waste or a category of hazardous waste to this chapter may petition for a regulatory amendment under this subpart and Title 128, Chapter 6, 001.

042.02 To be successful, the petitioner must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Director that regulation under the universal waste regulations of Title 128, Chapter 25 is: appropriate for the waste or category of waste; will improve management practices for the waste or category of waste; and will improve implementation of the hazardous waste program. The petition must include the information required by Title 128, Chapter 6, 001.02. The petition should also address as many of the factors listed in Chapter 25, 043 as are appropriate for the waste or waste category addressed in the petition.

042.03 The Director will evaluate petitions using the factors listed in Chapter 25, 043. The Director will grant or deny a petition using the factors listed in Chapter 25, 043. The decision will be based on the weight of evidence showing that regulation under Title 128, Chapter 25 is appropriate for the waste or category of waste, will improve management practices for the waste or category of waste, and will improve implementation of the hazardous waste program.

043 Factors for petitions to include other wastes under Title 128, Chapter 25.

043.01 The waste or category of waste, as generated by a wide variety of generators, is listed in Title 128, Chapter 3, 011 through 016, or (if not listed) a proportion of the waste stream exhibits one or more

characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Title 128, Chapter 3, 005 through 010. (When a characteristic waste is added to the universal waste regulations of Title 128, Chapter 25 by using a generic name to identify the waste category (e.g., batteries), the definition of universal waste in Title 128, Chapter 25, 008 will be amended to include only the hazardous waste portion of the waste category (e.g., hazardous waste batteries).) Thus, only the portion of the waste stream that does exhibit one or more characteristics (i.e., is hazardous waste) is subject to the universal waste regulations of Title 128, Chapter 25;

043.02 The waste or category of waste is not exclusive to a specific industry or group of industries, is commonly generated by a wide variety of types of establishments (including, for example, households, retail and commercial businesses, office complexes, conditionally exempt small quantity generators, small businesses, government organizations, as well as large industrial facilities);

043.03 The waste or category of waste is generated by a large number of generators (e.g., more than 1,000 nationally) and is frequently generated in relatively small quantities by each generator;

043.04 Systems to be used for collecting the waste or category of waste (including packaging, marking, and labeling practices) would ensure close stewardship of the waste;

043.05 The risk posed by the waste or category of waste during accumulation and transport is relatively low compared to other hazardous wastes, and specific management standards proposed or referenced by the petitioner (e.g., waste management requirements appropriate to be added to Title 128, Chapter 25, 012, 023, and 033; and/or applicable Department of Transportation requirements) would be protective of human health and the environment during accumulation and transport;

043.06 Regulation of the waste or category of waste under Title 128, Chapter 25 will increase the likelihood that the waste will be diverted from non-hazardous waste management systems (e.g., the municipal solid waste stream, non-hazardous industrial or commercial solid waste stream, municipal sewer or stormwater systems) to recycling, treatment, or disposal in compliance with Subtitle C of RCRA.

043.07 Regulation of the waste or category of waste under Title 128, Chapter 25 will improve implementation of and compliance with the hazardous waste regulatory program; and/or

043.08 Such other factors as may be appropriate.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 25,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Chapter 26 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

001 Adoption by reference.

001.01 The references to 40 CFR contained in this Title are to the Code of Federal Regulations published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, revised as of July 1, 2005, except as otherwise indicated. The references to 49 CFR contained in this Title are to the Code of Federal Regulations published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, revised as of October 1, 1996.

001.02 All material adopted in whole or in part by reference is available and on file with the Department and with the Secretary of State.

001.03 The regulations adopted by reference shall apply except as more expressly provided in this Title.

001.04 For regulations adopted by reference, Regional Administrator shall mean Director of the Department of Environmental Quality.

001.05 For regulations adopted by reference, Agency, EPA, or Environmental Protection Agency shall mean the Department of Environmental Quality.

002 If any chapter, subsection, or section of these regulations shall be held invalid, it shall conclusively be presumed that the Environmental Quality Council would have enacted the remainder of these regulations not directly related to such Chapter, subsection or section.

Enabling Legislation: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1505(13)

Legal Citation: Title 128, Chapter 26,
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

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Appendix I - 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-Acetylaminefluarone	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-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, 1,2,3,4,10,10-10-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	107-05-1	

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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
o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)	Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy	90-04-0	
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_3AsO_4	7778-39-4	P010
Arsenic pentoxide	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5	1303-28-2	P011
Arsenic trioxide	Arsenic oxide As_2O_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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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
Benomyl	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	Benz[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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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
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
Butylate	Carbamothioic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester	2008-41-5	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester	85-68-7	
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_2CrO_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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.[1]			
p-Chloroaniline	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	106-47-8	P024
Chlorobenzene	Benzene, chloro	108-90-7	U037
Chlorobenzilate	Benzeneacetic 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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate	Copper, bis(dimethylcarbamo dithioato-S,S')-,	137-29-1	
Creosote	Same		U051
Cresol (Cresylic acid)	Phenol, methyl-	1319-77-3	U052
p-Cresidine	2-Methoxy-5-methylbenzenamine	120-71-8	
Crotonaldehyde	2-Butenal	4170-30-3	U053
m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	Phenol, 3-(methylethyl)-, methyl carbarnate	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, cyclohexyl ethyl-, S-ethyl ester	1134-23-2	
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	131-89-5	P034
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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Daunomycin	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-alpha-L -lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-	20830-81-3	
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'-(dichloroethenylidene)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(10-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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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
Dichlorophenylarsine	Arsonous 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	

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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, 6aalpha,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 phosphorothioate.	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester	297-97-2	P040
Diethylstilbesterol	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	56-53-1	U089
Dihydrosafrole	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	94-58-6	U090
Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester	55-91-4	P043

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Dimethoate	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester	60-51-5	P044
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
2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine)	Benzenamine,2,4-dimethyl-	95-68-1	
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
Dimethylcarbamoyl 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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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-propylnitrosamine	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	621-64-7	U111
Disulfiram	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetraethyl	97-77-8	
Disulfoton	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester	298-04-4	P039
Dithiobiuret	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide[$(H_2N)C(S)]_2NH$	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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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,2abeta,3alpha, 6alpha, 6abeta,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
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-	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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Ethyl methanesulfonate	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	62-50-0	U119
Ethyl ziram	Zinc, bis(diethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-	14324-55-1	
Famphur	Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester	52-85-7	P097
Ferbam	Iron, tri(dimethlycarbamodithioato-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
Formparanate	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Heptachlor epoxide	2,5-Methano-2H-indeno[1,2-b] oxirene, 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-eptachloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexa-hydro-,(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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Hydrogen sulfide	Hydrogen sulfide H_2S	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,4,5,5,5a,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	U143
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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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)aminol]-	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
Methomyl	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester	16752-77-5	P066

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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-Methyllactonitrile	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	

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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]			

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	4549-40-0	P084
N-Nitrosomorpholine	Morpholine, 4-nitroso-	59-89-2	
N-Nitrosonornicotine	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
Octamethylpyrophos-phoramide	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-	152-16-9	P085
Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD)	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	
Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	
Osmium tetroxide	Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-	20816-12-0	P087

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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	
1,2-Phenylenediamine	1,2-Benzenediamine	95-54-5	
3,4-Phenylenediamine	3,4-Benzenediamine	108-45-2	
Phenylmercury acetate	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	62-38-4	P092
Phenylthiourea	Thiourea, phenyl-	103-85-5	P093
Phosgene	Carbonic dichloride	75-44-5	P095

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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-5-01, 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	Carbamodithioc acid, dimethyl, potassium salt	128-03-0	
Potassium n-hydroxymethyl-n-methyl-dithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc acid, (hydroxymethyl)methyl-, monopotassium salt	51026-28-9	
Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioc 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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Promecarb	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methyl ethyl)-, 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
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
n-Propylamine	1-Propanamine	107-10-8	U194
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
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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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 orthothioselenious 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 dibutyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, dibutyl, sodium salt	136-30-1	
Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate	Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, sodium salt	148-18-5	
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	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

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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	25567559	None
Tetraethyldithiopyro-phosphate	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	3689-24-5	P109
Tetraethyl lead	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	78-00-2	P110

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	107-49-3	P111
Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide	Bis (dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide	97-74-5	None
Tetranitromethane	Methane, tetranitro-	509-14-8	P112
Thallium	Same	7440-28-0	
Thallium compounds, N.O.S.[1]			
Thallic oxide	Thallium oxide Tl_2O_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	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-[thiobis [(methylimino)carbonyloxy]] bis-, dimethyl ester	59669-26-0	U410
Thiofanox	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, 0-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime	39196-18-4	P045
Thiomethanol	Methanethiol	74-93-1	U153

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
Thiophanate-methyl	Carbamic acid, [1,2-phyenylenebis (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 $[(H_2N)\ C(S)]_2S_2$, 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	
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	

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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
Trichloromono-fluoromethane	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_2O_5	1314-62-1	P120

Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts No.	Hazardous Waste No.
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_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10%	1314-84-7	P122
Zinc phosphide	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10% or less	1314-84-7	U249
Ziram	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithio-ato-S,S')-, (T-4)-	137-30-4	P205

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

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Appendix II - 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-trichfluoroethane; 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-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
F021	Penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives.
F022	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
F023	Tetra-, and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.
F024	Chloromethane; 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; hexachlorocyclohexane; benzene; chlorbenzene; dichlorobenzenes; 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; tetrachlorobenzene; pentachlorobenzene; hexachlorobenzene; toluene; naphthalene.
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; dichlorobenzene; 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; tetrachlorobenzene; pentachlorobenzene; hexachlorobenzene; toluene; naphthalene.
F026	Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
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.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
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.
F032	Benz(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; pentachlorophenol; arsenic; chromium; tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorodibenzofurans.
F034	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz (a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic, chromium.
F035	Arsenic, chromium, lead.
F037	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F038	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F039	All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters and nonwastewaters) under Chapter 20, 009, Table 9.
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.
K002	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K003	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K004	Hexavalent chromium.
K005	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K006	Hexavalent chromium.
K007	Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium.
K008	Hexavalent chromium.
K009	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
K010	Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde.
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.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
K029	1,2-dichloroethane; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; vinyl chloride; vinylidene chloride; chloroform.
K030	Hexachlorobenzene; hexachlorobutadiene; hexachloroethane; 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane; 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane; ethylene dichloride.
K031	Arsenic.
K032	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K033	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K034	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K035	Creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo(a) anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
K036	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K037	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K038	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K039	Phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K040	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K041	Toxaphene.
K042	Hexachlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene.
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.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
K049	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K050	Hexavalent chromium.
K051	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K052	Lead.
K060	Cyanide, napthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic.
K061	Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.
K062	Hexavalent chromium, lead.
K064	Lead, cadmium.
K065	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.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
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.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
K114	2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine.
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(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.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
K148	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K149	Benzotrichloride; benzyl chloride; chloroform; chloromethane; chlorobenzene; 1,4-dichlorobenzene; hexachlorobenzene; pentachlorobenzene; 1,2,4,5-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-methlycholanthrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.
K171	Benzene, arsenic.
K172	Benzene, arsenic.

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Constituents For Which Listed
K174	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF), 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,6,7,8,9-HpCDF, HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins), HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibinzofurans), PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins), OCDD (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin), OCDF (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran), PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans), TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins), TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans).
K175	Mercury
K176	Arsenic, Lead
K177	Antimony
K178	Thallium
K181	Aniline, o-anisidine, 4-chloroaniline, p-cresidine, 2,4-dimethylaniline, 1,2-phenylenediamine, 1,3,-phenylenediamine.

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

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

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Appendix III - DELISTED WASTES, MONROE AUTO

Facility:	**Address:**
Monroe Auto Equipment Company Sandhills Landfill	Cozad, Nebraska

Waste Characterization:
Soil and residues remaining in landfill after removal of wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations EPA Hazardous Wastes Number (F006).

Effective date: September 4, 1988

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Appendix IV - WASTES EXCLUDED FROM CHAPTER 3

Facility:
Thermal Oxidation Facility
Kimball, NE NED981723513

Address:
Kimball County
Nebraska

Waste Description:
Ash, bed media, oversized material,and air pollution control residue generated at the Thermal Oxidation Facility (TOF), Kimball County, Nebraska, during the fluidized bed thermal oxidation of hazardous waste listed in:

(1) Chapter 3, 013. Hazardous Waste from Nonspecific Sources (except those wastes numbered F020-F023 and F026-F028);

(2) Chapter 3, 014. Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources.

(3) Chapter 3, 015. Acute Hazardous Waste; and

(4) Chapter 3, 016. Toxic Waste; and

Stabilized ash, bed media, and air pollution control residue generated at the TOF during the fluidized bed thermal oxidation of hazardous waste listed in:

(1) Chapter 3, 013. Hazardous Waste from Nonspecific Sources (except those wastes numbered F020-F023 and F026-F028);

(2) Chapter 3, 014. Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources;

(3) Chapter 3, 015. Acute Hazardous Waste; and

(4) Chapter 3, 016. Toxic Waste, generated after September 6, 1994, provided that the owner or operator (owner/operator) meets the following conditions:

(1) Verification testing:

(A) Initial testing:

For the first thirty (30) operating days during the period designated in the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ), Hazardous Waste Incinerator and Storage Facility Permit (Permit), NED981723513, at Part VI.G.3. as Post-Trial Burn, excluding oversized material, owner/operator must collect grab samples of mixed ash, bed media, and air pollution control residue (Waste) and composite these samples daily. The daily composite samples must be split and analyzed, respectively, prior to disposal, by owner/operator and by an independent laboratory designated by the Director. An SW-846 Method

1311, Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analysis, or an alternate method approved by the Director, is required for all hazardous waste constituents listed in (2)(A) and (2) (B), (except that 2,4-D and Silvex need not be analyzed unless they are known to be constituents of hazardous waste fed to the thermal oxidation unit (TOU)), and a total analysis is required for all constituents in (2)(D). An analysis for the concentrations of leachable constituents listed in (2)(C) is required using 0.001 M sodium bicarbonate at pH 8.3 and the SW-846 Method 1311 extraction procedure protocol, or an alternate method approved by the Director, except that Chlordane, 2,4,5-T, diethylstilbestrol and epichlorohydrin need not be analyzed unless they are known to be constituents of hazardous waste fed to the TOU.

If analysis shows that the concentrations of all of the constituents listed in (2)(C) and (2)(D) are equal to, or less than, the corresponding delisting levels, and the concentration of any one of the constituents listed in (2)(A) or (2)(B) is greater than, the corresponding delisting level, the Waste must be stabilized and composited grab samples of the stabilized Waste must be split and analyzed, respectively, prior to disposal, by owner/operator and an independent laboratory designated by the Director. The Multiple Extraction Procedure (MEP) using the TCLP extraction rather than the EP, analysis of the stabilized Waste, using SW-846 Method 1320, must be performed to obtain the leachable concentrations of constituents listed in (2)(A) and (2)(B). A minimum of eight (8) composited grab samples of stabilized Waste, as defined in the Waste Analysis Plan, must be split and analyzed over the thirty (30) day period.

For hazardous waste constituents where the delisting level is less than the Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) the delisting level will have been achieved if a constituent is not detected provided that the Method Detection Limit (MDL) is less than the delisting level.

The owner/operator must report the results of all available analyses beginning no later than ten (10) days after the Post-Trail Burn commences and continuing at ten (10) day intervals until data from thirty (30) TOF operating days has been reported. For the purposes of this section, operation day means any 24-hour period during which the facility incinerates hazardous waste.

Waste and stabilized Waste for which analysis verifies that the concentrations of all constituents listed in (2)(A), (2)(B), (2)(C), and (2)(D) are equal to, or l less than, delisting levels must be disposed of in a monofill dedicated to the disposal of Waste and stabilized Waste generated at the TOF only and licensed according to the requirements of Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste

Management Regulations (Title 132), as amended, or it must be managed and disposed of as a hazardous waste in accordance with Title 128 and in accordance with the facility permits.

The Initial Testing period may be extended an additional thirty (3) days as required by the Director in accordance with a written notice provided to owner/operator prior to the end of the Initial Testing period.

During the Initial Testing period, no Waste or stabilized Waste may be disposed of in the owner/operator monofill without the written approval of the Director.

(B) Subsequent testing:

Once the Initial Testing period has ended, the testing requirements of (1)(A) shall continue except for the verification sampling and analysis by an independent laboratory, and the MEP analysis of Stabalized Waste. Verification by an independent laboratory and MEP analyses may be required by the Director as necessary throughout the operating life of the facility. The owner/operator must nevertheless composite and analyze grab samples collected during the filling of each ash day bin and stabilization, if required, prior to disposal.

(C) Maintenance reports:

All reports of analyses and results of studies to establish Method Detection Limits must be maintained on the TOF site throughout the operating life of the facility. In addition, a report summarizing analyses must be submitted to the NDEQ within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar year quarter.

(2) Delisting Levels:

(A) Metals:

If the extract concentration of any one of the following constituents is greater than the corresponding delisting level, the Waste must be stabilized until the constituent concentration is less than, or equal to, the corresponding delisting level, or it must be managed and disposed of as a hazardous waste in accordance with Title 128:

CONSTITUENT NAME	**DELISTING LEVEL (mg/L)**	**PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (mg/L)**
Antimony	1.0	0.5
Arsenic	5.0	1.0
Barium	100.0	0.1
Beryllium	20.0	0.5

CONSTITUENT NAME	DELISTING LEVEL (mg/L)	PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (mg/L)
Cadmium	1.0	0.3
Chromium	5.0	0.2
Lead	5.0	0.3
Mercury	0.2	0.002
Nickel	5.0	0.2
Selenium	1.0	1.0
Silver	5.0	0.2
Thallium	14.0	1.0
Vanadium	20.0	0.2
Zinc	500.0	0.2

(B) Other toxicity characteristic constituents:

If the extract concentration of any one of the following constituents is greater than the corresponding delisting level, the Waste must be retreated at the TOF by thermal oxidation until the constituent concentration is less than, or equal to, the corresponding delisting level, or it must be managed and disposed of as a hazardous waste in accordance with Title 128, except that 2,4-D and Silvex need not be analyzed unless they are known to be constituents of hazardous waste fed to the TOU:

CONSTITUENT NAME	DELISTING LEVEL (mg/L)	PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (mg/L)
Chlordane	0.03	0.001
Endrin	0.02	0.0001
Heptachlor	0.008	0.00005
Heptachlor epoxide	0.008	0.001
Lindane	0.4	0.00005
Methoxychlor	10.0	0.01
Toxaphene	0.5	0.002
2,4-D	10.0	0.01
Silvex	1.0	0.002
Benzene	0.5	0.005
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5	0.005
Chlorobenzene	100.0	0.005
Chloroform	6.0	0.005
Cresols (ortho, meta, para, total)	200.0	0.01
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	0.01
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	0.005
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13	0.01
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13	0.01
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	0.01

CONSTITUENT NAME	DELISTING LEVEL (mg/L)	PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (mg/L)
Hexachloroethane	3.0	0.01
Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0	0.01
Nitrobenzene	2.0	0.01
Pentachlorophenol	100.0	0.05
Pyridine	5.0	0.01
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7	0.005
Trichloroethylene	0.5	0.005
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0	0.01
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0	0.01
Vinyl chloride	0.2	0.01

(C) Organics and cyanides:

If the extract concentration of any one of the following constituents determined using 0.001 M sodium bicarbonate at pH 8.3 and SW-846 Method 1311, or an equivalent method approved by the Director, protocol exceeds the corresponding delisting level, the Waste must be re-treated at the TOF by thermal oxidation until the constituent concentration is less than, or equal to, the corresponding delisting level, or it must be managed and disposed of as a hazardous waste in accordance with Title 128, except that chlordane, 2,4,5-T, diethylstilbestrol and epichlorohydrin need not be analyzed unless they are known to be constituents of hazardous waste fed to the TOU:

CONSTITUENT NAME	DELISTING LEVEL (mg/L)	PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (mg/L)
Acenaphthene	200.0	0.01
Acetone	400.0	0.1
Acetonitrile	20.0	0.1
Acetophenone	400.0	0.01
Acrolein	70.0	0.05
Acrylonitrile	0.01	0.01
Aldrin	0.0002	0.00005
Allyl chloride	0.2	0.1
Aniline	0.6	0.01
Aramite	0.1	0.01
Benz[a]anthracene	0.01	0.01
Benzidine	0.02	0.02
Benzo[a]pyrene	0.02	0.01
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	0.02	0.01
Benzyl alcohol	1000.0	0.02
Benzyl chloride	0.02	0.02
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	0.01	0.01

CONSTITUENT NAME	DELISTING LEVEL (mg/L)	PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (mg/L)
Bis(2-chloroisoproyl) ether	0.05	0.01
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.6	0.01
Bromodichloromethane	0.03	0.005
Bromomethane	5.0	0.005
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10.0	0.01
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	0.7	0.02
Carbon disulfide	400.0	0.005
p-Chloroaniline	10.0	0.02
Chlorobenzilate	70.0	0.01
2-Chloro-1, 3-butadiene (Chloroprene)	70.0	0.01
Chlorodibromomethane	0.04	0.005
2-Chlorophenol	20.0	0.01
Chrysene	0.02	0.01
Cyanide	20.0	0.04
DDD	0.01	0.0001
DDE	0.01	0.00005
DDT	0.01	0.0001
Diallate	0.06	0.01
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	0.03	0.01
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.02	0.005
Dibromomethane	40.0	0.005
Di-n-butyl phthalate	400.0	0.01
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	60.0	0.01
3,3´-Dichlorobenzidine	0.02	0.02
Dichlorodifluoromethane	700.0	0.01
1,1-Dichloroethane	400.0	0.005
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	7.0	0.005
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	10.0	0.005
Dichloromethane	0.5	0.005
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10.0	0.01
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.5	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.02	0.005
Dieldrin	0.0002	0.00005
Diethyl phthalate	3000.0	0.01
Dimethoate	0.7	0.01
3,3´-Dimethoxybenzidine	0.3	0.01
3,3´-Dimethylbenzidine	0.01	0.01
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]-anthracene	0.01	0.01
2,4-Dimethylphenol	70.0	0.01
Dimethyl phthalate	40000.0	0.01

CONSTITUENT NAME	DELISTING LEVEL (mg/L)	PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (mg/L)
1,3-Dinitrobenzene	0.4	0.01
2,4-Dinitrophenol	7.0	0.05
Di-n-octyl phthalate	70.0	0.01
1,4-Dioxane	0.3	0.15
Diphenylamine	90.0	0.01
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.02	0.02
Disulfoton	0.1	0.01
Endosulfan	0.2	0.0001
2-Ethoxyl ethanol	1000.0	10.0
Ethyl benzene	70.0	0.005
Ethyl ether	700.0	0.01
Ethylene dibromide	0.005	0.005
Ethyl methacrylate	300.0	0.01
Ethyl methanesulfonate	0.01	0.01
Famphur	0.1	0.01
Fluoranthene	100.0	0.01
Fluorine	100.0	0.01
Fluoride	100.0	0.1
Formic acid	7000.0	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopenta-diene	5.0	0.01
Hexachlorophene	1.0	0.01
alpha-HCH	0.0006	0.0005
beta-HCH	0.002	0.0005
Indeno[1,2,3,cd]pyrene	0.04	0.01
Isobutanol	1000.0	0.01
Isophorone	0.9	0.01
Kepone	0.01	0.01
Methacrylonitrile	0.4	0.005
Methanol	2000.0	10.0
Methyl chloride	0.3	0.01
3-Methylcholanthrene	0.01	0.01
Methyl isobutyl ketone	200.0	0.01
Methyl methacrylate	300.0	0.005
Methyl parathion	0.9	0.01
Naphthalene	100.0	0.01
2-Naphthylamine	0.01	0.01
2-Nitropropane	0.02	0.02
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	0.01	0.01
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	0.01	0.01
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.01	0.01
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	0.7	0.01
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.01	0.01
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	0.01	0.01
N-Nitrosopiperidine	0.01	0.01

CONSTITUENT NAME	DELISTING LEVEL (mg/L)	PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (mg/L)
Nitrosopyrrolidine	0.01	0.01
Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide	7.0	0.2
Parathion	20.0	0.01
Pentachlorobenzene	3.0	0.01
Pentachloronitrobenzene	0.01	0.01
Phenol	100.0	0.01
Phorate	0.7	0.01
Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.05	0.05
Pronamide	300.0	0.01
Pyrene	100.0	0.01
Pyridine	4.0	0.01
Safrole	0.01	0.01
Strychnine and salts	1.0	0.04
Styrene	10.0	0.005
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	1.0	0.01
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.1	0.005
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.02	0.005
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	100.0	0.01
Tetraethyl dithiopyro-phosphate (Sulfatepp)	2.0	0.01
Toluene	100.0	0.005
Toluene-2,4-diamine	0.01	0.01
Toluene-2,6-diamine	700.0	0.01
o-Toluidine	0.01	0.01
p-Toluidine	0.02	0.01
Tribromomethane (Bromoform)	0.4	0.005
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	7.0	0.01
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	20.0	0.005
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.5	0.005
Trichlorofluoromethane	1000.0	0.005
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy-acetic acid (2,4,5-T)	40.0	0.002
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	20.0	0.005
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	100000.0	0.01
sym-Trinitrobenzene	0.2	0.01
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	0.2	0.2
Xylene (mixed)	1000.0	0.005

(D) Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans:

If the concentration of any one of the polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans analyzed by SW-846 Method 8280, or an equivalent method approved by the Director, exceeds the corresponding delisting level, but does not equal or exceed the corresponding permit concentration limits established for waste acceptance, the Waste will be considered a hazardous waste, and it may be re-treated by the TOF thermal oxidation until its concentration is less than, or equal to, the delisting level. Otherwise, it must be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with Title 128.

The concentration of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins shall be calculated as 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) equivalents, using the current EPA-approved method of determining equivalents or using an alternate method approved by the Director. If the EPA modifies its method, owner/operator will be given reasonable time to prepare a transition plan for submittal and approval by the Director.

Constituent	Delisting Level
2,3,7,8-TCDD (equivalents)	1.0 (ug/kg)

(3) Testing List Amendment:

The owner/operator must monitor EPA health-based standards using the current "Docket Report on Health-Based Levels and Solubilities Used in the Evaluation of Delisting Petitions, submitted under 40 CFR 260.20 and CFR 260.22". If changes are made to the constituent lists and standards, owner/operator must notify NDEQ of these changes on or before the first day of July of each year. The Council may amend the delisting levels, in (2)(A), (2)(B), and (2)(C) to correspond to changed constituents or standards.

(4) Data Submittals:

All reports of analyses must be submitted to the Director, NDEQ, P. O. Box 98922, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-8922 within the time period specified in (1)(A) and (1)(B), respectively. Failure to submit the required reports will be considered by NDEQ to revoke owner/operator exclusion.

All reports of analyses 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, I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete. As to those identified sections of this document for which I can personally verify their truth or accuracy, I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete. As to those

identified sections of this document for which I cannot personally verify their truth or 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 NDEQ 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 NDEQ 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."

(5) Petition for Renewal of the Exclusion:

When the design capacity of the permitted monofill is attained, owner/operator must petition the Environmental Quality Council (EQC) for a new exclusion based on a new site, or it must manage the Waste and Stabilized Waste as hazardous waste in accordance with Title 128.

(6) Disposal of Waste and Stabilized Waste:

Waste and Stabilized Waste generated at the TOF during the thermal oxidation of hazardous waste must be disposed of at the permitted monofill licensed permitted according to Title 132, as amended, or it must be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with Title 128. Any deviation from these requirements and the terms of the permit to operate the owner/operator monofill, will void this exclusion.

Effective Dates: July 26, 1989, as amended January 30 and September 1, 1994, as amended May 27, 2000, as amended June 18, 2001.

NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 128 - Department of Environmental Quality

Appendix V - CLASSIFICATION OF PERMIT MODIFICATION

Modifications	**Class**
A. General Permit Provisions	
1. Administrative and informational changes	1
2. Correction of typographical errors	1
3. Equipment replacement or upgrading with functionally equivalent components (e.g., pipes, valves, pumps, conveyors, controls)	1
4. Changes in the frequency of or procedures for monitoring, reporting, sampling, or maintenance activities by the permittee:	
a. To provide for more frequent monitoring, reporting, sampling, or maintenance.	1
b. Other changes	2
5. Schedule of compliance:	
a. Changes in interim compliance dates, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
b. Extension of final compliance date.	3
6. Changes in expiration date of permit to allow earlier permit termination, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
7. Changes in ownership or operational control of a facility, provided the procedures of Chapter 15, 011.02 are followed.	1[1]
8. Changes to remove permit conditions that are no longer applicable (i.e., because the standards upon which they are based are no longer applicable to the facility).	1[1]
B. General Facility Standards	
1. Changes to waste sampling or analysis methods:	
a. To conform with Department guidance or regulations.	1
b. To incorporate changes associated with F039 (multi-source leachate) sampling or analysis methods.	1

Modifications	Class
c. To incorporate changes associated with underlying hazardous constituents in ignitable or corrosive wastes.	1[1]
d. Other changes.	2
2. Changes to analytical quality assurance/control plan:	
a. To conform with agency guidance or regulations.	1
b. Other changes.	2
3. Changes in procedures for maintaining the operating record.	1
4. Changes in frequency or content of inspection schedules.	2
5. Changes in the training plan:	
a. That affect the type or decrease the amount of training given to employees.	2
b. Other changes.	1
6. Contingency plan:	
a. Changes in emergency procedures (i.e., spill or release response procedures).	2
b. Replacement with functionally equivalent equipment, upgrade, or relocate emergency equipment listed.	1
c. Removal of equipment from emergency equipment list.	2
d. Changes in name, address, or phone number of coordinators or other persons or agencies identified in the plan.	1
7. Construction quality assurance plan:	
a. Changes that the CQA officer certifies in the operating record will provide equivalent or better certainty that the unit components meet the design specifications.	1
b. Other changes	2
Note: When a permit modification (such as introduction of a new unit) requires a change in facility plans or other general facility standards, that change shall be reviewed under the same procedures as the permit modification.	

Modifications	Class
C. Ground-Water Protection	
1. Changes to wells:	
a. Changes in the number, location, depth, or design of upgradient or downgradient wells of permitted ground-water monitoring system.	2
b. Replacement of an existing well that has been damaged or rendered inoperable, without change to location, design, or depth of the well.	1
2. Changes in ground-water sampling or analysis procedures or monitoring schedule, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
3. Changes in statistical procedure for determining whether a statistically significant change in ground-water quality between upgradient and downgradient wells has occurred, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
4. Changes in point of compliance.	2[1]
5. Changes in indicator parameters, hazardous constituents, or concentration limits (including ACLs):	
a. As specified in the groundwater protection standard.	3
b. As specified in the detection monitoring program.	2
6. Changes to a detection monitoring program as required by 40 CFR 264.98(j), as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006, unless otherwise specified in this appendix.	2
7. Compliance monitoring program:	
a. Addition of compliance monitoring program as required by 40 CFR, 264.98(h)(4) and 264.99, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006.	3
b. Changes to a compliance monitoring program as required by 40 CFR 264.99(k), as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006 unless otherwise specified in this appendix.	2
8. Corrective action program:	
a. Addition of a corrective action program as required by 40 CFR §§ 264.99(h)(2) and 264.100 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006.	3
b. Changes to a corrective action program as required by 40 CFR, 264.100(h), as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 006 unless otherwise specified in this appendix.	2

Modifications	Class
D. Closure	
1. Changes to the closure plan:	
a. Changes in estimate of maximum extent of operations or maximum inventory of waste on-site at any time during the active life of the facility, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
b. Changes in the closure schedule for any unit, changes in the final closure schedule for the facility, or extension of the closure period, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
c. Changes in the expected year of final closure, where other permit conditions are not changed, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
d. Changes in procedures for decontamination of facility equipment or structures, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
e. Changes in approved closure plan resulting from unexpected events occurring during partial or final closure, unless otherwise specified in this appendix.	2
f. Extension of the closure period to allow a landfill, surface impoundment or land treatment unit to receive non-hazardous wastes after final receipt of hazardous wastes under 40 CFR 264.113 (d) and (e) as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 007.	2
2. Creation of a new landfill unit as part of closure.	3
3. Addition of the following new units to be used temporarily for closure activities:	
a. Surface impoundments.	3
b. Incinerators.	3
c. Waste piles that do not comply with 40 CFR 264.250(c) as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 012.	3
d. Waste piles that comply with 40 CFR 264.250(c) as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 012.	2
e. Tanks or containers (other than specified below).	2
f. Tanks used for neutralization, dewatering, phase separation, or component separation, with prior approval of the Director.	1[1]

Modifications	Class
g. Staging piles.	2
E. Post-Closure	
1. Changes in name, address, or phone number of contact in post-closure plan.	1
2. Extension of post-closure care period.	2
3. Reduction in the post-closure care period.	3
4. Changes to the expected year of final closure, where other permit conditions are not changed.	1
5. Changes in post-closure plan necessitated by events occurring during the active life of the facility, including partial and final closure.	2
F. Containers	
1. Modification or addition of container units:	
a. Resulting in greater than 25% increase in the facility's container storage capacity, except as provided in F(1)(c) and F(4)(a) below.	3
b. Resulting in up to 25% increase in the facility's container storage capacity, except as provided in F(1)(c) and F(4)(a) below.	2
c. Or treatment processes necessary to treat wastes that are restricted from land disposal to meet some or all of the applicable treatment standards or to treat wastes to satisfy (in whole or in part) the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit" with prior approval of the Director. This modification may also involve addition of new waste codes or narrative descriptions of wastes. It is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1[1]
2.	
a. Modification of a container unit without increasing the capacity of the unit.	2
b. Addition of a roof to a container unit without alteration of the containment system.	1

Modifications	Class
3. Storage of different wastes in containers, except as provided in (F)(4) below:	
a. That require additional or different management practices from those authorized in the permit	3
b. That do not require additional or different management practices from those authorized in the permit.	2
Note: See Chapter 15, 012.02Q for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.	
4. Storage of treatment of different wastes in containers:	
a. That require addition of units or change in treatment process or management standards, provided that the wastes are restricted from land disposal and are to be treated to meet some or all of the applicable treatment standards, or that are to be treated to satisfy (in whole or in part) the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit". This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1
b. That do not require the addition of units or a change in the treatment process or management standards, and provided that the units have previously received wastes of the same type (e.g., incinerator scrubber water). This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1[1]
G. Tanks	
1.	
a. Modification or addition of tank units resulting in greater than 25% increase in the facility's tank capacity, except as provided in G(1)(c), G(1)(d), and G(1)(e) below.	3
b. Modification or addition of tank units resulting in up to 25% increase in the facility's tank capacity, except as provided in G(1)(d) and G(1)(e) below.	2
c. Addition of a new tank that will operate for more than 90 days using any of the following physical or chemical treatment technologies: neutralization, dewatering, phase separation, or component separation.	2
d. After prior approval of the Director, addition of a new tank that will operate for up to 90 days using any of the following physical or chemical treatment technologies: neutralization, dewatering, phase separation, or component separation.	1[1]

Modifications	Class
e. Modification or addition of tank units or treatment processes necessary to treat wastes that are restricted from land disposal to meet some or all of the applicable treatment standards or to treat wastes to satisfy (in whole or in part) the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit", with prior approval of the Director. This modification may also involve addition of new waste codes. It is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1[1]
2. Modification of a tank unit or secondary containment system without increasing the capacity of the unit.	2
3. Replacement of a tank with a tank that meets the same design standards and has a capacity within +/- 10% of the replaced tank provided. -- The capacity difference is no more than 1500 gallons, -- The facility's permitted tank capacity is not increased, and -- The replacement tank meets the same conditions in the permit.	1
4. Modification of a tank management practice.	2
5. Management of different wastes in tanks:	
a. That require additional or different management practices, tank design, different fire protection specifications, or significantly different tank treatment process from that authorized in the permit, except as provided in (G)(5)(c) below.	3
b. That do not require additional or different management practices, tank design, different fire protection specifications, or significantly different tank treatment process than authorized in the permit, except as provided in (G)(5)(d).	2
c. That require addition of units or change in treatment processes or management standards, provided that the wastes are restricted from land disposal and are to be treated to meet some or all of the applicable treatment standards or that are to be treated to satisfy (in whole or in part) the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit". The modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1[1]

Modifications	Class
d. That do not require the addition of units or a change in the treatment process or management standards, and provided that the units have previously received wastes of the same type (e.g., incinerator scrubber water). This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1
Note: See Chapter 15, 012.02Q for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.	
H. Surface Impoundments	
1. Modification or addition of surface impoundment units that result in increasing the facility's surface impoundment storage or treatment capacity.	3
2. Replacement of a surface impoundment unit.	3
3. Modification of a surface impoundment unit without increasing the facility's surface impoundment storage or treatment capacity and without modifying the unit's liner, leak detection system, or leachate collection system.	2
4. Modification of a surface impoundment management practice.	2
5. Treatment, storage, or disposal of different wastes in surface impoundments:	
a. That require additional or different management practices or different design of the liner or leak detection system than authorized in the permit.	3
b. That do not require additional or different management practices or different design of the liner or leak detection system than authorized in the permit.	2
c. That are wastes restricted from land disposal that meet the applicable treatment standards or that are treated to satisfy the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit", and provided that the unit meets the minimum technological requirements stated in Chapter 21, 006, 011, 014, and Chapter 22, 006, 011, 014. This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1

Modifications	Class
d. That are residues from wastewater treatment or incineration, provided that disposal occurs in a unit that meets the minimum technological requirements stated in Chapter 21, 006, 011, 014, and Chapter 22, 006, 011, 014, and provided further that the surface impoundment has previously received wastes of the same type (for example, incinerator scrubber water). This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028)	1
6. Modifications of unconstructed units to comply with 40 CFR 264.221(c), 264.222, 264.223, and 264.226(d) as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 011.	1[1]
7. Changes in response action plan:	
a. Increase in action leakage rate	3
b. Change in a specific response reducing its frequency or effectiveness.	3
c. Other changes	2
Note: See Chapter 15, 012.02Q for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.	
I. Enclosed Waste Piles. For all waste piles except those complying with 40 CFR, 264.250(c) as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 012 modifications are treated the same as for a landfill. The following modifications are applicable only to waste piles complying with Chapter 21, 012.	
1. Modification or addition of waste pile units:	
a. Resulting in greater than 25% increase in the facility's waste pile storage or treatment capacity.	3
b. Resulting in up to 25% increase in the facility's waste pile storage or treatment capacity.	2
2. Modification of waste pile unit without increasing the capacity of the unit.	2
3. Replacement of a waste pile unit with another waste pile unit of the same design and capacity and meeting all waste pile conditions in the permit.	1
4. Modification of a waste pile management practice.	2
5. Storage or treatment of different wastes in waste piles.	

Modifications	Class
a. That require additional or different management practices or different design of the unit.	3
b. That do not require additional or different management practices or different design of the unit.	2
6. Conversion of an enclosed waste pile to a containment building unit.	2
Note: See Chapter 15, 012.02Q for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.	
J. Landfills and Unenclosed Waste Piles	
1. Modification or addition of landfill units that result in increasing the facility's disposal capacity.	3
2. Replacement of a landfill.	3
3. Addition or modification of a liner, leachate collection system, leachate detection system, run-off control, or final cover system.	3
4. Modification of a landfill unit without changing a liner, leachate collection system, leachate detection system, run-off control, or final cover system.	2
5. Modification of a landfill management practice.	2
6. Landfill different wastes:	
a. That require additional or different management practices, different design of the liner, leachate collection system, or leachate detection system.	3
b. That do not require additional or different management practices, different design of the liner, leachate collection system, or leachate detection system.	2
c. That are wastes restricted from land disposal that meet the applicable treatment standards or that are treated to satisfy the standard of "use of practically available technology that yields the greatest environmental benefit" and provided that the landfill unit meets the minimum technological requirements stated in Chapter 21, 006, 011, or 014 and Chapter 22, 006, 011, or 014. This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1

Modifications	Class
d. That are residues from wastewater treatment or incineration, provided that disposal occurs in a landfill unit that meets the minimum technological requirements stated in Chapter 21, 006, 011, or 014 and Chapter 22, 006, 011, or 014 and provided further that the landfill has previously received wastes of the same type (for example, incinerator ash). This modification is not applicable to dioxin-containing wastes (F020, 021, 022, 023, 026, 027, and 028).	1
7. Modifications of unconstructed units to comply with 40 CFR 264.251(c), 264.252, 264.253, 264.254(c), 264.301(c), 264.302, 264.303(c), and 264.304, as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 012 and 014.	1[1]
8. Changes in response action plan:	
a. Increase in action leakage rate	3
b. Change in a specific response reducing its frequency or effectiveness.	3
c. Other changes	2
Note: See Chapter 15, 012.02Q for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.	
K. Land Treatment	
1. Lateral expansion of or other modification of a land treatment unit to increase areal extent.	3
2. Modification of run-on control system.	2
3. Modify run-off control system.	3
4. Other modifications of land treatment unit component specifications or standards required in permit.	2
5. Management of different wastes in land treatment units:	
a. That require a change in permit operating conditions or unit design specifications.	3
b. That do not require a change in permit operating conditions or unit design specifications.	2
Note: See Chapter 15, 012.02Q for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.	

Modifications	Class
6. Modification of a land treatment unit management practice to:	
a. Increase rate or change method of waste application.	3
b. Decrease rate of waste application.	1
7. Modification of a land treatment unit management practice to change measures of pH or moisture content, or to enhance microbial or chemical reactions	2
8. Modification of a land treatment unit management practice to grow food chain crops, to add to or replace existing permitted crops with different food chain crops, or to modify operating plans for distribution of animal feeds resulting from such crops.	3
9. Modification of operating practice due to detection of releases from the land treatment unit pursuant to 40 CFR 264.278(g)(2) as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 013.	3
10. Changes in the unsaturated zone monitoring system, resulting in a change to the location, depth, number of sampling points, or replace unsaturated zone monitoring devices or components of devices with devices or components that have specifications different from permit requirements.	3
11. Changes in the unsaturated zone monitoring system that do not result in a change to the location, depth, number of sampling points, or that replace unsaturated zone monitoring devices or components of devices with devices or components having specifications different from permit requirements.	2
12. Changes in background values for hazardous constituents in soil and soil-pore liquid.	2
13. Changes in sampling, analysis, or statistical procedure.	2
14. Changes in land treatment demonstration program prior to or during the demonstration.	2
15. Changes in any condition specified in the permit for a land treatment unit to reflect results of the land treatment demonstration, provided performance standards are met, and the Director's prior approval has been received.	1[1]
16. Changes to allow a second land treatment demonstration to be conducted when the results of the first demonstration have not shown the conditions under which the wastes can be treated completely, provided the conditions for the second demonstration are substantially the same as the conditions for the first demonstration and have received the prior approval of the Director.	1[1]

Modifications	Class
17. Changes to allow a second land treatment demonstration to be conducted when the results of the first demonstration have not shown the conditions under which the wastes can be treated completely, where the conditions for the second demonstration are not substantially the same as the conditions for the first demonstration.	3
18. Changes in vegetative cover requirements for closure.	2
L. Incinerators, Boilers, and Industrial Furnaces:	
1. Changes to increase by more than 25% any of the following limits authorized in the permit: A thermal feed rate limit, a feedstream feed rate limit, a chlorine/chloride feed rate limit, a metal feed rate limit, or an ash feed rate limit. The Director will require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards unless this demonstration can be made through other means.	3
2. Changes to increase by up to 25% any of the following limits authorized in the permit: A thermal feed rate limit, a feedstream feed rate limit, a chlorine/chloride feed rate limit, a metal feed rate limit, or an ash feed rate limit. The Director will require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards unless this demonstration can be made through other means.	2
3. Modification of an incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace unit by changing the internal size or geometry of the primary or secondary combustion units, by adding a primary or secondary combustion unit, by substantially changing the design of any component used to remove HCl/Cl_2, metals, or particulate from the combustion gases, or by changing other features of the incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace that could affect its capability to meet the regulatory performance standards. The Director will require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards unless this demonstration can be made through other means.	3
4. Modification of an incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace unit in a manner that would not likely affect the capability of the unit to meet the regulatory performance standards but which would change the operating conditions or monitoring requirements specified in the permit. The Director may require a new trial burn to demonstrate compliance with the regulatory performance standards.	2

Modifications	Class
5. Operating requirements:	
a. Modification of the limits specified in the permit for minimum or maximum combustion gas temperature, minimum combustion gas residence time, oxygen concentration in the secondary combustion chamber, flue gas carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon concentration, maximum temperature at the inlet to the particulate matter emission control system, or operating parameters for the air pollution control system. The Director will require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards unless this demonstration can be made through other means.	3
b. Modification of any stack gas emission limits specified in the permit, or modification of any conditions in the permit concerning emergency shutdown or automatic waste feed cutoff procedures or controls.	3
c. Modification of any other operating condition or any inspection or recordkeeping requirement specified in the permit.	2
6. Burning different wastes:	
a. If the waste contains a POHC that is more difficult to burn than authorized by the permit or if burning of the waste requires compliance with different regulatory performance standards than specified in the permit. The Director will require a new trial burn to substantiate compliance with the regulatory performance standards unless this demonstration can be made through other means.	3
b. If the waste does not contain a POHC that is more difficult to burn than authorized by the permit and if burning of the waste does not require compliance with different regulatory performance standards than specified in the permit.	2
Note: See Chapter 15, 012.02Q for modification procedures to be used for the management of newly listed or identified wastes.	
7. Shakedown and trial burn.	
a. Modification of the trial burn plan or any of the permit conditions applicable during the shakedown period for determining operational readiness after construction, the trial burn period, or the period immediately following the trial burn.	2
b. Authorization of up to an additional 720 hours of waste burning during the shakedown period for determining operational readiness after construction, with the prior approval of the Director.	1[1]

Modifications	Class
c. Changes in the operating requirements set in the permit for conducting a trial burn, provided the change is minor and has received the prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
d. Changes in the ranges of the operating requirements set in the permit to reflect the results of the trial burn, provided the change is minor and has received the prior approval of the Director.	1[1]
8. Substitution of an alternative type of nonhazardous waste fuel that is not specified in the permit.	1
9. Technology changes needed to meet standards under 40 CFR part 63 (Subpart EEE-National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Hazardous Waste Combustors), provided the procedures of Chapter 15, 012.02S, are followed.	1[1]
M. Containment Buildings.	
1. Modification or addition of containment building units:	
a. Resulting in greater than 25% increase in the facility's containment building storage or treatment capacity.	3
b. Resulting in up to 25% increase in the facility's containment building storage or treatment capacity.	2
2. Modification of a containment building unit or secondary containment system without increasing the capacity of the unit.	2
3. Replacement of a containment building with a containment building that meets the same design standards provided:	
a. The unit capacity is not increased.	1
b. The replacement containment building meets the same conditions in the permit.	1
4. Modification of a containment building management practice.	2
5. Storage or treatment of different wastes in containment buildings:	
a. That require additional or different management practices.	3
b. That do not require additional or different management practices.	2

Modifications	**Class**
N. Corrective Action.	
1. Approval of a corrective action management unit pursuant to 40 CFR 264.552 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, 016.	3
2. Approval of a temporary unit or time extension for a temporary unit pursuant to 40 CFR 264.553 as incorporated by reference in Chapter 21, Section 016.	2
3. Approval of a staging pile or staging pile operating term extension pursuant to 40 CFR 264.554.	2

FOOTNOTE: [1]Class 1 modifications requiring prior Department approval.