

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721
- 3)

<u>Section Numbers</u> :	<u>Proposed Actions</u> :
721.104	Amendment
721.107	Amendment
721.109	Amendment
721.122	Amendment
721.133	Amendment
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: The amendments to Part 721 are a single segment of consolidated docket R20-3/R20-11 rulemaking that also affects 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 705, 720, 722 through 726, 728, 733, 810, and 811. The consolidated R20-3/R20-11 rulemaking updates the Illinois hazardous waste rules to incorporate amendments adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) during 2019. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of May 21, 2020, proposing amendments in consolidated docket R20-3/R20-11, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

The Notice of Proposed Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, which also appears in this issue of the *Illinois Register*, summarizes the broader rulemaking that is consolidated docket R20-3/R20-11. The Board directs attention to that Notice for elaboration.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 721 incorporate segments of USEPA's Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Part and Universal Waste Aerosol Cans Part into the Illinois hazardous waste regulations. The amendments include needed corrections in rule not directly related to USEPA amendments, including a correction to prior amendments requested by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR).

Tables appear in a document entitled "Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking Addendum (Proposed)" that the Board added to consolidated docket R20-3/R20-11. The tables list the deviations from the literal text of the federal amendments and the several necessary corrections and stylistic revisions not directly derived from USEPA actions. Persons interested in the details of those deviations from the literal text should refer to the Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking Addendum (Proposed) in consolidated docket R20-3/R20-11.

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Sections 22.4 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/22.4] provides that Section 5-35 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] does not apply to this rulemaking. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the APA, it is not subject to First Notice or to Second Notice review by JCAR.

- 6) Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None
- 7) Does this rulemaking replace any emergency rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 10) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 11) Statement of Statewide Policy Objective: These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].
- 12) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this rulemaking: The Board will accept written public comment on this proposal for a period of 45 days after the date of this publication. Comments should reference consolidated docket R20-3/R20-11 and be addressed to:

Don A. Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board
State of Illinois Center, Suite 11-500
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago IL 60601

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference consolidated docket R20-3/R20-11:

Michael J. McCambridge
Staff Attorney
Illinois Pollution Control Board
100 W. Randolph, 11-500
Chicago IL 60601

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

312/814-6924
michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order at 312/814-3620, or download a copy from the Board's Website at pcb.illinois.gov

- 13) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:
- A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations affected: This rulemaking may affect those small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations disposing of industrial wastewaters into the sewage collection system of a publicly owned treatment works. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].
 - B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: The existing rules and proposed amendments require extensive reporting, bookkeeping and other procedures, including the preparation of manifests and annual reports, waste analyses and maintenance of operating records. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].
 - C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist and registered professional engineer. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].
- 14) Small Business Impact Analysis: Sections 1-5(c) and 5-30 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/1-5(c) and 5-30] provide that small business impact analysis and related requirements under Section 5-30 do not apply to this type of identical-in-substance rulemaking.
- 15) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: January 2020

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

1 TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
2 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL
3 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
4 SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS
5

6 PART 721
7 IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE
8

9 SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS
10

11 Section

- 12 721.101 Purpose and Scope
13 721.102 Definition of Solid Waste
14 721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste
15 721.104 Exclusions
16 721.105 Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated by Small Quantity
17 Generators (Repealed)
18 721.106 Requirements for Recyclable Materials
19 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers
20 721.108 PCB Wastes Regulated under TSCA
21 721.109 Requirements for Universal Waste
22

23 SUBPART B: CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THE
24 CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE
25 AND FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES
26

27 Section

- 28 721.110 Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste
29 721.111 Criteria for Listing Hazardous Waste
30

31 SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE
32

33 Section

- 34 721.120 General
35 721.121 Characteristic of Ignitability
36 721.122 Characteristic of Corrosivity
37 721.123 Characteristic of Reactivity
38 721.124 Toxicity Characteristic
39

40 SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE
41

42 Section

- 43 721.130 General

- 44 721.131 Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources
- 45 721.132 Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources
- 46 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container
- 47 Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof
- 48 721.135 Wood Preserving Wastes

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SUBPART E: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

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52 Section

- 53 721.138 Exclusion of Comparable Fuel and Syngas Fuel (Repealed)
- 54 721.139 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken CRTs and Processed CRT Glass
- 55 Undergoing Recycling
- 56 721.140 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Recycling
- 57 721.141 Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Reuse

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SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT
OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS

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62 Section

- 63 721.240 Applicability
- 64 721.241 Definitions of Terms as Used in This Subpart
- 65 721.242 Cost Estimate
- 66 721.243 Financial Assurance Condition
- 67 721.247 Liability Requirements
- 68 721.248 Incapacity of Owners or Operators, Guarantors, or Financial Institutions
- 69 721.249 Use of State-Required Mechanisms
- 70 721.250 State Assumption of Responsibility
- 71 721.251 Wording of the Instruments

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SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

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75 Section

- 76 721.270 Applicability
- 77 721.271 Condition of Containers
- 78 721.272 Compatibility of Hazardous Secondary Materials with Containers
- 79 721.273 Management of Containers
- 80 721.275 Secondary Containment
- 81 721.276 Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Hazardous Secondary Material
- 82 721.277 Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials
- 83 721.279 Air Emission Standards

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SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

86

87	Section	
88	721.290	Applicability
89	721.291	Assessment of Existing Tank System's Integrity
90	721.293	Containment and Detection of Releases
91	721.294	General Operating Requirements
92	721.296	Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank
93		Systems
94	721.297	Termination of Remanufacturing Exclusion
95	721.298	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Materials
96	721.299	Special Requirements for Incompatible Materials
97	721.300	Air Emission Standards
98		
99	SUBPART M: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR MANAGEMENT	
100	OF EXCLUDED HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIALS	
101	Section	
102	721.500	Applicability
103	721.510	Preparedness and Prevention
104	721.511	Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or Accumulating 6,000 kg or
105		Less of Hazardous Secondary Material
106	721.520	Contingency Planning and Emergency Procedures for Facilities Generating or
107		Accumulating More Than 6,000 kg of Hazardous Secondary Material
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109	SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS	
110		
111	Section	
112	721.930	Applicability
113	721.931	Definitions
114	721.932	Standards: Process Vents
115	721.933	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
116	721.934	Test Methods and Procedures
117	721.935	Recordkeeping Requirements
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119	SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS	
120		
121	Section	
122	721.950	Applicability
123	721.951	Definitions
124	721.952	Standards: Pumps in Light Liquid Service
125	721.953	Standards: Compressors
126	721.954	Standards: Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service
127	721.955	Standards: Sampling Connection Systems
128	721.956	Standards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines
129	721.957	Standards: Valves in gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service

130	721.958	Standards: Pumps and Valves in Heavy Liquid Service, Pressure Relief Devices
131		in Light Liquid or Heavy Liquid Service, and Flanges and Other Connectors
132	721.959	Standards: Delay of Repair
133	721.960	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
134	721.961	Alternative Standards for Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service:
135		Percentage of Valves Allowed to Leak
136	721.962	Alternative Standards for Valves in Gas/Vapor Service or in Light Liquid Service:
137		Skip Period Leak Detection and Repair
138	721.963	Test Methods and Procedures
139	721.964	Recordkeeping Requirements

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141 SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS AND CONTAINERS

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143 Section

144	721.980	Applicability
145	721.981	Definitions
146	721.982	Standards: General
147	721.983	Material Determination Procedures
148	721.984	Standards: Tanks
149	721.986	Standards: Containers
150	721.987	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
151	721.988	Inspection and Monitoring Requirements
152	721.989	Recordkeeping Requirements

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154	721.APPENDIX A	Representative Sampling Methods
155	721.APPENDIX B	Method 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)
156		(Repealed)
157	721.APPENDIX C	Chemical Analysis Test Methods (Repealed)
158	721.TABLE A	Analytical Characteristics of Organic Chemicals (Repealed)
159	721.TABLE B	Analytical Characteristics of Inorganic Species (Repealed)
160	721.TABLE C	Sample Preparation/Sample Introduction Techniques (Repealed)
161	721.APPENDIX G	Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes
162	721.APPENDIX H	Hazardous Constituents
163	721.APPENDIX I	Wastes Excluded by Administrative Action
164	721.TABLE A	Wastes Excluded by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22
165		from Non-Specific Sources
166	721.TABLE B	Wastes Excluded by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22
167		from Specific Sources
168	721.TABLE C	Wastes Excluded by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22
169		from Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species,
170		Container Residues, and Soil Residues Thereof
171	721.TABLE D	Wastes Excluded by the Board by Adjusted Standard
172	721.APPENDIX J	Method of Analysis for Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and

- 173 Dibenzofurans (Repealed)
- 174 721.APPENDIX Y Table to Section 721.138: Maximum Contaminant Concentration and
- 175 Minimum Detection Limit Values for Comparable Fuel Specification
- 176 (Repealed)
- 177 721.APPENDIX Z Table to Section 721.102: Recycled Materials that Are Solid Waste
- 178

179 AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the
 180 Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27].

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182 SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and
 183 codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg.
 184 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12,
 185 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in
 186 R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998,
 187 effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986;
 188 amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill.
 189 Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective
 190 March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in
 191 R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg.
 192 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January
 193 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39
 194 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382, effective
 195 December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989;
 196 amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill.
 197 Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective
 198 May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-
 199 1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155,
 200 effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992;
 201 amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg.
 202 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26,
 203 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-
 204 16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175,
 205 effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994;
 206 amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill.
 207 Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275,
 208 effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998;
 209 amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended
 210 in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at
 211 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9481, effective June
 212 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1281, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-
 213 21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9108, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26
 214 Ill. Reg. 6584, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12760, effective July
 215 17, 2003; amended in R04-16 at 28 Ill. Reg. 10693, effective July 19, 2004; amended in R05-8 at

216 29 Ill. Reg. 6003, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2992,
217 effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 791, effective
218 December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11786, effective July 14, 2008;
219 amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 986, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4
220 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18611, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg.
221 17734, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3213, effective March 4,
222 2013; amended in R14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12442, effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39
223 Ill. Reg. 1607, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11367, effective
224 August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 21673, effective
225 November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 496, effective December 6, 2018;
226 amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5884, effective May 2, 2019; amended in R20-3/R20-11 at 44
227 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

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229 SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

230
231 **Section 721.104 Exclusions**

- 232
- 233 a) Materials That Are Not Solid Wastes. The following materials are not solid
- 234 wastes for the purpose of this Part:
- 235
- 236 1) Sewage.
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- 238 A) Domestic sewage (untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a
- 239 sewer system); and
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- 241 B) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes
- 242 through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for
- 243 treatment, except as prohibited by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.605 and
- 244 40 CFR 403.5(b), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
- 245 720.111.
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- 247 2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges with
- 248 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued
- 249 by the Agency pursuant to Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection
- 250 Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.
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- 252 BOARD NOTE: This exclusion applies only to the actual point source
- 253 discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being
- 254 collected, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges
- 255 that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.
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- 257 3) Irrigation return flows.
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- 4) Source, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined by section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
 - 5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques that are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.
 - 6) Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquors) 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 721.101(c).
 - 7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, provided it is not accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
 - 8) 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 that the following is true:
 - A) 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;
 - B) Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);
 - C) The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over 12 months without being reclaimed; and
 - D) The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.
 - 9) Wood preserving wastes.
 - A) Spent wood preserving solutions that have been used and which are reclaimed and reused for their original intended purpose;
 - B) Wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and which are reused to treat wood; and
 - C) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in subsections (a)(9)(A) and (a)(9)(B), so long as they meet all of the following conditions:

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- i) 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;
- ii) Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;
- iii) Any unit used to manage wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;
- iv) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and
- v) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator prepares a one-time notification to the Agency 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 until closure of the facility. 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 Agency for reinstatement. The Agency must reinstate the exclusion in writing if it finds that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. The applicant under this subsection (a)(9)(C)(v) may appeal the Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of

the Act.

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- 10) USEPA hazardous waste numbers 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 specified in Section 721.124, when subsequent to generation these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar, or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the waste from the point it is generated to the point it is recycled to coke ovens, to tar recovery, to the tar refining processes, or prior to when it is mixed with coal.

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

- 12) Certain oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials and recovered oil, as follows:
 - A) Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials) that are generated at a petroleum refinery (standard industrial classification (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 the material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this subsection (a)(12), 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 subsection (a)(12)(B), 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 this subsection (a)(12)(A), where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under Subpart D, are designated as USEPA hazardous waste number F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.

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- B) Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in subsection (a)(12)(A). 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 incident 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 Subpart D; however, oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.100.

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

- 14) Shredded circuit boards being recycled, provided that they meet the following conditions:
 - A) The circuit boards are stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and
 - B) The circuit boards are free of mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, and lithium batteries.

- 15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with federal Clean Air Act regulation 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.

- 16) This subsection (a)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(16), marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

- 17) Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:
 - A) The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;

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- B) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;

- C) Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D), the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If a tank or container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.

- D) The Agency must allow by permit in writing that solid mineral processing spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.
 - i) The Agency must also consider whether storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways must include the following: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the spent material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway; and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.

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- ii) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: they must be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent material; they must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; they must have run-on and run-off controls; they must be operated in a manner that controls fugitive dust; and they must have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.
- iii) Before making a determination under this subsection (a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

BOARD NOTE: See Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 for the RCRA Subtitle C permit public notice requirements.

- E) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled, the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes, and the annual quantities expected to be placed in land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.
 - F) For purposes of subsection (b)(7), mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.
- 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 that both of the following conditions are true of the oil:
- A) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (as defined in Section 721.121) or toxicity for benzene

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(Section 721.124, USEPA hazardous waste number D018);

B) 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 for which all of the following is true: its primary SIC code is 2869, but its operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; it is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and 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 wastewater) from normal organic chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.

19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid, unless the material is placed on the land or accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).

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

A) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).

B) A generator or intermediate handler of zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers must fulfill the following conditions:

i) It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that contains the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, that provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).

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- ii) It must 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 it must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a)(20)(F).
 - iii) With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of this subsection (a)(20).
 - iv) It must maintain records at the generator's or intermediate handler's facility, for no less than three years, of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain the information specified in subsection (a)(20)(G).
- C) A manufacturer of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients made from excluded hazardous secondary materials must fulfill the following conditions:
- i) It must store excluded hazardous secondary materials in accordance with the storage requirements for generators and intermediate handlers, as specified in subsection (a)(20)(B)(ii).
 - ii) It must submit a one-time notification to the Agency that, at a minimum, specifies the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the manufacturing facility and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).

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- iii) It must 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, the name of transporter, and the date on which the materials were received, the quantity received, and a brief description of the industrial process that generated the material.
 - iv) It must submit an annual report to the Agency 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 processes from which the hazardous secondary materials were generated.
- D) Nothing in this Section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.
- E) 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 subsection (a)(20)(B)(i), and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous secondary materials excluded under this subsection (a)(20), are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.
- F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill the following conditions:
- i) It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation;
 - ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and
 - iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system.

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BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(F)(i) through (a)(20)(F)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(B)(1) through (a)(20)(ii)(B)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(F) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- G) Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials must, at a minimum, contain the following information:
 - i) The name of the transporter and date of the shipment;
 - ii) The name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, along with documentation confirming receipt of the shipment; and
 - iii) The type and quantity of excluded secondary material in each shipment.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(G)(i) through (a)(20)(G)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(D)(1) through (a)(20)(ii)(D)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(G) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- 21) Zinc fertilizers made from hazardous wastes or hazardous secondary materials that are excluded under subsection (a)(20), provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

- A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

- i) 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

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

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- B) The manufacturer performs sampling and analysis of the fertilizer product to determine compliance with the contaminant limits for metals no less frequently than once every six months, and for dioxins no less frequently than once every 12 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 products introduced into commerce.

- C) The manufacturer maintains, for no less than three years, records of all sampling and analyses performed for purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a)(21)(B). Such records must at a minimum include the following:
 - i) The dates and times product samples were taken, and the dates the samples were analyzed;
 - ii) The names and qualifications of the persons taking the samples;
 - iii) A description of the methods and equipment used to take the samples;
 - iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;
 - v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any cleanup and sample preparation methods; and
 - vi) All laboratory analytical results used to determine compliance with the contaminant limits specified in this subsection (a)(21).

- 22) Used CRTs
 - A) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste within the United States, unless they are disposed

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of or speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8), by a CRT collector or glass processor.

- B) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste when exported for recycling, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.140.
 - C) Used, broken CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.139.
 - D) Glass removed from CRTs is not a solid waste provided that it meets the requirements of Section 721.139(c).
- 23) Hazardous Secondary Materials Reclaimed under the Control of the Generator. Hazardous secondary material generated and legitimately reclaimed within the United States or its territories and under the control of the generator, provided that the material complies with subsections (a)(23)(A) and (a)(23)(B):
- A) Excluded Hazardous Secondary Materials
 - i) The hazardous secondary material is generated and reclaimed at the generating facility. (For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(i), "generating facility" means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator.);
 - ii) The hazardous secondary material is generated and reclaimed at different facilities, if the reclaiming facility is controlled by the generator or if both the generating facility and the reclaiming facility are controlled by a person as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, and if the generator provides one of the following certifications:
 - "On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], which is controlled by [insert generator facility name] and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material."

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or

"On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], that both facilities are under common control, and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material."

For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(ii), "control" means the power to direct the policies of the facility, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate facilities on behalf of a different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, cannot be deemed to "control" such facilities. The generating and receiving facilities must both maintain at their facilities, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials sent or received under this exclusion. In both cases, the records must contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped or received under the exclusion. These requirements may be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations); or

iii) The hazardous secondary material is generated pursuant to a written contract between a tolling contractor and a toll manufacturer and is reclaimed by the tolling contractor, if the tolling contractor certifies as follows:

"On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name], I certify that [insert tolling contractor name] has a written contract with [insert toll manufacturer name] to manufacture [insert name of product or intermediate] which is made from specified unused materials, and that [insert tolling contractor name] will reclaim the hazardous secondary materials generated during this manufacture. On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name], I also certify that

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[insert tolling contractor name] retains ownership of, and responsibility for, the hazardous secondary materials that are generated during the course of the manufacture, including any releases of hazardous secondary materials that occur during the manufacturing process."

The tolling contractor must maintain at its facility, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials received pursuant to its written contract with the tolling manufacturer, and the tolling manufacturer must maintain at its facility, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials shipped pursuant to its written contract with the tolling contractor. In both cases, the records must contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped or received pursuant to the written contract. These requirements may be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations). For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(ii), "tolling contractor" means a person who arranges for the production of a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials through a written contract with a toll manufacturer. "Toll manufacturer" means a person who produces a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials pursuant to a written contract with a tolling contractor.

B) Management of Hazardous Secondary Materials

- i) The hazardous secondary material is contained, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous secondary material released to the environment is discarded material and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the purpose of reclamation. Hazardous secondary material managed in a unit with leaks or other continuing or intermittent unpermitted releases is discarded material and a solid waste;
- ii) The hazardous secondary material is not speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8);

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- iii) Notice is provided, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142;
- iv) The hazardous secondary material is not otherwise subject to material-specific management conditions under subsection (a) when reclaimed, and it is not a spent lead acid battery (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102);
- v) Persons performing the recycling of hazardous secondary materials under this exclusion must maintain documentation of their legitimacy determination on-site. Documentation must be a written description of how the recycling meets all three factors in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(a) and how the factor in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(b) was considered. Documentation must be maintained for three years after the recycling operation has ceased; and
- vi) The emergency preparedness and response requirements found in Subpart M are met.

24) Hazardous Secondary Materials Transferred for Off-Site Reclamation. Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation is not a solid waste if the management of the material fulfills the conditions of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(G):

- A) The hazardous secondary material must not be speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).
- B) No person or facility other than the hazardous secondary material generator, the transporter, an intermediate facility, or a reclaimer manages the material; the hazardous secondary material must not be stored for more than ten days at a transfer facility, as defined in Section 721.110; and the hazardous secondary material must be packaged according to applicable USDOT regulations codified as 49 CFR 173, 178, and 179, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, while in transport.
- C) The hazardous secondary material must not otherwise be subject to material-specific management conditions pursuant to other provisions of this subsection (a) when reclaimed, and the

- 894 hazardous secondary material must not be a spent lead-acid battery
895 (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102).
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- 897 D) The reclamation of the hazardous secondary material must be
898 legitimate, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.
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- 900 E) The hazardous secondary material generator must satisfy each of
901 the following conditions:
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- 903 i) The hazardous secondary material must be contained as
904 defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous
905 secondary material released to the environment is discarded
906 and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the
907 purpose of recycling. Hazardous secondary material
908 managed in a unit that leaks or which otherwise
909 continuously releases hazardous secondary material is
910 discarded material and a solid waste.
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- 912 ii) Prior to arranging for transport of hazardous secondary
913 materials to a reclamation facility where the hazardous
914 secondary material is managed in a unit that is not subject
915 to a RCRA permit or interim status standards, the
916 hazardous secondary material generator must make
917 reasonable efforts to ensure that each reclaimer intends to
918 properly and legitimately reclaim the hazardous secondary
919 material and not discard it, and that each reclaimer will
920 manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that
921 is protective of human health and the environment. If the
922 hazardous secondary material will pass through an
923 intermediate facility where the hazardous secondary
924 materials is managed at that facility in a unit that is not
925 subject to a RCRA permit or interim status standards, the
926 hazardous secondary material generator must make
927 contractual arrangements with the intermediate facility to
928 ensure that the hazardous secondary material is sent to the
929 reclamation facility identified by the hazardous secondary
930 material generator, and the hazardous secondary material
931 generator must perform reasonable efforts to ensure that the
932 intermediate facility will manage the hazardous secondary
933 material in a manner that is protective of human health and
934 the environment. Reasonable efforts must be repeated at a
935 minimum of every three years for the hazardous secondary
936 material generator to claim the exclusion and to send the

937 hazardous secondary materials to each reclaimer and any
938 intermediate facility. In making these reasonable efforts,
939 the generator may use any credible evidence available,
940 including information gathered by the hazardous secondary
941 material generator, provided by the reclaimer or
942 intermediate facility, or provided by a third party. The
943 hazardous secondary material generator must affirmatively
944 answer all of the questions in subsection (a)(24)(H) for
945 each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility.
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947 BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the required generator
948 inquiries of 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through
949 (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to subsection (a)(24)(H) to comply with
950 codification requirements.
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952 iii) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain
953 for a minimum of three years documentation and
954 certification that reasonable efforts were made for each
955 reclamation facility and, if applicable, intermediate facility
956 where the facility manages the hazardous secondary
957 materials in a unit that is not subject to a RCRA permit or
958 interim status standards prior to transferring hazardous
959 secondary material. Documentation and certification must
960 be made available upon request by USEPA or the Agency
961 within 72 hours, or within a longer period of time as
962 specified by USEPA or the Agency. The certification
963 statement must include the printed name and official title of
964 an authorized representative of the hazardous secondary
965 material generator company, the authorized representative's
966 signature, and the date signed. The certification statement
967 must also incorporate the following language:
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969 "I hereby certify in good faith and to the best of my
970 knowledge that, prior to arranging for transport of excluded
971 hazardous secondary materials to [insert name(s) of
972 reclamation facility and any intermediate facility],
973 reasonable efforts were made in accordance with 35 Ill.
974 Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(E)(ii) to ensure that the
975 hazardous secondary materials would be recycled
976 legitimately, and otherwise managed in a manner that is
977 protective of human health and the environment, and that
978 such efforts were based on current and accurate
979 information."

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BOARD NOTE: The Board combined the documentation, certification, and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(C)(3) into subsection (a)(24)(E)(iii) to comply with codification requirements.

- iv) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain certain records at the generating facility for a minimum of three years that document every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. The documentation for each shipment must, at a minimum, include the following information about the shipment: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which the hazardous secondary material was sent; and the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined and moved the shipping documentation and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) and (a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(C)(3) to this single subsection (a)(24)(E)(iv). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

- v) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain at the generating facility, for a minimum of three years, for every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials, confirmations of receipt from each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which its hazardous secondary materials were sent. Each confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the reclaimer (or intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials. The generator may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).

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vi) The hazardous secondary material generator must comply with the emergency preparedness and response conditions in Subpart M.

BOARD NOTE: The Board intends that "RCRA permit" in subsections (a)(24)(E)(ii) and (a)(24)(E)(iii) include a permit issued by USEPA or a sister state pursuant to section 3005 of RCRA (42 USC 6925).

F) The reclaimer of hazardous secondary material or any intermediate facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that manages material which is excluded from regulation pursuant to this subsection (a)(24) must satisfy all of the following conditions:

i) The owner or operator of a reclamation or intermediate facility must maintain at its facility for a minimum of three years records of every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the facility received and, if applicable, for every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the facility received and subsequently sent off-site from the facility for further reclamation. For each shipment, these records must, at a minimum, contain the following information: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of the hazardous secondary material generator and, if applicable, the name and address of the reclaimer or intermediate facility from which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials; the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment; and, for hazardous secondary materials that the facility subsequently transferred off-site for further reclamation after receiving it, the name and address of the (subsequent) reclaimer and any intermediate facility to which the facility sent the hazardous secondary material.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined the provisions from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(vi)(A) and (a)(24)(vi)(A)(1) through (a)(24)(vi)(A)(3) that enumerate the required information into this single subsection (a)(24)(F)(i). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

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- ii) The intermediate facility must send the hazardous secondary material to the reclaimers designated by the generator of the hazardous secondary materials.

- iii) The reclaimer or intermediate facility that receives a shipment of hazardous secondary material must send a confirmation of receipt to the hazardous secondary material generator for each off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. A confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the reclaimer (or intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials. The reclaimer or intermediate facility may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).

- iv) The reclaimer or intermediate facility must manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is at least as protective of human health and the environment as that employed for analogous raw material, and the material must be contained. An "analogous raw material" is a raw material for which the hazardous secondary material substitutes and that serves the same function and has similar physical and chemical properties as the hazardous secondary material.

- v) A reclaimer of hazardous secondary materials must manage any residuals that are generated from its reclamation processes in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. If any residuals of the reclamation process exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, as defined in Subpart C, or if the residuals themselves are specifically listed as hazardous waste in Subpart D, those residuals are hazardous waste. The reclaimer and any subsequent persons must manage that hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle G or similar regulations authorized by USEPA as equivalent to 40 CFR 260 through 272.

- vi) The reclaimer and intermediate facility must have financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of Subpart H.

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- G) In addition, any person claiming the exclusion for recycled hazardous secondary material pursuant to this subsection (a)(24) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.

- H) For the purposes of the reasonable inquiries required by subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii), the hazardous secondary material generator must affirmatively answer all of the following questions for each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility:
 - i) Does the available information indicate that the reclamation process is legitimate pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143? In answering this question, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on its existing knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of the hazardous secondary material, as well as information from other sources (e.g., the reclamation facility, audit reports, etc.) about the reclamation process.

 - ii) Does the publicly available information indicate that the reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator notified the appropriate authorities of hazardous secondary materials reclamation activities pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, and have they notified the appropriate authorities that the financial assurance condition is satisfied per subsection (a)(24)(F)(vi)? In answering these questions, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on the available information documenting the reclamation facility's and any intermediate facility's compliance with the notification requirements per 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, including the requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142(a)(5) to notify USEPA or the Agency whether the reclaimer or intermediate facility has financial assurance.

 - iii) Does publicly available information indicate that the reclamation facility or any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has not had any formal enforcement actions taken against the facility in the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations and has not been classified as

1148 a significant noncomplier with RCRA Subtitle C? In
 1149 answering this question, the hazardous secondary material
 1150 generator can rely on the publicly available information
 1151 from USEPA or the state. If the reclamation facility or any
 1152 intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous
 1153 secondary material generator has had a formal enforcement
 1154 action taken against the facility in the previous three years
 1155 for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations
 1156 and has been classified as a significant non-complier with
 1157 RCRA Subtitle C, does the hazardous secondary material
 1158 generator have credible evidence that the facility will
 1159 manage the hazardous secondary materials properly? In
 1160 answering this question, the hazardous secondary material
 1161 generator can obtain additional information from USEPA,
 1162 the state, or the facility itself that the facility has addressed
 1163 the violations, taken remedial steps to address the
 1164 violations and prevent future violations, or that the
 1165 violations are not relevant to the proper management of the
 1166 hazardous secondary materials.

1167
 1168 iv) Does the available information indicate that the reclamation
 1169 facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the
 1170 hazardous secondary material generator have the equipment
 1171 and trained personnel to safely recycle the hazardous
 1172 secondary material? In answering this question, the
 1173 generator may rely on a description by the reclamation
 1174 facility or by an independent third party of the equipment
 1175 and trained personnel to be used to recycle the generator's
 1176 hazardous secondary material.

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 1178 v) If residuals are generated from the reclamation of the
 1179 excluded hazardous secondary materials, does the
 1180 reclamation facility have the permits required (if any) to
 1181 manage the residuals? If not, does the reclamation facility
 1182 have a contract with an appropriately permitted facility to
 1183 dispose of the residuals? If not, does the hazardous
 1184 secondary material generator have credible evidence that
 1185 the residuals will be managed in a manner that is protective
 1186 of human health and the environment? In answering these
 1187 questions, the hazardous secondary material generator can
 1188 rely on publicly available information from USEPA or the
 1189 state, or information provided by the facility itself.

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BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the required generator inquiries into a reclamation or intermediate facility of 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B) and (a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to this subsection (a)(24)(H) to comply with codification requirements.

25) Hazardous secondary material that is exported from the United States and reclaimed at a reclamation facility located in a foreign country is not a solid waste, provided that the hazardous secondary material generator complies with the applicable requirements of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(E) and (a)(24)(H) (excepting subsection (a)(24)(H)(ii) for foreign reclaimers and foreign intermediate facilities), and that the hazardous secondary material generator also complies with the following requirements:

- A) The generator must notify USEPA of an intended export before the hazardous secondary material is scheduled to leave the United States. The generator must submit a complete notification at least 60 days before the initial shipment is intended to be shipped off-site. This notification may cover export activities extending over a 12-month or lesser period. The notification must be in writing, signed by the hazardous secondary material generator, and include the following information:
 - i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the hazardous secondary material generator;
 - ii) A description of the hazardous secondary material and the USEPA hazardous waste number that would apply if the hazardous secondary material were managed as hazardous waste and the USDOT proper shipping name, hazard class and identification number (UN or NA) for each hazardous secondary material as identified in the hazardous materials table in 49 CFR 172.101, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;
 - iii) The estimated frequency or rate at which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported and the period of time over which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported;

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- iv) The estimated total quantity of hazardous secondary material;
 - v) All points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the hazardous secondary material will pass;
 - vi) A description of the means by which each shipment of the hazardous secondary material will be transported (e.g., mode of transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.), etc.);
 - vii) A description of the manner in which the hazardous secondary material will be reclaimed in the country of import;
 - viii) The name and address of the reclaimer, any intermediate facility, and any alternate reclaimer and intermediate facilities; and
 - ix) The name of any countries of transit through which the hazardous secondary material will be sent and a description of the approximate length of time it will remain in such countries and the nature of its handling while there (for purposes of this Section, the terms "USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent", "country of import", and "country of transit" are used as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181 with the exception that the terms in this Section refer to hazardous secondary materials, rather than hazardous waste).
- B) The generator must submit notifications electronically using USEPA's Waste Import Export Tracking System (WIETS).
- C) Except for changes to the telephone number required in subsection (a)(25)(A)(i) and decreases in the quantity of hazardous secondary material indicated pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(iv), when the conditions specified on the original notification change (including any exceedance of the estimate of the quantity of hazardous secondary material specified in the original notification), the hazardous secondary material generator must provide USEPA with a written renotification of the change. The shipment must not occur until consent of the country of import to the changes (except

- 1276 for changes to subsection (a)(25)(A)(ix) and in the ports of entry to
1277 and departure from countries of transit pursuant to subsection
1278 (a)(25)(A)(v)) has been obtained and the hazardous secondary
1279 material generator receives from USEPA a USEPA
1280 Acknowledgment of Consent reflecting the country of import's
1281 consent to the changes.
1282
- 1283 D) Upon request by USEPA, the hazardous secondary material
1284 generator ~~must~~ shall furnish to USEPA any additional information
1285 that a country of import requests in order to respond to a
1286 notification.
1287
- 1288 E) USEPA will provide a complete notification to the country of
1289 import and any countries of transit. A notification is complete
1290 when USEPA receives a notification that USEPA determines
1291 satisfies the requirements of subsection (a)(25)(A). When a claim
1292 of confidentiality is asserted with respect to any notification
1293 information required by subsection (a)(25)(A), USEPA may find
1294 the notification not complete until any such claim is resolved in
1295 accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.102.
1296
- 1297 F) The export of hazardous secondary material under this subsection
1298 (a)(25) is prohibited unless the country of import consents to the
1299 intended export. When the country of import consents in writing
1300 to the receipt of the hazardous secondary material, USEPA will
1301 send an USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to the hazardous
1302 secondary material generator. When the country of import objects
1303 to receipt of the hazardous secondary material or withdraws a prior
1304 consent, USEPA will notify the hazardous secondary material
1305 generator in writing. USEPA will also notify the hazardous
1306 secondary material generator of any responses from countries of
1307 transit.
1308
- 1309 G) For exports to OECD member countries, the receiving country may
1310 respond to the notification using tacit consent. If no objection has
1311 been lodged by any country of import or countries of transit to a
1312 notification provided pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A) within 30
1313 days after the date of issuance of the acknowledgement of receipt
1314 of notification by the competent authority of the country of import,
1315 the transboundary movement may commence. In such cases,
1316 USEPA will send a USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to
1317 inform the hazardous secondary material generator that the country
1318 of import and any relevant countries of transit have not objected to

- 1319 the shipment and are thus presumed to have consented tacitly.
1320 Tacit consent expires one calendar year after the close of the 30-
1321 day period; renotification and renewal of all consents is required
1322 for exports after that date.
1323
- 1324 H) A copy of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent must
1325 accompany the shipment. The shipment must conform to the terms
1326 of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent.
1327
- 1328 I) If the shipment cannot be delivered for any reason to the reclaimer,
1329 intermediate facility or the alternate reclaimer or alternate
1330 intermediate facility, the hazardous secondary material generator
1331 must re-notify USEPA of a change in the conditions of the original
1332 notification to allow shipment to a new reclaimer in accordance
1333 with subsection (a)(25)(C) of this Section and obtain another
1334 USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent.
1335
- 1336 J) Hazardous secondary material generators must keep a copy of each
1337 notification of intent to export and each USEPA Acknowledgment
1338 of Consent for a period of three years following receipt of the
1339 USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent. They may satisfy this
1340 recordkeeping requirement by retaining electronically submitted
1341 notifications or electronically generated Acknowledgements in
1342 their account on USEPA's WIETS, provided that such copies are
1343 readily available for viewing and production if requested by any
1344 USEPA or Agency inspector. No hazardous secondary material
1345 generator may be held liable for the inability to produce a
1346 notification or Acknowledgement for inspection under this Section
1347 if it can demonstrate that the inability to produce such copies is due
1348 exclusively to technical difficulty with USEPA's WIETS for which
1349 the hazardous secondary material generator bears no responsibility.
1350
- 1351 K) Hazardous secondary material generators must file with USEPA,
1352 no later than March 1 of each year, a report summarizing the types,
1353 quantities, frequency and ultimate destination of all hazardous
1354 secondary materials exported during the previous calendar year.
1355 Annual reports must be submitted electronically using USEPA's
1356 WIETS. Such reports must include the following information:
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- 1358 i) Name, mailing and site address, and USEPA identification
1359 number (if applicable) of the hazardous secondary material
1360 generator;
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- ii) The calendar year covered by the report;
 - iii) The name and site address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility;
 - iv) By reclaimer and intermediate facility, for each hazardous secondary material exported, a description of the hazardous secondary material and the USEPA hazardous waste number that would apply if the hazardous secondary material were managed as hazardous waste; the USDOT hazard class, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; the name and USEPA identification number (if applicable) for each transporter used, the total amount of hazardous secondary material shipped, and the number of shipments pursuant to each notification; and
 - v) A certification signed by the hazardous secondary material generator that states as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."
- L) Any person claiming an exclusion under this subsection (a)(25) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.
- 26) Solvent-contaminated wipes that are sent for cleaning and reuse are not solid wastes from the point of generation, provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
- A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes". The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim,

- 1405 except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated
 1406 wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated
 1407 wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is
 1408 being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids
 1409 properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings
 1410 tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;
 1411
- 1412 B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the
 1413 generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for
 1414 each container prior to being sent for cleaning;
 1415
- 1416 C) At the point of being sent for cleaning on-site or at the point of
 1417 being transported off-site for cleaning, the solvent-contaminated
 1418 wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
 1419 720.110;
 1420
- 1421 D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from
 1422 the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the
 1423 applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code
 1424 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
 1425
- 1426 E) Generators must maintain at their site the following
 1427 documentation:
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- 1429 i) The name and address of the laundry or dry cleaner that is
 1430 receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
 1431
- 1432 ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time
 1433 limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26)(B) is being met;
 1434 and
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- 1436 iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure
 1437 that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids
 1438 at the point of being laundered or dry cleaned on-site or at
 1439 the point of being transported off-site for laundering or dry
 1440 cleaning; and
 1441
- 1442 F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent to a laundry or dry
 1443 cleaner whose discharge, if any, is regulated under sections 301
 1444 and 402 or section 307 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC
 1445 1311 and 1341 or 33 USC 1317) or equivalent Illinois or sister-
 1446 state requirements approved by USEPA pursuant to 33 USC 1311
 1447 through 1346 and 1370.

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27) Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of remanufacturing is not a solid waste, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

BOARD NOTE: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes used in this subsection (a)(27) are defined in the NAICS Manual, available from the Office of Management and Budget and incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

- A) The hazardous secondary material consists of one or more of the following spent solvents: toluene, xylenes, ethylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, n-hexane, cyclohexane, methyl tert-butyl ether, acetonitrile, chloroform, chloromethane, dichloromethane, methyl isobutyl ketone, N,N-dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, n-butyl alcohol, ethanol, or methanol.
- B) The hazardous secondary material originated from using one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A) in a commercial grade for reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).
- C) The hazardous secondary material generator sends the hazardous secondary material spent solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A) to a remanufacturer in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).
- D) After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A), the use of the remanufactured solvent must be limited to reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510) or to using them as ingredients in a product. These allowed uses correspond to

1491 chemical functional uses enumerated in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C)
1492 (Reporting Information to EPA), incorporated by reference in 35
1493 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, including Industrial Function Category
1494 Codes U015 (solvents consumed in a reaction to produce other
1495 chemicals) and U030 (solvents that become part of the mixture).
1496

1497 BOARD NOTE: The Board observes that the citation to Toxic
1498 Substances Control Act function categories and use of the word
1499 "including" to preface specific example Industrial Function
1500 Category Codes does not expand the range of permissible uses
1501 beyond the express limitations recited in the first segment of this
1502 subsection (a)(27)(D) and subsection (a)(27)(E).
1503

1504 E) After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in
1505 subsection (a)(27)(i), the use of the remanufactured solvent does
1506 not involve cleaning or degreasing oil, grease, or similar material
1507 from textiles, glassware, metal surfaces, or other articles. (These
1508 disallowed continuing uses correspond to chemical functional uses
1509 in Industrial Function Category Code U029 (solvents (for cleaning
1510 and degreasing)) in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C), incorporated by
1511 reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
1512

1513 F) Both the hazardous secondary material generator and the
1514 remanufacturer must fulfill the following requirements:
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1516 i) The generator and remanufacturer must notify USEPA
1517 Region 5 and the Agency, and update the notification every
1518 two years per 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142;
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1520 ii) The generator and remanufacturer must develop and
1521 maintain an up-to-date remanufacturing plan that identifies
1522 the information enumerated in subsection (a)(27)(G);
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1524 BOARD NOTE: The Board moved corresponding 40 CFR
1525 261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) to appear
1526 as subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through (a)(27)(G)(v) to
1527 comport with codification requirements.
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1529 iii) The generator and remanufacturer must maintain records of
1530 shipments and confirmations of receipts for a period of
1531 three years from the dates of the shipments;
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- iv) The generator and remanufacturer must, prior to remanufacturing, store the hazardous spent solvents in tanks or containers that meet technical standards found in Subparts I and J, with the tanks and containers being labeled or otherwise having an immediately available record of the material being stored;
 - v) The generator and remanufacturer must, during remanufacturing, and during storage of the hazardous secondary materials prior to remanufacturing, the remanufacturer certifies that the remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped with and are operating air emission controls in compliance with the applicable Clean Air Act regulations of 40 CFR 60, 61 and 63, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or, absent such Clean Air Act standards for the particular operation or piece of equipment covered by the remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with the appropriate standards in Subparts AA (vents), BB (equipment) and CC (tank storage); and
 - vi) The generator and remanufacturer must meet the requirements prohibiting speculative accumulation in Section 721.101(c)(8).
- G) The following information items are required elements for a remanufacturing plan.
- i) The name, address and USEPA ID number of the generators and the remanufacturers;
 - ii) The types and estimated annual volumes of spent solvents to be remanufactured;
 - iii) The processes and industry sectors that generate the spent solvents;
 - iv) The specific uses and industry sectors for the remanufactured solvents; and
 - v) A certification from the remanufacturer stating as follows: "On behalf of [insert remanufacturer facility name], I certify that this facility is a remanufacturer under

1576 pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic
1577 organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics
1578 and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and/or the
1579 paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS
1580 325510), and will accept the spent solvent(s) for the sole
1581 purpose of remanufacturing into commercial-grade
1582 solvent(s) that will be used for reacting, extracting,
1583 purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the
1584 process lines associated with these functions) or for use as
1585 product ingredient(s). I also certify that the
1586 remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped
1587 with and are operating air emission controls in compliance
1588 with the appropriate Clean Air Act regulations under 40
1589 CFR 60, 61 or 63, or, absent such Clean Air Act standards
1590 for the particular operation or piece of equipment covered
1591 by the remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with
1592 the appropriate standards in Subparts AA (vents), BB
1593 (equipment) and CC (tank storage)."

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1595 BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through
1596 (a)(27)(G)(v) correspond with 40 CFR
1597 261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(I) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(I), moved to
1598 this subsection (a)(27)(G) to comport with codification
1599 requirements.
1600

1601 b) Solid Wastes That Are Not Hazardous Wastes. The following solid wastes are
1602 not hazardous wastes:

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1604 1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected,
1605 transported, stored, treated, disposed of, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived
1606 fuel), or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including
1607 garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from
1608 households (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels,
1609 bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds,
1610 and day-use recreation areas). A resource recovery facility managing
1611 municipal solid waste must not be deemed to be treating, storing,
1612 disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of
1613 regulation under this Part, if the following describe the facility:

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1615 A) The facility receives and burns only the following waste:

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1617 i) Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings,
1618 hotels, motels, and other residential sources); or

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ii) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and

B) The facility does not accept hazardous waste 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.

BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court determined, in *City of Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.*, 511 U.S. 328, 114 S. Ct. 1588, 128 L. Ed. 2d 302 (1994), that this exclusion and RCRA section 3001(i) (42 USC 6921(i)) do not exclude the ash from facilities covered by this subsection (b)(1) from regulation as a hazardous waste. At 59 Fed. Reg. 29372 (June 7, 1994), USEPA granted facilities managing ash from such facilities that is determined a hazardous waste under Subpart C until December 7, 1994 to file a Part A permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.181. At 60 Fed. Reg. 6666 (Feb. 3, 1995), USEPA stated that it interpreted that the point at which ash becomes subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation is when that material leaves the combustion building (including connected air pollution control equipment).

2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following that are returned to the soil as fertilizers:

A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops; or

B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.

3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

4) Coal and Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste

A) 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 in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

B) The following wastes generated primarily from processes that support the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels that are co-disposed with the wastes in subsection (b)(4)(A), except as

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provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.112 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste:

- i) Coal Pile Run-Off. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "coal pile run-off" means any precipitation that drains off coal piles.
- ii) Boiler Cleaning Solutions. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "boiler cleaning solutions" means water solutions and chemical solutions used to clean the fire-side and waterside of the boiler.
- iii) Boiler Blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "boiler blowdown" means water purged from boilers used to generate steam.
- iv) Process Water Treatment and Demineralizer Regeneration Wastes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "process water treatment and demineralizer regeneration wastes" means sludges, rinses, and spent resins generated from processes to remove dissolved gases, suspended solids, and dissolved chemical salts from combustion system process water.
- v) Cooling Tower Blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "cooling tower blowdown" means water purged from a closed cycle cooling system. Closed cycle cooling systems include cooling towers, cooling ponds, or spray canals.
- vi) Air Heater and Precipitator Washes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "air heater and precipitator washes" means wastes from cleaning air preheaters and electrostatic precipitators.
- vii) Effluents from Floor and Yard Drains and Sumps. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "effluents from floor and yard drains and sumps" means wastewaters, such as wash water, collected by or from floor drains, equipment drains, and sumps located inside the power plant building; and wastewaters, such as rain run-off, collected by yard drains and sumps located outside the power plant building.

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- viii) Wastewater Treatment Sludges. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "wastewater treatment sludges" refers to sludges generated from the treatment of wastewaters specified in subsections (b)(4)(B)(i) through (b)(4)(B)(vi).
- 5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy.
- 6) Chromium Wastes
- A) Wastes that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (Section 721.124 and Appendix B) because chromium is present or which are listed in Subpart D due to the presence of chromium, that do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent or which are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and that do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if the waste generator shows the following:
- i) The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium;
 - ii) The waste is generated from an industrial process that uses trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and
 - iii) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.
- B) The following are specific wastes that meet the standard in subsection (b)(6)(A) (so long as they do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent and do not exhibit any other characteristic):
- i) 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;
 - ii) 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

- 1748 tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse,
 1749 through-the-blue, and shearling;
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 1751 iii) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of
 1752 the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair
 1753 pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome
 1754 tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse,
 1755 through-the-blue;
 1756
 1757 iv) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories
 1758 of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair
 1759 pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome
 1760 tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse,
 1761 through-the-blue, and shearling;
 1762
 1763 v) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following
 1764 subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry:
 1765 hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome
 1766 tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse,
 1767 through-the-blue, and shearling;
 1768
 1769 vi) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following
 1770 subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry:
 1771 hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome
 1772 tan/retan/wet finish, and through-the-blue;
 1773
 1774 vii) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the
 1775 shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product
 1776 manufacturing industries; and
 1777
 1778 viii) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of
 1779 titanium dioxide pigment using chromium-bearing ores by
 1780 the chloride process.
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 1782 7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and
 1783 minerals (including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining
 1784 of uranium ore), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for
 1785 facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
 1786
 1787 A) For purposes of this subsection (b)(7), beneficiation of ores and
 1788 minerals is restricted to the following activities: crushing;
 1789 grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting;
 1790 sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to

- 1791 remove water or carbon dioxide; roasting; autoclaving or
 1792 chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting
 1793 (or autoclaving or chlorination) and leaching sequence produces a
 1794 final or intermediate product that does not undergo further
 1795 beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic
 1796 separation; electrostatic separation; floatation; ion exchange;
 1797 solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation;
 1798 and heap, dump, vat tank, and in situ leaching.
 1799
- 1800 B) For the purposes of this subsection (b)(7), solid waste from the
 1801 processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes
 1802 as generated:
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- 1804 i) Slag from primary copper processing;
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 - 1806 ii) Slag from primary lead processing;
 - 1807
 - 1808 iii) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;
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 - 1810 iv) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;
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 - 1812 v) Slag from elemental phosphorus production;
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 - 1814 vi) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;
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 - 1816 vii) Process wastewater from coal gasification;
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 - 1818 viii) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from
 1819 primary copper processing;
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 - 1821 ix) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;
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 - 1823 x) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;
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 - 1825 xi) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;
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 - 1827 xii) Air pollution control dust or sludge from iron blast
 1828 furnaces;
 - 1829
 - 1830 xiii) Iron blast furnace slag;
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 - 1832 xiv) Treated residue from roasting and leaching of chrome ore;
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- 1834 xv) Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing
- 1835 by the anhydrous process;
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- 1837 xvi) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;
- 1838
- 1839 xvii) Basic oxygen furnace and open-hearth furnace air pollution
- 1840 control dust or sludge from carbon steel production;
- 1841
- 1842 xviii) Basic oxygen furnace and open-hearth furnace slag from
- 1843 carbon steel production;
- 1844
- 1845 xix) Chloride processing waste solids from titanium
- 1846 tetrachloride production; and
- 1847
- 1848 xx) Slag from primary zinc production.
- 1849
- 1850 C) A residue derived from co-processing mineral processing
- 1851 secondary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials or
- 1852 with normal mineral processing raw materials remains excluded
- 1853 under this subsection (b) if the following conditions are fulfilled:
- 1854
- 1855 i) The owner or operator processes at least 50 percent by
- 1856 weight normal beneficiation raw materials or normal
- 1857 mineral processing raw materials; and
- 1858
- 1859 ii) The owner or operator legitimately reclaims the secondary
- 1860 mineral processing materials.
- 1861
- 1862 8) Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212
- 1863 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- 1864
- 1865 9) Solid waste that consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood
- 1866 products that fails the test for the toxicity characteristic for USEPA
- 1867 hazardous waste numbers D004 through D017 and which is not a
- 1868 hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons
- 1869 that utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these
- 1870 materials' intended end use.
- 1871
- 1872 10) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the toxicity
- 1873 characteristic of Section 721.124 (USEPA hazardous waste numbers D018
- 1874 through D043 only) and which are subject to corrective action regulations
- 1875 under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 731.
- 1876

- 1877 11) This subsection (b)(11) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11), which
1878 expired by its own terms on January 25, 1993. This statement maintains
1879 structural parity with USEPA regulations.
1880
- 1881 12) Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer
1882 equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile
1883 refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and
1884 refrigeration systems, that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer
1885 fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for
1886 further use.
1887
- 1888 13) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in
1889 Subpart D, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of
1890 the following methods:
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 - 1892 A) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end
1893 and hot-draining;
 - 1894 B) Hot-draining and crushing;
 - 1895 C) Dismantling and hot-draining; or
 - 1896 D) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used
1897 oil.
1898
- 1899 14) Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to
1900 manufacture asphalt products.
1901
- 1902 15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid
1903 wastes have been disposed of, under the following circumstances:
1904
 - 1905 A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:
1906
 - 1907 i) The solid wastes disposed of would meet one or more of
1908 the listing descriptions for the following USEPA hazardous
1909 waste numbers that are generated after the effective date
1910 listed for the waste:
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USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers	Listing Effective Date
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K169, K170, K171, and K172	February 8, 1999
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K174 and K175

May 7, 2001

K176, K177, and K178
K181

May 20, 2002
August 23, 2005

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- ii) The solid wastes described in subsection (b)(15)(A)(i) were disposed of prior to the effective date of the listing (as set forth in that subsection);
 - iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor is derived from any other listed hazardous waste; and
 - iv) 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 section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1317(b) or 1342).
- B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, K178, or K181 waste 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 subsection (b)(15) after the emergency ends.
- 16) This subsection (b)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(16), which USEPA has marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
 - 17) This subsection (b)(17) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(17), which pertains exclusively to waste generated by a specific facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
 - 18) Solvent-contaminated wipes, except for wipes that are hazardous waste due to the presence of trichloroethylene, that are sent for disposal are not hazardous wastes from the point of generation provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

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- A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes". The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;
- B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for disposal;
- C) At the point of being transported for disposal, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;
- E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:
- i) The name and address of the landfill or combustor that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
 - ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(18)(B) is being met; and
 - iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being transported for disposal; and
- F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent for disposal at one of the following facilities:

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- i) A municipal solid waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle D regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 815, including the landfill design criteria of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309, 811.315 through 811.317, and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402; 40 CFR 258, including the landfill design criteria of 40 CFR 258.40; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6943 and 6947; or
 - ii) A hazardous waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725; 40 CFR 264 or 265; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926; or
 - iii) A municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility regulated under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7429) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state regulations approved by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7429; or
 - iv) A hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 or Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; 40 CFR 264 or 265 or subpart H of 40 CFR 266; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926.
- c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that 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 regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) 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.
- d) Samples
- 1) Except as provided in subsections (d)(2) and (d)(4), a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air that is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition is not subject to

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any requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728. The sample qualifies when it fulfills one of the following conditions:

- A) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing;
- B) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing;
- C) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing;
- D) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing;
- E) The sample is being stored in a laboratory for testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or
- F) The sample is being stored temporarily in the 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).

2) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B), a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:

- A) Comply with USDOT, U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or
- B) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:
 - i) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample: The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and a description of the sample; and
 - ii) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.

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- 3) 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 subsection (d)(1).
 - 4) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsections (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(B), the mass of a sample that will be exported to a foreign laboratory or that will be imported to a U.S. laboratory from a foreign source must additionally not exceed 25 kg.
- e) **Treatability Study Samples**
- 1) Except as is provided in subsections (e)(2) and (e)(4), a person that generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 and 722.116 when:
 - A) The sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector;
 - B) The sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or
 - C) The sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.
 - 2) The exemption in subsection (e)(1) is applicable to samples of hazardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of conducting treatability studies provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - A) The generator or sample collector uses (in "treatability studies") no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated waste stream;
 - B) The mass of each shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000 kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, or may include 2,500 kg of media contaminated

- 2127 with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg
2128 of acute hazardous waste;
- 2129
- 2130 C) The sample must be packaged so that it does not leak, spill, or
2131 vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements
2132 of subsection (e)(2)(C)(i) or (e)(2)(C)(ii) are met.
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- 2134 i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with
2135 USDOT, USPS, or any other applicable shipping
2136 requirements; or
- 2137
- 2138 ii) If the USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do
2139 not apply to the shipment of the sample, the following
2140 information must accompany the sample: The name,
2141 mailing address, and telephone number of the originator of
2142 the sample; the name, address, and telephone number of the
2143 facility that will perform the treatability study; the quantity
2144 of the sample; the date of the shipment; and, a description
2145 of the sample, including its USEPA hazardous waste
2146 number;
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- 2148 D) The sample is shipped to a laboratory or testing facility that is
2149 exempt under subsection (f), or has an appropriate RCRA permit
2150 or interim status;
- 2151
- 2152 E) The generator or sample collector maintains the following records
2153 for a period ending three years after completion of the treatability
2154 study:
- 2155
- 2156 i) Copies of the shipping documents;
- 2157
- 2158 ii) A copy of the contract with the facility conducting the
2159 treatability study; and
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- 2161 iii) Documentation showing the following: The amount of
2162 waste shipped under this exemption; the name, address, and
2163 USEPA identification number of the laboratory or testing
2164 facility that received the waste; the date the shipment was
2165 made; and whether or not unused samples and residues
2166 were returned to the generator; and
- 2167
- 2168 F) The generator reports the information required in subsection
2169 (e)(2)(E)(iii) in its report under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141.

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- 3) The Agency may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The Agency may grant requests, on a case-by-case basis, for quantity limits in excess of those specified in subsections (e)(2)(A), (e)(2)(B), and (f)(4), for up to an additional 5,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste under the circumstances set forth in either subsection (e)(3)(A) or (e)(3)(B), subject to the limitations of subsection (e)(3)(C):
- A) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct further treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology, the type of process (e.g., batch versus continuous), the size of the unit undergoing testing (particularly in relation to scale-up considerations), the time or quantity of material required to reach steady-state operating conditions, or test design considerations, such as mass balance calculations.
 - B) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or completion of initial treatability studies when the following occurs: There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the conduct of the treatability study, there is need to verify the results of a previously-conducted treatability study, there is a need to study and analyze alternative techniques within a previously-evaluated treatment process, or there is a need to do further evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final specifications for treatment.
 - C) The additional quantities and timeframes allowed in subsections (e)(3)(A) and (e)(3)(B) are subject to all the provisions in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2)(B) through (e)(2)(F). The generator or sample collector must apply to the Agency and provide in writing the following information:
 - i) The reason why the generator or sample collector requires additional time or quantity of sample for the treatability study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;
 - ii) Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous

- 2213 waste from the waste stream that have been sent for or
2214 undergone treatability studies, including the date each
2215 previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the
2216 quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or
2217 testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability
2218 study processes were conducted on each sample shipped,
2219 and the available results of each treatability study;
2220
- 2221 iii) A description of the technical modifications or change in
2222 specifications that will be evaluated and the expected
2223 results;
2224
 - 2225 iv) If such further study is being required due to equipment or
2226 mechanical failure, the applicant must include information
2227 regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also
2228 include what procedures or equipment improvements have
2229 been made to protect against further breakdowns; and
2230
 - 2231 v) Such other information as the Agency determines is
2232 necessary.
2233
- 2234 4) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (e)(1)(A), the mass of a
2235 sample that will be exported to a foreign laboratory or testing facility, or
2236 that will be imported to a U.S. laboratory or testing facility from a foreign
2237 source must additionally not exceed 25 kg.
2238
- 2239 5) Final Agency determinations pursuant to this subsection (e) may be
2240 appealed to the Board.
2241
- 2242 f) Samples undergoing treatability studies at laboratories or testing facilities.
2243 Samples undergoing treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility
2244 conducting such treatability studies (to the extent such facilities are not otherwise
2245 subject to RCRA requirements) are not subject to any requirement of this Part, or
2246 of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726, and 728 or to the notification
2247 requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that the
2248 requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) are met. A mobile treatment
2249 unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11).
2250 Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the
2251 limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) apply to the entire group
2252 of mobile treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment
2253 unit.
2254
- 2255 1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility

- 2256 notifies the Agency in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies
2257 under this subsection (f).
2258
- 2259 2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has a
2260 USEPA identification number.
2261
- 2262 3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of "as received" media contaminated
2263 with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with
2264 acute hazardous waste, or 250 kg of other "as received" hazardous waste is
2265 subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single
2266 day. "As received" waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment
2267 from the generator or sample collector.
2268
- 2269 4) The quantity of "as received" hazardous waste stored at the facility for the
2270 purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the
2271 total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-
2272 acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute
2273 hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than
2274 contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity
2275 limitation does not include treatment materials (including non-hazardous
2276 solid waste) added to "as received" hazardous waste.
2277
- 2278 5) No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the
2279 sample was completed, or no more than one year (two years for
2280 treatability studies involving bioremediation) has elapsed since the
2281 generator or sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or
2282 testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated
2283 material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be
2284 archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial
2285 receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total
2286 storage limit for the facility.
2287
- 2288 6) The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste
2289 on the land or open burning of hazardous waste.
2290
- 2291 7) The facility maintains records for three years following completion of
2292 each study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the
2293 storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information must
2294 be included for each treatability study conducted:
2295
- 2296 A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the
2297 generator or sample collector of each waste sample;
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- B) The date the shipment was received;
 - C) The quantity of waste accepted;
 - D) The quantity of "as received" waste in storage each day;
 - E) The date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of "as received" waste introduced to treatment each day;
 - F) The date the treatability study was concluded;
 - G) The date any unused sample or residues generated from the treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the USEPA identification number.
- 8) The facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all shipping papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples to and from the facility for a period ending three years from the completion date of each treatability study.
- 9) The facility prepares and submits a report to the Agency, by March 15 of each year, that includes the following information for the previous calendar year:
- A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the facility conducting the treatability studies;
 - B) The types (by process) of treatability studies conducted;
 - C) The names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been conducted (including their USEPA identification numbers);
 - D) The total quantity of waste in storage each day;
 - E) The quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;
 - F) When each treatability study was conducted; and
 - G) The final disposition of residues and unused sample from each treatability study.
- 10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated

2342 by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Section 721.103 and, if
2343 so, are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728, unless
2344 the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator
2345 under the exemption of subsection (e).
2346

2347 11) The facility notifies the Agency by letter when the facility is no longer
2348 planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.
2349

2350 g) Dredged Material That Is Not a Hazardous Waste. Dredged material that is
2351 subject to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under section 404 of
2352 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344) is not a hazardous waste.
2353 For the purposes of this subsection (g), the following definitions apply:
2354

2355 "Dredged material" has the meaning ascribed it in 40 CFR 232.2
2356 (Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
2357

2358 "Permit" means any of the following:
2359

2360 A permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army
2361 Corps) under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control
2362 Act (33 USC 1344);
2363

2364 A permit issued by the Army Corps under section 103 of the
2365 Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33
2366 USC 1413); or
2367

2368 In the case of Army Corps civil works projects, the administrative
2369 equivalent of the permits referred to in the preceding two
2370 paragraphs of this definition, as provided for in Army Corps
2371 regulations (for example, see 33 CFR 336.1, 336.2, and 337.6).
2372

2373 h) Carbon Dioxide Stream Injected for Geologic Sequestration. Carbon dioxide
2374 streams that are captured and transported for purposes of injection into an
2375 underground injection well subject to the requirements for Class VI carbon
2376 sequestration injection wells, including the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704
2377 and 730, are not a hazardous waste, provided the following conditions are met:
2378

2379 1) Transportation of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with
2380 U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline
2381 safety laws (chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC, incorporated by
2382 reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) and regulations (49 CFR 190
2383 through 199, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) of
2384 the U.S. Department of Transportation, and pipeline safety regulations

2385 adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification
2386 under 49 USC 60105, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
2387 720.111, and 49 CFR 171 through 180, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill.
2388 Adm. Code 720.111, as applicable;

2389
2390 BOARD NOTE: The parenthetical language relating to pipeline
2391 transportation does not preclude transportation by air, water, highway, or
2392 rail that complies with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations at
2393 49 CFR 171 through 180. For this reason, the Board has added citations
2394 of those regulations.

2395
2396 2) Injection of the carbon dioxide stream must comply with the applicable
2397 requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including
2398 the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730;

2399
2400 3) No hazardous wastes may be mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with,
2401 the carbon dioxide stream; and

2402
2403 4) Required Certifications

2404
2405 A) Any generator of a carbon dioxide stream, who claims that a
2406 carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must
2407 have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
2408 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

2409
2410 "I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide
2411 stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm.
2412 Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with hazardous
2413 wastes, and I have transported the carbon dioxide stream in
2414 compliance with (or have contracted with a pipeline
2415 operator or transporter to transport the carbon dioxide
2416 stream in compliance with) U.S. Department of
2417 Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety
2418 laws (49 USC 60101 et seq.) and regulations (49 CFR 190
2419 through 199) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and
2420 the pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by
2421 a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC
2422 60105, as applicable, for injection into a well subject to the
2423 requirements for the Class VI Underground Injection
2424 Control Program of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act
2425 (42 USC 300f et seq.)."

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B) Any Class VI carbon sequestration injection well owner or operator, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, hazardous waste at the UIC Class VI permitted facility, and that injection of the carbon dioxide stream is in compliance with the applicable requirements for UIC Class VI wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730."

C) The signed certification statement must be kept on-site, for no less than three years, and must be made available within 72 hours after a written request from the Agency or USEPA, or their designee. The signed certification statement must be renewed every year that the exclusion is claimed, by having an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) annually prepare and sign a new copy of the certification statement within one year after the date of the previous statement. The signed certification statement must also be readily accessible on the facility's publicly-available website (if such website exists) as a public notification with the title of "Carbon Dioxide Stream Certification" at the time the exclusion is claimed.

i) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR §-261.4(i), which USEPA marked "Reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulation.

j) Airbag Waste

1) At the airbag waste handler or during transport to an airbag waste collection facility or designated facility, airbag waste is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 and is not subject to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA provided that the airbag waste handler or transporter fulfills the following conditions:

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- A) The airbag waste handler or transporter accumulates the airbag waste in a quantity of no more than 250 airbag modules or airbag inflators for no longer than 180 days;
 - B) The airbag waste handler or transporter packages the airbag waste in a container designed to address the risk posed by the airbag waste and labeled "Airbag Waste – Do Not Reuse";
 - C) The airbag waste handler or transporter sends the airbag waste directly to either of the following facilities:
 - i) An airbag waste collection facility in the United States that is under the control of a vehicle manufacturer or its authorized representative or which is under the control of a person authorized to administer a remedy program in response to a vehicle safety recall under 49 USC 30120; or
 - ii) A designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
 - D) The transport of the airbag waste complies with all applicable USDOT regulations in 49 CFR 171 through 180 during transit; and
 - E) The airbag waste handler maintains at the handler facility, for no less than three years, records of each off-site shipment of airbag waste and each confirmation of receipt from the receiving facility. For each shipment, these records must, at a minimum, contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, the name and address of the receiving facility, and the type and quantity of airbag waste (i.e., airbag modules or airbag inflators) in the shipment. A confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the receiving facility, the type and quantity of the airbag waste (i.e., airbag modules and airbag inflators) received, and the date when the airbag waste collection facility received the airbag waste. The airbag waste handler must make shipping records and confirmations of receipt available for inspection and may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., electronic or paper financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, electronic confirmations of receipt, etc.).
- 2) Once the airbag waste arrives at an airbag waste collection facility or designated facility, it becomes subject to all applicable hazardous waste regulations. The facility receiving airbag waste is considered the

2511 hazardous waste generator for the purposes of the hazardous waste
2512 regulations and must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code
2513 722.

2514
2515 3) Reuse in vehicles of defective airbag modules or defective airbag inflators
2516 that are subject to a recall under 49 USC 30120 is considered sham
2517 recycling and prohibited under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(g).

2518
2519 BOARD NOTE: This precludes any possibility that reuse qualifies for
2520 recycling-based exclusion from the definition of solid waste. Federal law
2521 prohibits selling defective recalled motor vehicle equipment if it may
2522 reasonably be used for its original purpose. (See 42 USC 30120(j).)

2523
2524 (Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
2525

2526 **Section 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers**

2527
2528 a) Applicability of rules.

2529
2530 1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either an empty container or an inner
2531 liner removed from an empty container, as defined in subsection (b), is not
2532 subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, or 721 through
2533 728, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource
2534 Conservation and Recovery Act.

2535
2536 2) Any hazardous waste in either a container that is not empty or an inner
2537 liner that is removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in
2538 subsection (b), is subject to regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703,
2539 and 721 through 728 and to the notification requirements of Section 3010
2540 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

2541
2542 b) Definition of "empty":

2543
2544 1) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any
2545 hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is
2546 identified as an acute hazardous waste listed in Section 721.131 or
2547 721.133(e), is empty if the conditions of subsections (b)(1)(A) and
2548 (b)(1)(B) exist, subject to the limitations of subsection (b)(1)(C):

2549
2550 A) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the
2551 practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type
2552 of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating, and
2553

- 2554 B) No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the
- 2555 bottom of the container or inner liner, or
- 2556
- 2557 C) Weight ~~Limits~~limits.
- 2558
- 2559 i) No more than three percent by weight of the total capacity
- 2560 of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the
- 2561 container is less than or equal to 119 gallons (450 liters) in
- 2562 size; or
- 2563
- 2564 ii) No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of
- 2565 the container remains in the container or inner liner if the
- 2566 container is greater than 119 gallons (450 liters) in size.
- 2567
- 2568 2) A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is
- 2569 empty when the pressure in the container approaches ambient atmospheric
- 2570 pressure.
- 2571
- 2572 3) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an
- 2573 acute hazardous waste listed in Section 721.131 or 721.133(e) is empty if
- 2574 any of the following occurs:
- 2575
- 2576 A) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent
- 2577 capable of removing the commercial chemical product or
- 2578 manufacturing chemical intermediate;
- 2579
- 2580 B) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method
- 2581 that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests
- 2582 conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or
- 2583
- 2584 C) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of
- 2585 the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical
- 2586 intermediate with the container has been removed.
- 2587
- 2588 c) A container that held hazardous waste pharmaceuticals is determined empty under
- 2589 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607, in lieu of under this Section, except as provided by 35
- 2590 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607(c) and (d).
- 2591

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.109 Requirements for Universal Waste

The wastes listed in this Section are exempt from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703,

2597 722 through 726, and 728, except as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733, and are therefore not
2598 fully regulated as hazardous waste. The following wastes are subject to regulation under 35 Ill.
2599 Adm. Code 733:

- 2600
- 2601 a) Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;
- 2602
- 2603 b) Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;
- 2604
- 2605 c) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; and
- 2606
- 2607 d) Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; and
- 2608
- 2609 e) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106.
- 2610

2611 (Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

2612

2613 SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

2614

2615 **Section 721.122 Characteristic of Corrosivity**

- 2616
- 2617 a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample
- 2618 of the waste has either of the following properties:
- 2619
- 2620 1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal
- 2621 to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040C (pH
- 2622 Electrometric Measurement) in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid
- 2623 Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA publication number EPA-
- 2624 530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).
- 2625
- 2626 2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm
- 2627 (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 °C (130 °F)~~55° C (130°~~
- 2628 ~~F)~~, as determined by Method 1110A (Corrosivity Toward Steel) in "Test
- 2629 Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods",
- 2630 USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference
- 2631 in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).
- 2632

2633 BOARD NOTE: The corrosivity characteristic determination currently

2634 does not apply to non-liquid wastes, as discussed by USEPA at 45 Fed.

2635 Reg. 33109, May 19, 1980 and at 55 Fed. Reg. 22549, June 1, 1990.

- 2636
- 2637 b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the USEPA
- 2638 hazardous waste number of D002.
- 2639

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded, as described in Section 721.102(a)(2)(A); 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 land in lieu of their original intended use; or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

- a) Any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).
- b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).
- c) Any residue remaining in a container or inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f), unless the container is empty, as defined in Section 721.107(b)(3) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607.

BOARD NOTE: Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused; legitimately recycled or reclaimed; or accumulated, stored, transported, or treated prior to such use, reuse, recycling, or reclamation, the Board considers the residue to be intended for discard, and thus a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate reuse of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum reconditioner that reconditions the drum but discards the residue.

- d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) 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-

2683 specification chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it
 2684 met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).
 2685

2686 BOARD NOTE: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing
 2687 chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in..." refers to a chemical
 2688 substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing
 2689 use that consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical
 2690 grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in
 2691 which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material,
 2692 such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed
 2693 in subsection (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a
 2694 hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsection (e) or (f),
 2695 such waste will be listed in either Sections 721.131 or 721.132 or will be
 2696 identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C.
 2697

- e) 2698 The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-
 2699 specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical
 2700 intermediates referred to in subsections (a) through (d) are identified as acute
 2701 hazardous waste (H). These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous
 2702 waste numbers are the following:
 2703

2704 BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary
 2705 hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T
 2706 (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the
 2707 compound is only listed for acute toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical
 2708 order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous
 2709 waste number.
 2710

2711 Alphabetical Listing
 2712

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
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	
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb	
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone	
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 ₃ AsO ₄	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O 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	
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, α,α-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-, compound 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)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder	
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone	
P018	357-57-3	Brucine	
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone,3,3-dimethyl-1- (methylthio)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime	

P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester
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 CuCN
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 CNCl
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
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 α ,4 α ,4a β ,5 α ,8 α ,8a β)-

P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 α ,4 α ,4a β ,5 β ,8 β ,8a β)-
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-, (1 α ,2 β ,2 α ,3 β ,6 β ,6 α ,7 β ,7 α)-
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-, (1 α ,2 β ,2a β ,3 α ,6 α ,6a β ,7 β ,7 α)-, and metabolites
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P046	122-09-8	α , α -Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, 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
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic 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 cyanide	
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	
P060	465-73-6	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)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride	
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-	
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb	
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 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-	

P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	
P069	75-86-5	2-Methylactonitrile	
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion	
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb	
P128	315-18-4	Mexacarbate	
P072	86-88-4	α -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 cyanide Ni(CN) ₂	
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts (<u>excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies</u>)	
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	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate	
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-	
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate	
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts	
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate	

P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
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	
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((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 KCN	
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide	
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb	
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime	
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, 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	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts <u>(excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies)</u>	
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 AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and 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	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
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 ₂ O 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 ₂ N)C(S)) ₂ NH	
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-	
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate	
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol	
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V ₂ O ₅	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide	
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂	
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbomodithioato- S,S')-	
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	(R, T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram	

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Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code	
2716	P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
	P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent	
	P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)	
	P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	
	P003	107-02-8	Acrolein	
	P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	
	P004	309-00-2	Aldrin	

P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a- hexahydro-, (1 α ,4 α ,4a β ,5 α ,8 α ,8a β)-	
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol	
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	(R, T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate	(R)
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	(R)
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅	
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃	
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide	
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol	
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol	
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder	
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether	
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-	
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone	
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	
P018	357-57-3	Brucine	
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb	
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-	
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide	
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂	
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-	
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde	
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline	
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile	
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-	
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-	
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide	

P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride CNCl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
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-, (1 α ,2 β ,2 α ,3 β ,6 β ,6 α ,7 β ,7 α)-
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, α,α -dimethyl-
P046	122-09-8	α,α -Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol

P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret	
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H ₂ N)C(S)) ₂ NH	
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan	
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a- hexahydro-, 3-oxide	
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-, (1α,2β,2aβ,3α,6α,6aβ,7β,7α)-, and metabolites	
P051	72-20-8	Endrin	
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites	
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine	
P054	151-56-4	Ethyleneimine	
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine	
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor	
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8- heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a- hexahydro-, (1α,4α,4aβ,5β,8β,8aβ)-	
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin	
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-	
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt	(R, T)
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate	(R, T)
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)- carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester	
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl	
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine	
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-	

P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	
P069	75-86-5	2-Methylactonitrile	
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb	
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime	
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion	
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4- nitrophenyl) ester	
P072	86-88-4	α -Naphthylthiourea	
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	
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 cyanide Ni(CN) ₂	
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts (<u>excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies</u>)	
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts (<u>excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the- counter nicotine replacement therapies</u>)	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide	
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO	
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide	
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO ₂	
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine	(R)
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-	(R)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-	
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO ₄ , (T-4)-	
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	
P088	145-73-3	Endothall	
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3- dicarboxylic acid	
P089	56-38-2	Parathion	

P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-	
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate	
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-	
P094	298-02-2	Phorate	
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester	
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride	
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene	
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide	
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine	
P097	52-85-7	Famphur	
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide	
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN	
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium	
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide	
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide	
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile	
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol	
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide	
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN	
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide	
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts	
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts	
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead	
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro-	(R)
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	(R)
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide	
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃	

P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite	
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate	
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-	
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol	
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate	
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V ₂ O ₅	
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide	
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂	
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent	(R, T)
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate	
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran	
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)	
P128	315-18-4	Mexacarbate	
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxime	
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate	
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)	
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate	
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester	
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan	
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester	
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb	
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethylamino)carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester	
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan	

P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
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)-
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

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BOARD NOTE: An asterisk (*) following the CAS number indicates that the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

- f) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in subsections (a) through

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(d), are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated. These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste numbers are the following:

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
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	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and 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)
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-, (1a-S-(1a α ,8 β ,8a α ,8b α))-	

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-	
U222	636-21-5	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- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -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)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
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-	(I, T)
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)-	(C, R, T)
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	(R, T)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidine	
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
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-	
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U248	81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent 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	(I, T)
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-(1 α (Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7 α))-	
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-	
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediyylbis-, salts and esters	

U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
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	
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	(R, T)
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, α and γ 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	β -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 CNBr	
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	(I)
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 α ,2 α ,3 β ,4 α ,5 α ,6 β)-	
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide	
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and 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	
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)
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
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	Diethylstilbestrol	
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	α , α -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	
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	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-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)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl ester	
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-	
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	
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	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and 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	
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-nitroso-ureido)-, D-	
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-glycidylaldehyde	
U126	765-34-4	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	
U163	70-25-7	Hexachlorobenzene	
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobutadiene	
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
U130	77-47-4	Hexachloroethane	
U131	67-72-1	Hexachlorophene	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachloropropene	
U243	1888-71-7	Hydrazine	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	(R, T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	
U109	122-66-7	Hydrofluoric acid	
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen sulfide	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4		

U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S	
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	Lasiocarpene	
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-	
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	67-56-1	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	Methylchloroform	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	
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- α -L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-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	Naphthaleneamine, 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	α -Naphthylamine	
U168	91-59-8	β -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-	(I)
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	
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-	
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone	
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)
U373	122-42-9	Propham	
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur	
See F027	93-72-1	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb	
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	
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(R, T)
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)
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 ₂ N)C(S)) ₂ S 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	
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate	
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
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	81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent 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, (3β,16β,17α,18β,20α)-	
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less	

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Numerical Listing

	USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance	Hazard Code
2736	U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	(I)
	U001	75-07-0	Ethanal	(I)
	U002	67-64-1	Acetone	(I)
	U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone	(I)
	U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile	(I, T)
	U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone	
	U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	
	U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	
	U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	
	U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride	(C, R, T)
	U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide	
	U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamamide	
	U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid	(I)
	U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid	(I)
	U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	

U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile	
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-, (1a-S-(1 α ,8 β ,8 α ,8b α))-	
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C	
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole	
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	
U012	62-53-3	Aniline	(I, T)
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine	(I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Auramine	
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-	
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine	
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine	
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride	
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	
U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene	
U019	71-43-2	Benzene	(I, T)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride	(C, R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	(C, R)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene	
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine	
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	(C, R, T)
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	(C, R, T)
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane	
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-	
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin	
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-	
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether	
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-	
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate	
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide	

U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol	(I)
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	(I)
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate	
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt	
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride	(R, T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride	(R, T)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	
U034	75-87-6	Chloral	
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil	
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, α and γ isomers	
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-	
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-	
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	
U038	510-15-6	Benzenoacetic acid, 4-chloro- α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -hydroxy-, ethyl ester	
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate	
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol	
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-	
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-	
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform	
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-	
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-	(I, T)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride	(I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-	
U047	91-58-7	β -Chloronaphthalene	
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol	
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene	

U051		Creosote	
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)	
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-	
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal	
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	(I)
U055	98-82-8	Cumene	(I)
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-	(I)
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	(I)
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	(I)
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide	
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2- oxide	
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin	
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3- amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)- α -L-lyxo- hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro- 6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-	
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2- dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U060	72-54-8	DDD	
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2- trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-	
U061	50-29-3	DDT	
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate	
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene	
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-	
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide	
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	

U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene	
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	
U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-	
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	(I, T)
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	(I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride	
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride	
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene	
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-	
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol	
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-	
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane	(I, T)
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	(I, T)
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-	
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	

U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-	
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine	(I)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl-	(I)
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-	
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-	
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	
U096	80-15-9	α , α -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide	(R)
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	(R)
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide	
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine	(I)
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	

U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	(I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester	(I)
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and esters	
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters	
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	(I, T)
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane	(I, T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea	
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione	
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	(I)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether	(I)
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate	
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate	
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane	
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid	(C, T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan	(I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran	(I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde	(I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural	(I)
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde	
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-	
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 α ,2 α ,3 β ,4 α ,5 α ,6 β)-	
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	

U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-	
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine	(R, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid	(C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	(C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S	
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid	
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-	
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide	
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	(I, T)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-	
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-(1 α (Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7 α))-	
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene	
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt	
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate	
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate	
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione	
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile	
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile	
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan	
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-	
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury	

U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	(I, T)
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	(I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol	(I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol	(I, T)
U154	67-56-1	Methanol	(I)
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol	(I)
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene	
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	(I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	(I, T)
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene	
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone	(I, T)
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	(I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide	(R, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	(R, T)
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	(I)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(I)
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-	(I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	(I, T)
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester	(I, T)
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	
U163	70-25-7	MNNG	
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil	
U164	56-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione	
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone	
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine	
U167	134-32-7	α -Naphthylamine	
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine	
U168	91-59-8	β -Naphthylamine	
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-	(I, T)
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	(I, T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol	
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-	
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	(I, T)

U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro-	(I, T)
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde	
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-	
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-	
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-	
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene	(I)
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene	(I)
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin	
U188	108-95-2	Phenol	
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide	(R)
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide	(R)
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline	
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide	
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	

U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone	
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine	(I, T)
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine	(I, T)
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine	
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone	
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine	
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3 β ,16 β ,17 α ,18 β ,20 α)-	
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol	
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	(R, T)
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂	(R, T)
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)-	
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin	
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-	
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-	
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-	(I)
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	(I)
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt	
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate	
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt	
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	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt	

U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate	
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide	
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide	
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea	
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-	
U220	108-88-3	Toluene	
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-	
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine	
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	(R, T)
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate	(R, T)
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform	
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-	
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform	
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-	
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	(R, T)
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	(R, T)
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	
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	
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue	
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2- chloroethyl)amino)-	
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard	
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-	(I, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene	(I, T)
U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters	
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene	
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	

U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H ₂ N)C(S)) ₂ S ₂ , tetramethyl-
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2- trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U248	81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3- (3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U248	81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, (1- ((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H- benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4- chloro-2-butynyl ester
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2- dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester

U373	122-42-9	Propham
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, (1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl ester
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur

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(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

AGENCY P DS JOAR 101

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382,

effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155, effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9481, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1281, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9108, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6584, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12760, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R04-16 at 28 Ill. Reg. 10693, effective July 19, 2004; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6003, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2992, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 791, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11786, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 986, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18611, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17734, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3213, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12442, effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1607, effective January 12, 2015; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11367, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 21673, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43 Ill. Reg. 496, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5884, effective May 2, 2019; amended in R20-3/R20-11 at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 721.104 Exclusions

a) Materials That Are Not Solid Wastes. The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this Part:

1) Sewage.

A) Domestic sewage (untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system); and

B) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for treatment, except as prohibited by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.605 and 40 CFR 403.5(b), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.

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

3) Irrigation return flows.

4) Source, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined by section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

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

6) Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquors) 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 721.101(c).

7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, provided it is not accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).

8) 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 that the following is true:

A) 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;

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

C) The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over 12 months without being reclaimed; and

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

9) Wood preserving wastes.

A) Spent wood preserving solutions that have been used and which are reclaimed and reused for their original intended purpose;

B) Wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and which are reused to treat wood; and

C) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in subsections (a)(9)(A) and (a)(9)(B), so long as they meet all of the following conditions:

i) 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;

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

iii) Any unit used to manage wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;

iv) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and

v) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator prepares a one-time notification to the Agency 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 until closure of the facility. 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 Agency for reinstatement. The Agency must reinstate the exclusion in writing if it finds that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. The applicant under this subsection (a)(9)(C)(v) may appeal the Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to

terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.

10) USEPA hazardous waste numbers 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 specified in Section 721.124, when subsequent to generation these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar, or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the waste from the point it is generated to the point it is recycled to coke ovens, to tar recovery, to the tar refining processes, or prior to when it is mixed with coal.

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

12) Certain oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials and recovered oil, as follows:

A) Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials) that are generated at a petroleum refinery (standard industrial classification (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 the material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this subsection (a)(12), 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 subsection (a)(12)(B), 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 this subsection (a)(12)(A), where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under Subpart D, are designated as USEPA hazardous waste number F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.

B) Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in subsection (a)(12)(A). 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 incident 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 Subpart D; however,

oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.100.

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

14) Shredded circuit boards being recycled, provided that they meet the following conditions:

A) The circuit boards are stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and

B) The circuit boards are free of mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, and lithium batteries.

15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with federal Clean Air Act regulation 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.

16) This subsection (a)(16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(16), marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

17) Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:

A) The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;

B) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;

C) Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D), the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If a tank or container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be

designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.

D) The Agency must allow by permit in writing that solid mineral processing spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.

i) The Agency must also consider whether storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways must include the following: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the spent material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway; and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.

ii) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: they must be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent material; they must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; they must have run-on and run-off controls; they must be operated in a manner that controls fugitive dust; and they must have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.

iii) Before making a determination under this subsection (a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

BOARD NOTE: See Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 for the RCRA Subtitle C permit public notice requirements.

E) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled, the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes, and the annual quantities expected to be placed in land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.

F) For purposes of subsection (b)(7), mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not

eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.

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 that both of the following conditions are true of the oil:

A) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (as defined in Section 721.121) or toxicity for benzene (Section 721.124, USEPA hazardous waste number D018);

B) 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 for which all of the following is true: its primary SIC code is 2869, but its operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; it is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and 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 wastewater) from normal organic chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.

19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid, unless the material is placed on the land or accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).

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

A) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).

B) A generator or intermediate handler of zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers must fulfill the following conditions:

i) It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that contains the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, that provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).

ii) It must 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 it must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a) (20) (F).

iii) With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of this subsection (a) (20).

iv) It must maintain records at the generator's or intermediate handler's facility, for no less than three years, of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain the information specified in subsection (a) (20) (G).

C) A manufacturer of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients made from excluded hazardous secondary materials must fulfill the following conditions:

i) It must store excluded hazardous secondary materials in accordance with the storage requirements for generators and intermediate handlers, as specified in subsection (a) (20) (B) (ii).

ii) It must submit a one-time notification to the Agency that, at a minimum, specifies the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the manufacturing facility and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a) (20).

iii) It must 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, the name of transporter, and the date on which the materials were received, the quantity received, and a brief description of the industrial process that generated the material.

iv) It must submit an annual report to the Agency 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 processes from which the hazardous secondary materials were generated.

D) Nothing in this Section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

E) 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 subsection (a)(20)(B)(i), and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous secondary materials excluded under this subsection (a)(20), are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.

F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill the following conditions:

i) It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation;

ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and

iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(F)(i) through (a)(20)(F)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(B)(1) through (a)(20)(ii)(B)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(F) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

G) Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials must, at a minimum, contain the following information:

i) The name of the transporter and date of the shipment;

ii) The name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, along with documentation confirming receipt of the shipment; and

iii) The type and quantity of excluded secondary material in each shipment.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(G)(i) through (a)(20)(G)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(D)(1) through (a)(20)(ii)(D)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(G) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

21) Zinc fertilizers made from hazardous wastes or hazardous secondary materials that are excluded under subsection (a)(20), provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

i) 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

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

B) The manufacturer performs sampling and analysis of the fertilizer product to determine compliance with the contaminant limits for metals no less frequently than once every six months, and for dioxins no less frequently than once every 12 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 products introduced into commerce.

C) The manufacturer maintains, for no less than three years, records of all sampling and analyses performed for purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a) (21) (B). Such records must at a minimum include the following:

i) The dates and times product samples were taken, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

ii) The names and qualifications of the persons taking the samples;

iii) A description of the methods and equipment used to take the samples;

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

v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any cleanup and sample preparation methods; and

vi) All laboratory analytical results used to determine compliance with the contaminant limits specified in this subsection (a) (21).

22) Used CRTs

A) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste within the United States, unless they are disposed of or speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c) (8), by a CRT collector or glass processor.

B) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste when exported for recycling, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.140.

C) Used, broken CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.139.

D) Glass removed from CRTs is not a solid waste provided that it meets the requirements of Section 721.139(c).

23) Hazardous Secondary Materials Reclaimed under the Control of the Generator. Hazardous secondary material generated and legitimately reclaimed within the United States or its territories and under the control of the generator, provided that the material complies with subsections (a)(23)(A) and (a)(23)(B):

A) Excluded Hazardous Secondary Materials

i) The hazardous secondary material is generated and reclaimed at the generating facility. (For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(i), "generating facility" means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator.);

ii) The hazardous secondary material is generated and reclaimed at different facilities, if the reclaiming facility is controlled by the generator or if both the generating facility and the reclaiming facility are controlled by a person as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, and if the generator provides one of the following certifications:

"On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], which is controlled by [insert generator facility name] and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material."

or

"On behalf of [insert generator facility name], I certify that this facility will send the indicated hazardous secondary material to [insert reclaimer facility name], that both facilities are under common control, and that [insert name of either facility] has acknowledged full responsibility for the safe management of the hazardous secondary material."

For purposes of this subsection (a)(23)(A)(ii), "control" means the power to direct the policies of the facility, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate facilities on behalf of a different person, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, cannot be deemed to "control" such facilities. The generating and receiving facilities must both maintain at their facilities, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials sent or received under this exclusion. In both cases, the records must contain the name of the transporter, the date of the

shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped or received under the exclusion. These requirements may be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations); or

iii) The hazardous secondary material is generated pursuant to a written contract between a tolling contractor and a toll manufacturer and is reclaimed by the tolling contractor, if the tolling contractor certifies as follows:

"On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name], I certify that [insert tolling contractor name] has a written contract with [insert toll manufacturer name] to manufacture [insert name of product or intermediate] which is made from specified unused materials, and that [insert tolling contractor name] will reclaim the hazardous secondary materials generated during this manufacture. On behalf of [insert tolling contractor name], I also certify that [insert tolling contractor name] retains ownership of, and responsibility for, the hazardous secondary materials that are generated during the course of the manufacture, including any releases of hazardous secondary materials that occur during the manufacturing process."

The tolling contractor must maintain at its facility, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials received pursuant to its written contract with the tolling manufacturer, and the tolling manufacturer must maintain at its facility, for no less than three years, records of hazardous secondary materials shipped pursuant to its written contract with the tolling contractor. In both cases, the records must contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, and the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary material shipped or received pursuant to the written contract. These requirements may be satisfied by routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations). For purposes of this subsection

(a) (23) (A) (ii), "tolling contractor" means a person who arranges for the production of a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials through a written contract with a toll manufacturer. "Toll manufacturer" means a person who produces a product or intermediate made from specified unused materials pursuant to a written contract with a tolling contractor.

B) Management of Hazardous Secondary Materials

i) The hazardous secondary material is contained, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous secondary material released to the environment is discarded material and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the purpose of reclamation. Hazardous secondary material managed in a unit with leaks or other continuing or intermittent unpermitted releases is discarded material and a solid waste;

ii) The hazardous secondary material is not speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8);

iii) Notice is provided, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142;

iv) The hazardous secondary material is not otherwise subject to material-specific management conditions under subsection (a) when reclaimed, and it is not a spent lead acid battery (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102);

v) Persons performing the recycling of hazardous secondary materials under this exclusion must maintain documentation of their legitimacy determination on-site. Documentation must be a written description of how the recycling meets all three factors in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(a) and how the factor in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143(b) was considered. Documentation must be maintained for three years after the recycling operation has ceased; and

vi) The emergency preparedness and response requirements found in Subpart M are met.

24) Hazardous Secondary Materials Transferred for Off-Site Reclamation. Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation is not a solid waste if the management of the material fulfills the conditions of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(G):

A) The hazardous secondary material must not be speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).

B) No person or facility other than the hazardous secondary material generator, the transporter, an intermediate facility, or a reclaimer manages the material; the hazardous secondary material must not be stored for more than ten days at a transfer facility, as defined in Section 721.110; and the hazardous secondary material must be packaged according to applicable USDOT regulations codified as 49 CFR 173, 178, and 179, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, while in transport.

C) The hazardous secondary material must not otherwise be subject to material-specific management conditions pursuant to other provisions of this subsection (a) when reclaimed, and the hazardous secondary material must not be a spent lead-acid battery (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180 and 733.102).

D) The reclamation of the hazardous secondary material must be legitimate, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143.

E) The hazardous secondary material generator must satisfy each of the following conditions:

i) The hazardous secondary material must be contained as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110. A hazardous secondary material released to the environment is discarded and a solid waste unless it is immediately recovered for the purpose of recycling. Hazardous secondary material managed in a unit that leaks or which otherwise continuously releases hazardous secondary material is discarded material and a solid waste.

ii) Prior to arranging for transport of hazardous secondary materials to a reclamation facility where the hazardous secondary material is managed in a unit that is not subject to a RCRA permit or interim status standards, the hazardous secondary material generator must make reasonable efforts to ensure that each reclaimer intends to properly and legitimately reclaim the hazardous secondary material and not discard it, and that each reclaimer will manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. If the hazardous secondary material will pass through an intermediate facility where the hazardous secondary materials is managed at that facility in a unit that is not subject to a RCRA permit or interim status standards, the hazardous secondary material generator must make contractual arrangements with the intermediate facility to ensure that the hazardous secondary material is sent to the reclamation facility identified by the hazardous secondary material generator, and the hazardous secondary material generator must perform reasonable efforts to ensure that the intermediate facility will manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. Reasonable efforts must be repeated at a minimum of every three years for the hazardous secondary material generator to claim the exclusion and to send the hazardous secondary materials to each reclaimer and any intermediate facility. In making these reasonable efforts, the generator may use any credible evidence available, including information gathered by the hazardous secondary material generator, provided by the reclaimer or intermediate facility, or provided by a third party. The hazardous secondary material generator must affirmatively answer all of the questions in subsection (a)(24)(H) for each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility.

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the required generator inquiries of 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to subsection (a)(24)(H) to comply with codification requirements.

iii) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain for a minimum of three years documentation and certification that reasonable efforts were made for each reclamation facility and, if applicable, intermediate facility where the facility manages the hazardous secondary materials in a unit that is not subject to a RCRA permit or interim status standards prior to transferring hazardous secondary material. Documentation and certification must be made available upon request by USEPA or the Agency within 72 hours, or within a longer period of time as specified by USEPA or the Agency. The certification statement must include the printed name and official title of an authorized representative of the hazardous secondary material generator company,

the authorized representative's signature, and the date signed. The certification statement must also incorporate the following language:

"I hereby certify in good faith and to the best of my knowledge that, prior to arranging for transport of excluded hazardous secondary materials to [insert name(s) of reclamation facility and any intermediate facility], reasonable efforts were made in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(24)(E)(ii) to ensure that the hazardous secondary materials would be recycled legitimately, and otherwise managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment, and that such efforts were based on current and accurate information."

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined the documentation, certification, and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(C)(3) into subsection (a)(24)(E)(iii) to comply with codification requirements.

iv) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain certain records at the generating facility for a minimum of three years that document every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. The documentation for each shipment must, at a minimum, include the following information about the shipment: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which the hazardous secondary material was sent; and the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined and moved the shipping documentation and records retention requirements of corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(C) and (a)(24)(v)(C)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(C)(3) to this single subsection (a)(24)(E)(iv). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

v) The hazardous secondary material generator must maintain at the generating facility, for a minimum of three years, for every off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials, confirmations of receipt from each reclaimer and intermediate facility to which its hazardous secondary materials were sent. Each confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the reclaimer (or intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials. The generator may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).

vi) The hazardous secondary material generator must comply with the emergency preparedness and response conditions in Subpart M.

BOARD NOTE: The Board intends that "RCRA permit" in subsections (a) (24) (E) (ii) and (a) (24) (E) (iii) include a permit issued by USEPA or a sister state pursuant to section 3005 of RCRA (42 USC 6925).

F) The reclaimer of hazardous secondary material or any intermediate facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that manages material which is excluded from regulation pursuant to this subsection (a) (24) must satisfy all of the following conditions:

i) The owner or operator of a reclamation or intermediate facility must maintain at its facility for a minimum of three years records of every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the facility received and, if applicable, for every shipment of hazardous secondary material that the facility received and subsequently sent off-site from the facility for further reclamation. For each shipment, these records must, at a minimum, contain the following information: the name of the transporter and date of the shipment; the name and address of the hazardous secondary material generator and, if applicable, the name and address of the reclaimer or intermediate facility from which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials; the type and quantity of hazardous secondary material in the shipment; and, for hazardous secondary materials that the facility subsequently transferred off-site for further reclamation after receiving it, the name and address of the (subsequent) reclaimer and any intermediate facility to which the facility sent the hazardous secondary material.

BOARD NOTE: The Board combined the provisions from 40 CFR 261.4(a) (24) (vi) (A) and (a) (24) (vi) (A) (1) through (a) (24) (vi) (A) (3) that enumerate the required information into this single subsection (a) (24) (F) (i). This combination allowed compliance with codification requirements relating to the maximum permissible indent level.

ii) The intermediate facility must send the hazardous secondary material to the reclaimers designated by the generator of the hazardous secondary materials.

iii) The reclaimer or intermediate facility that receives a shipment of hazardous secondary material must send a confirmation of receipt to the hazardous secondary material generator for each off-site shipment of hazardous secondary materials. A confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the reclaimer (or intermediate facility), the type and quantity of the hazardous secondary materials received, and the date on which the facility received the hazardous secondary materials. The reclaimer or intermediate facility may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, or electronic confirmations of receipt).

iv) The reclaimer or intermediate facility must manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is at least as protective of human health and the environment as that employed for analogous raw material, and the material must be contained. An "analogous raw material" is a

raw material for which the hazardous secondary material substitutes and that serves the same function and has similar physical and chemical properties as the hazardous secondary material.

v) A reclaimer of hazardous secondary materials must manage any residuals that are generated from its reclamation processes in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. If any residuals of the reclamation process exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, as defined in Subpart C, or if the residuals themselves are specifically listed as hazardous waste in Subpart D, those residuals are hazardous waste. The reclaimer and any subsequent persons must manage that hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle G or similar regulations authorized by USEPA as equivalent to 40 CFR 260 through 272.

vi) The reclaimer and intermediate facility must have financial assurance that satisfies the requirements of Subpart H.

G) In addition, any person claiming the exclusion for recycled hazardous secondary material pursuant to this subsection (a)(24) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.

H) For the purposes of the reasonable inquiries required by subsection (a)(24)(E)(ii), the hazardous secondary material generator must affirmatively answer all of the following questions for each reclamation facility and any intermediate facility:

i) Does the available information indicate that the reclamation process is legitimate pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.143? In answering this question, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on its existing knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of the hazardous secondary material, as well as information from other sources (e.g., the reclamation facility, audit reports, etc.) about the reclamation process.

ii) Does the publicly available information indicate that the reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator notified the appropriate authorities of hazardous secondary materials reclamation activities pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, and have they notified the appropriate authorities that the financial assurance condition is satisfied per subsection (a)(24)(F)(vi)? In answering these questions, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on the available information documenting the reclamation facility's and any intermediate facility's compliance with the notification requirements per 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142, including the requirement in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142(a)(5) to notify USEPA or the Agency whether the reclaimer or intermediate facility has financial assurance.

iii) Does publicly available information indicate that the reclamation facility or any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has not had any formal enforcement actions

taken against the facility in the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations and has not been classified as a significant noncomplier with RCRA Subtitle C? In answering this question, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on the publicly available information from USEPA or the state. If the reclamation facility or any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator has had a formal enforcement action taken against the facility in the previous three years for violations of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations and has been classified as a significant non-complier with RCRA Subtitle C, does the hazardous secondary material generator have credible evidence that the facility will manage the hazardous secondary materials properly? In answering this question, the hazardous secondary material generator can obtain additional information from USEPA, the state, or the facility itself that the facility has addressed the violations, taken remedial steps to address the violations and prevent future violations, or that the violations are not relevant to the proper management of the hazardous secondary materials.

iv) Does the available information indicate that the reclamation facility and any intermediate facility that is used by the hazardous secondary material generator have the equipment and trained personnel to safely recycle the hazardous secondary material? In answering this question, the generator may rely on a description by the reclamation facility or by an independent third party of the equipment and trained personnel to be used to recycle the generator's hazardous secondary material.

v) If residuals are generated from the reclamation of the excluded hazardous secondary materials, does the reclamation facility have the permits required (if any) to manage the residuals? If not, does the reclamation facility have a contract with an appropriately permitted facility to dispose of the residuals? If not, does the hazardous secondary material generator have credible evidence that the residuals will be managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment? In answering these questions, the hazardous secondary material generator can rely on publicly available information from USEPA or the state, or information provided by the facility itself.

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the required generator inquiries into a reclamation or intermediate facility of 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24)(v)(B) and (a)(24)(v)(B)(1) through (a)(24)(v)(B)(5) to this subsection (a)(24)(H) to comply with codification requirements.

25) Hazardous secondary material that is exported from the United States and reclaimed at a reclamation facility located in a foreign country is not a solid waste, provided that the hazardous secondary material generator complies with the applicable requirements of subsections (a)(24)(A) through (a)(24)(E) and (a)(24)(H) (excepting subsection (a)(24)(H)(ii) for foreign reclaimers and foreign intermediate facilities), and that the hazardous secondary material generator also complies with the following requirements:

A) The generator must notify USEPA of an intended export before the hazardous secondary material is scheduled to leave the United States. The generator must submit a complete notification at least 60 days before the initial shipment is intended to be shipped off-site. This notification may cover export activities extending over a 12-month or lesser period. The notification must be in writing, signed by the hazardous secondary material generator, and include the following information:

i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the hazardous secondary material generator;

ii) A description of the hazardous secondary material and the USEPA hazardous waste number that would apply if the hazardous secondary material were managed as hazardous waste and the USDOT proper shipping name, hazard class and identification number (UN or NA) for each hazardous secondary material as identified in the hazardous materials table in 49 CFR 172.101, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111;

iii) The estimated frequency or rate at which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported and the period of time over which the hazardous secondary material is to be exported;

iv) The estimated total quantity of hazardous secondary material;

v) All points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the hazardous secondary material will pass;

vi) A description of the means by which each shipment of the hazardous secondary material will be transported (e.g., mode of transportation vehicle (air, highway, rail, water, etc.), types of container (drums, boxes, tanks, etc.), etc.);

vii) A description of the manner in which the hazardous secondary material will be reclaimed in the country of import;

viii) The name and address of the reclaimer, any intermediate facility, and any alternate reclaimer and intermediate facilities; and

ix) The name of any countries of transit through which the hazardous secondary material will be sent and a description of the approximate length of time it will remain in such countries and the nature of its handling while there (for purposes of this Section, the terms "USEPA Acknowledgement of Consent", "country of import", and "country of transit" are used as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181 with the exception that the terms in this Section refer to hazardous secondary materials, rather than hazardous waste).

B) The generator must submit notifications electronically using USEPA's Waste Import Export Tracking System (WIETS).

C) Except for changes to the telephone number required in subsection (a)(25)(A)(i) and decreases in the quantity of hazardous secondary material indicated pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(iv), when the conditions specified on the original notification change (including any exceedance of the estimate of the quantity of hazardous secondary material specified in the original notification), the hazardous secondary material generator must provide USEPA with a written renotification of the change. The shipment must not occur until consent of the country of import to the changes (except for changes to subsection (a)(25)(A)(ix) and in the ports of entry to and departure from countries of transit pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A)(v)) has been obtained and the hazardous secondary material generator receives from USEPA a USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent reflecting the country of import's consent to the changes.

D) Upon request by USEPA, the hazardous secondary material generator must ~~shall~~ furnish to USEPA any additional information that a country of import requests in order to respond to a notification.

E) USEPA will provide a complete notification to the country of import and any countries of transit. A notification is complete when USEPA receives a notification that USEPA determines satisfies the requirements of subsection (a)(25)(A). When a claim of confidentiality is asserted with respect to any notification information required by subsection (a)(25)(A), USEPA may find the notification not complete until any such claim is resolved in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.102.

F) The export of hazardous secondary material under this subsection (a)(25) is prohibited unless the country of import consents to the intended export. When the country of import consents in writing to the receipt of the hazardous secondary material, USEPA will send an USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to the hazardous secondary material generator. When the country of import objects to receipt of the hazardous secondary material or withdraws a prior consent, USEPA will notify the hazardous secondary material generator in writing. USEPA will also notify the hazardous secondary material generator of any responses from countries of transit.

G) For exports to OECD member countries, the receiving country may respond to the notification using tacit consent. If no objection has been lodged by any country of import or countries of transit to a notification provided pursuant to subsection (a)(25)(A) within 30 days after the date of issuance of the acknowledgement of receipt of notification by the competent authority of the country of import, the transboundary movement may commence. In such cases, USEPA will send a USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to inform the hazardous secondary material generator that the country of import and any relevant countries of transit have not objected to the shipment and are thus presumed to

have consented tacitly. Tacit consent expires one calendar year after the close of the 30-day period; renotification and renewal of all consents is required for exports after that date.

H) A copy of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent must accompany the shipment. The shipment must conform to the terms of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent.

I) If the shipment cannot be delivered for any reason to the reclaimer, intermediate facility or the alternate reclaimer or alternate intermediate facility, the hazardous secondary material generator must re-notify USEPA of a change in the conditions of the original notification to allow shipment to a new reclaimer in accordance with subsection (a)(25)(C) of this Section and obtain another USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent.

J) Hazardous secondary material generators must keep a copy of each notification of intent to export and each USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent for a period of three years following receipt of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent. They may satisfy this recordkeeping requirement by retaining electronically submitted notifications or electronically generated Acknowledgements in their account on USEPA's WIETS, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by any USEPA or Agency inspector. No hazardous secondary material generator may be held liable for the inability to produce a notification or Acknowledgement for inspection under this Section if it can demonstrate that the inability to produce such copies is due exclusively to technical difficulty with USEPA's WIETS for which the hazardous secondary material generator bears no responsibility.

K) Hazardous secondary material generators must file with USEPA, no later than March 1 of each year, a report summarizing the types, quantities, frequency and ultimate destination of all hazardous secondary materials exported during the previous calendar year. Annual reports must be submitted electronically using USEPA's WIETS. Such reports must include the following information:

i) Name, mailing and site address, and USEPA identification number (if applicable) of the hazardous secondary material generator;

ii) The calendar year covered by the report;

iii) The name and site address of each reclaimer and intermediate facility;

iv) By reclaimer and intermediate facility, for each hazardous secondary material exported, a description of the hazardous secondary material and the USEPA hazardous waste number that would apply if the hazardous secondary material were managed as hazardous waste; the USDOT hazard class, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; the name and USEPA identification number (if applicable) for each

transporter used, the total amount of hazardous secondary material shipped, and the number of shipments pursuant to each notification; and

v) A certification signed by the hazardous secondary material generator that states as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

L) Any person claiming an exclusion under this subsection (a) (25) must provide notification as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142.

26) Solvent-contaminated wipes that are sent for cleaning and reuse are not solid wastes from the point of generation, provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes". The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;

B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for cleaning;

C) At the point of being sent for cleaning on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for cleaning, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;

E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:

i) The name and address of the laundry or dry cleaner that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;

ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26)(B) is being met; and

iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being laundered or dry cleaned on-site or at the point of being transported off-site for laundering or dry cleaning; and

F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent to a laundry or dry cleaner whose discharge, if any, is regulated under sections 301 and 402 or section 307 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1311 and 1341 or 33 USC 1317) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state requirements approved by USEPA pursuant to 33 USC 1311 through 1346 and 1370.

27) Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of remanufacturing is not a solid waste, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

BOARD NOTE: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes used in this subsection (a)(27) are defined in the NAICS Manual, available from the Office of Management and Budget and incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

A) The hazardous secondary material consists of one or more of the following spent solvents: toluene, xylenes, ethylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, n-hexane, cyclohexane, methyl tert-butyl ether, acetonitrile, chloroform, chloromethane, dichloromethane, methyl isobutyl ketone, N,N-dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, n-butyl alcohol, ethanol, or methanol.

B) The hazardous secondary material originated from using one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A) in a commercial grade for reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).

C) The hazardous secondary material generator sends the hazardous secondary material spent solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A) to a remanufacturer in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510).

D) After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(A), the use of the remanufactured solvent must be limited to reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) in the pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical

manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510) or to using them as ingredients in a product. These allowed uses correspond to chemical functional uses enumerated in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C) (Reporting Information to EPA), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, including Industrial Function Category Codes U015 (solvents consumed in a reaction to produce other chemicals) and U030 (solvents that become part of the mixture).

BOARD NOTE: The Board observes that the citation to Toxic Substances Control Act function categories and use of the word "including" to preface specific example Industrial Function Category Codes does not expand the range of permissible uses beyond the express limitations recited in the first segment of this subsection (a)(27)(D) and subsection (a)(27)(E).

E) After remanufacturing one or more of the solvents listed in subsection (a)(27)(i), the use of the remanufactured solvent does not involve cleaning or degreasing oil, grease, or similar material from textiles, glassware, metal surfaces, or other articles. (These disallowed continuing uses correspond to chemical functional uses in Industrial Function Category Code U029 (solvents (for cleaning and degreasing)) in 40 CFR 711.15(b)(4)(i)(C), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

F) Both the hazardous secondary material generator and the remanufacturer must fulfill the following requirements:

i) The generator and remanufacturer must notify USEPA Region 5 and the Agency, and update the notification every two years per 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.142;

ii) The generator and remanufacturer must develop and maintain an up-to-date remanufacturing plan that identifies the information enumerated in subsection (a)(27)(G);

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved corresponding 40 CFR 261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) to appear as subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through (a)(27)(G)(v) to comport with codification requirements.

iii) The generator and remanufacturer must maintain records of shipments and confirmations of receipts for a period of three years from the dates of the shipments;

iv) The generator and remanufacturer must, prior to remanufacturing, store the hazardous spent solvents in tanks or containers that meet technical standards found in Subparts I and J, with the tanks and containers being labeled or otherwise having an immediately available record of the material being stored;

v) The generator and remanufacturer must, during remanufacturing, and during storage of the hazardous secondary materials prior to

remanufacturing, the remanufacturer certifies that the remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped with and are operating air emission controls in compliance with the applicable Clean Air Act regulations of 40 CFR 60, 61 and 63, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111; or, absent such Clean Air Act standards for the particular operation or piece of equipment covered by the remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with the appropriate standards in Subparts AA (vents), BB (equipment) and CC (tank storage); and

vi) The generator and remanufacturer must meet the requirements prohibiting speculative accumulation in Section 721.101(c)(8).

G) The following information items are required elements for a remanufacturing plan.

i) The name, address and USEPA ID number of the generators and the remanufacturers;

ii) The types and estimated annual volumes of spent solvents to be remanufactured;

iii) The processes and industry sectors that generate the spent solvents;

iv) The specific uses and industry sectors for the remanufactured solvents; and

v) A certification from the remanufacturer stating as follows:
"On behalf of [insert remanufacturer facility name], I certify that this facility is a remanufacturer under pharmaceutical manufacturing (NAICS 325412), basic organic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325199), plastics and resins manufacturing (NAICS 325211), and/or the paints and coatings manufacturing sectors (NAICS 325510), and will accept the spent solvent(s) for the sole purpose of remanufacturing into commercial-grade solvent(s) that will be used for reacting, extracting, purifying, or blending chemicals (or for rinsing out the process lines associated with these functions) or for use as product ingredient(s). I also certify that the remanufacturing equipment, vents, and tanks are equipped with and are operating air emission controls in compliance with the appropriate Clean Air Act regulations under 40 CFR 60, 61 or 63, or, absent such Clean Air Act standards for the particular operation or piece of equipment covered by the remanufacturing exclusion, are in compliance with the appropriate standards in Subparts AA (vents), BB (equipment) and CC (tank storage)."

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(27)(G)(i) through (a)(27)(G)(v) correspond with 40 CFR 261.4(a)(27)(vi)(B)(1) through (a)(27)(vi)(B)(1), moved to this subsection (a)(27)(G) to comport with codification requirements.

b) Solid Wastes That Are Not Hazardous Wastes. The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:

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

A) The facility receives and burns only the following waste:

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

ii) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and

B) The facility does not accept hazardous waste 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.

BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court determined, in *City of Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.*, 511 U.S. 328, 114 S. Ct. 1588, 128 L. Ed. 2d 302 (1994), that this exclusion and RCRA section 3001(i) (42 USC 6921(i)) do not exclude the ash from facilities covered by this subsection (b)(1) from regulation as a hazardous waste. At 59 Fed. Reg. 29372 (June 7, 1994), USEPA granted facilities managing ash from such facilities that is determined a hazardous waste under Subpart C until December 7, 1994 to file a Part A permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.181. At 60 Fed. Reg. 6666 (Feb. 3, 1995), USEPA stated that it interpreted that the point at which ash becomes subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation is when that material leaves the combustion building (including connected air pollution control equipment).

2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following that are returned to the soil as fertilizers:

A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops; or

B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.

3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

4) Coal and Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste

A) 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 in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

B) The following wastes generated primarily from processes that support the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels that are co-disposed with the wastes in subsection (b)(4)(A), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.112 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste:

i) Coal Pile Run-Off. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "coal pile run-off" means any precipitation that drains off coal piles.

ii) Boiler Cleaning Solutions. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "boiler cleaning solutions" means water solutions and chemical solutions used to clean the fire-side and waterside of the boiler.

iii) Boiler Blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "boiler blowdown" means water purged from boilers used to generate steam.

iv) Process Water Treatment and Demineralizer Regeneration Wastes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "process water treatment and demineralizer regeneration wastes" means sludges, rinses, and spent resins generated from processes to remove dissolved gases, suspended solids, and dissolved chemical salts from combustion system process water.

v) Cooling Tower Blowdown. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "cooling tower blowdown" means water purged from a closed cycle cooling system. Closed cycle cooling systems include cooling towers, cooling ponds, or spray canals.

vi) Air Heater and Precipitator Washes. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "air heater and precipitator washes" means wastes from cleaning air preheaters and electrostatic precipitators.

vii) Effluents from Floor and Yard Drains and Sumps. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "effluents from floor and yard drains and sumps" means wastewaters, such as wash water, collected by or from floor drains, equipment drains, and sumps located inside the power plant building; and wastewaters, such as rain run-off, collected by yard drains and sumps located outside the power plant building.

viii) Wastewater Treatment Sludges. For purposes of this subsection (b)(4), "wastewater treatment sludges" refers to sludges generated from the treatment of wastewaters specified in subsections (b)(4)(B)(i) through (b)(4)(B)(vi).

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

6) Chromium Wastes

A) Wastes that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (Section 721.124 and Appendix B) because chromium is present or which are listed in Subpart D due to the presence of chromium, that do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent or which are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and that do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if the waste generator shows the following:

i) The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium;

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

iii) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.

B) The following are specific wastes that meet the standard in subsection (b)(6)(A) (so long as they do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent and do not exhibit any other characteristic):

i) 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;

ii) 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;

iii) 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;

iv) 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;

v) 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;

vi) 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;

vii) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries; and

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

7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals (including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining of uranium ore), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

A) For purposes of this subsection (b)(7), beneficiation of ores and minerals is restricted to the following activities: crushing; grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting; sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to remove water or carbon dioxide; roasting; autoclaving or chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting (or autoclaving or chlorination) and leaching sequence produces a final or intermediate product that does not undergo further beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic separation; electrostatic separation; floatation; ion exchange; solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation; and heap, dump, vat tank, and in situ leaching.

B) For the purposes of this subsection (b)(7), solid waste from the processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes as generated:

i) Slag from primary copper processing;

ii) Slag from primary lead processing;

iii) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;

iv) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;

v) Slag from elemental phosphorus production;

vi) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;

vii) Process wastewater from coal gasification;

viii) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from primary copper processing;

ix) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;

x) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;

- xi) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;
 - xii) Air pollution control dust or sludge from iron blast furnaces;
 - xiii) Iron blast furnace slag;
 - xiv) Treated residue from roasting and leaching of chrome ore;
 - xv) Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing by the anhydrous process;
 - xvi) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;
 - xvii) Basic oxygen furnace and open-hearth furnace air pollution control dust or sludge from carbon steel production;
 - xviii) Basic oxygen furnace and open-hearth furnace slag from carbon steel production;
 - xix) Chloride processing waste solids from titanium tetrachloride production; and
 - xx) Slag from primary zinc production.
- C) A residue derived from co-processing mineral processing secondary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials or with normal mineral processing raw materials remains excluded under this subsection (b) if the following conditions are fulfilled:
- i) The owner or operator processes at least 50 percent by weight normal beneficiation raw materials or normal mineral processing raw materials; and
 - ii) The owner or operator legitimately reclaims the secondary mineral processing materials.
- 8) Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- 9) Solid waste that consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood products that fails the test for the toxicity characteristic for USEPA hazardous waste numbers D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons that utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended end use.
- 10) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic of Section 721.124 (USEPA hazardous waste numbers D018 through D043 only) and which are subject to corrective action regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 731.

11) This subsection (b)(11) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11), which expired by its own terms on January 25, 1993. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.

12) 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.

13) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in Subpart D, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:

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

B) Hot-draining and crushing;

C) Dismantling and hot-draining; or

D) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.

14) Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to manufacture asphalt products.

15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed of, under the following circumstances:

A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:

i) The solid wastes disposed of would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for the following USEPA hazardous waste numbers that are generated after the effective date listed for the waste:

USEPA Hazardous

Waste Numbers Listing Effective Date
K169, K170, K171, and K172 February 8, 1999
K174 and K175 May 7, 2001
K176, K177, and K178 May 20, 2002
K181 August 23, 2005

ii) The solid wastes described in subsection (b)(15)(A)(i) were disposed of prior to the effective date of the listing (as set forth in that subsection);

iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor is derived from any other listed hazardous waste; and

iv) 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 section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1317(b) or 1342).

B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, K178, or K181 waste 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 subsection (b) (15) after the emergency ends.

16) This subsection (b) (16) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b) (16), which USEPA has marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.

17) This subsection (b) (17) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b) (17), which pertains exclusively to waste generated by a specific facility outside Illinois. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.

18) Solvent-contaminated wipes, except for wipes that are hazardous waste due to the presence of trichloroethylene, that are sent for disposal are not hazardous wastes from the point of generation provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

A) The solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored, and transported, are contained in non-leaking, closed containers that are labeled "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes". The containers must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids occur. During accumulation, a container is considered closed when there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes. When the container is full, when the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated, or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;

B) The solvent-contaminated wipes may be accumulated by the generator for up to 180 days from the start date of accumulation for each container prior to being sent for disposal;

C) At the point of being transported for disposal, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

D) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed according to the applicable regulations found in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 722 through 728, and 733;

E) Generators must maintain at their site the following documentation:

- i) The name and address of the landfill or combustor that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;
- ii) The documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(18)(B) is being met; and
- iii) A description of the process the generator is using to ensure that the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being transported for disposal; and

F) The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent for disposal at one of the following facilities:

- i) A municipal solid waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle D regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810 through 815, including the landfill design criteria of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.303 through 811.309, 811.315 through 811.317, and Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 814.302 and 814.402; 40 CFR 258, including the landfill design criteria of 40 CFR 258.40; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6943 and 6947; or
 - ii) A hazardous waste landfill regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725; 40 CFR 264 or 265; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926; or
 - iii) A municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility regulated under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7429) or equivalent Illinois or sister-state regulations approved by USEPA pursuant to 42 USC 7429; or
 - iv) A hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace regulated under RCRA Subtitle C regulations: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 or Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; 40 CFR 264 or 265 or subpart H of 40 CFR 266; or equivalent regulations of a sister state that USEPA has approved pursuant to 42 USC 6926.
- c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that 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 regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) 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.

d) Samples

1) Except as provided in subsections (d)(2) and (d)(4), a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air that is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition is not subject to any requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728. The sample qualifies when it fulfills one of the following conditions:

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

B) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing;

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

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

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

F) The sample is being stored temporarily in the 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).

2) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B), a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:

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

B) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:

i) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample: The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and a description of the sample; and

ii) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.

3) 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 subsection (d)(1).

4) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsections (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(B), the mass of a sample that will be exported to a foreign laboratory or that will be imported to a U.S. laboratory from a foreign source must additionally not exceed 25 kg.

e) Treatability Study Samples

1) Except as is provided in subsections (e)(2) and (e)(4), a person that generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 and 722.116 when:

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

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

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

2) The exemption in subsection (e)(1) is applicable to samples of hazardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of conducting treatability studies provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

A) The generator or sample collector uses (in "treatability studies") no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated waste stream;

B) The mass of each shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000 kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, or may include 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste;

C) The sample must be packaged so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements of subsection (e)(2)(C)(i) or (e)(2)(C)(ii) are met.

i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with USDOT, USPS, or any other applicable shipping requirements; or

ii) If the USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample, the following information must accompany the sample: The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the originator of the sample; the name, address, and telephone number of the facility that will perform the treatability study; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and, a description of the sample, including its USEPA hazardous waste number;

D) The sample is shipped to a laboratory or testing facility that is exempt under subsection (f), or has an appropriate RCRA permit or interim status;

E) The generator or sample collector maintains the following records for a period ending three years after completion of the treatability study:

i) Copies of the shipping documents;

ii) A copy of the contract with the facility conducting the treatability study; and

iii) Documentation showing the following: The amount of waste shipped under this exemption; the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the laboratory or testing facility that received the waste; the date the shipment was made; and whether or not unused samples and residues were returned to the generator; and

F) The generator reports the information required in subsection (e)(2)(E)(iii) in its report under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141.

3) The Agency may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The Agency may grant requests, on a case-by-case basis, for quantity limits in excess of those specified in subsections (e)(2)(A), (e)(2)(B), and (f)(4), for up to an additional 5,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste under the circumstances set forth in either subsection (e)(3)(A) or (e)(3)(B), subject to the limitations of subsection (e)(3)(C):

A) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct further treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology, the type of process (e.g., batch versus continuous), the size of the unit undergoing testing (particularly in relation to scale-up considerations), the time or quantity of material required to reach steady-state operating conditions, or test design considerations, such as mass balance calculations.

B) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or completion of initial treatability studies when the following occurs: There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the conduct of the treatability study, there is need to verify the results of a previously-conducted treatability study, there is a need to study and analyze alternative techniques within a previously-evaluated treatment process, or there is a need to do further evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final specifications for treatment.

C) The additional quantities and timeframes allowed in subsections (e) (3) (A) and (e) (3) (B) are subject to all the provisions in subsections (e) (1) and (e) (2) (B) through (e) (2) (F). The generator or sample collector must apply to the Agency and provide in writing the following information:

i) The reason why the generator or sample collector requires additional time or quantity of sample for the treatability study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;

ii) Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous waste from the waste stream that have been sent for or undergone treatability studies, including the date each previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability study processes were conducted on each sample shipped, and the available results of each treatability study;

iii) A description of the technical modifications or change in specifications that will be evaluated and the expected results;

iv) If such further study is being required due to equipment or mechanical failure, the applicant must include information regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also include what procedures or equipment improvements have been made to protect against further breakdowns; and

v) Such other information as the Agency determines is necessary.

4) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (e) (1) (A), the mass of a sample that will be exported to a foreign laboratory or testing facility, or that will be imported to a U.S. laboratory or testing facility from a foreign source must additionally not exceed 25 kg.

5) Final Agency determinations pursuant to this subsection (e) may be appealed to the Board.

f) Samples undergoing treatability studies at laboratories or testing facilities. Samples undergoing treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility conducting such treatability studies (to the extent such facilities are not otherwise subject to RCRA requirements) are not

subject to any requirement of this Part, or of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726, and 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), provided that the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) are met. A mobile treatment unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11). Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) apply to the entire group of mobile treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment unit.

1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility notifies the Agency in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies under this subsection (f).

2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has a USEPA identification number.

3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of "as received" media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, or 250 kg of other "as received" hazardous waste is subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single day. "As received" waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment from the generator or sample collector.

4) The quantity of "as received" hazardous waste stored at the facility for the purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity limitation does not include treatment materials (including non-hazardous solid waste) added to "as received" hazardous waste.

5) No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the sample was completed, or no more than one year (two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation) has elapsed since the generator or sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total storage limit for the facility.

6) The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste on the land or open burning of hazardous waste.

7) The facility maintains records for three years following completion of each study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information must be included for each treatability study conducted:

- A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or sample collector of each waste sample;
 - B) The date the shipment was received;
 - C) The quantity of waste accepted;
 - D) The quantity of "as received" waste in storage each day;
 - E) The date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of "as received" waste introduced to treatment each day;
 - F) The date the treatability study was concluded;
 - G) The date any unused sample or residues generated from the treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the USEPA identification number.
- 8) The facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all shipping papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples to and from the facility for a period ending three years from the completion date of each treatability study.
- 9) The facility prepares and submits a report to the Agency, by March 15 of each year, that includes the following information for the previous calendar year:
- A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the facility conducting the treatability studies;
 - B) The types (by process) of treatability studies conducted;
 - C) The names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been conducted (including their USEPA identification numbers);
 - D) The total quantity of waste in storage each day;
 - E) The quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;
 - F) When each treatability study was conducted; and
 - G) The final disposition of residues and unused sample from each treatability study.
- 10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Section 721.103 and, if so, are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728, unless the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator under the exemption of subsection (e).

11) The facility notifies the Agency by letter when the facility is no longer planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.

g) Dredged Material That Is Not a Hazardous Waste. Dredged material that is subject to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344) is not a hazardous waste. For the purposes of this subsection (g), the following definitions apply:

"Dredged material" has the meaning ascribed it in 40 CFR 232.2 (Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

"Permit" means any of the following:

A permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps) under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344);

A permit issued by the Army Corps under section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 USC 1413); or

In the case of Army Corps civil works projects, the administrative equivalent of the permits referred to in the preceding two paragraphs of this definition, as provided for in Army Corps regulations (for example, see 33 CFR 336.1, 336.2, and 337.6).

h) Carbon Dioxide Stream Injected for Geologic Sequestration. Carbon dioxide streams that are captured and transported for purposes of injection into an underground injection well subject to the requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection wells, including the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730, are not a hazardous waste, provided the following conditions are met:

1) Transportation of the carbon dioxide stream must be in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (chapter 601 of subtitle VIII of 49 USC, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) and regulations (49 CFR 190 through 199, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, and 49 CFR 171 through 180, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, as applicable;

BOARD NOTE: The parenthetical language relating to pipeline transportation does not preclude transportation by air, water, highway, or rail that complies with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations at 49 CFR 171 through 180. For this reason, the Board has added citations of those regulations.

2) Injection of the carbon dioxide stream must comply with the applicable requirements for Class VI carbon sequestration injection

wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730;

3) No hazardous wastes may be mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, the carbon dioxide stream; and

4) Required Certifications

A) Any generator of a carbon dioxide stream, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with hazardous wastes, and I have transported the carbon dioxide stream in compliance with (or have contracted with a pipeline operator or transporter to transport the carbon dioxide stream in compliance with) U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, including the pipeline safety laws (49 USC 60101 et seq.) and regulations (49 CFR—~~Parts~~ 190 through 199) of the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the pipeline safety regulations adopted and administered by a state authority pursuant to a certification under 49 USC 60105, as applicable, for injection into a well subject to the requirements for the Class VI Underground Injection Control Program of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC 300f et seq.)."

B) Any Class VI carbon sequestration injection well owner or operator, who claims that a carbon dioxide stream is excluded under this subsection (h), must have an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) sign a certification statement worded as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that the carbon dioxide stream that I am claiming to be excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(h) has not been mixed with, or otherwise co-injected with, hazardous waste at the UIC Class VI permitted facility, and that injection of the carbon dioxide stream is in compliance with the applicable requirements for UIC Class VI wells, including the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704 and 730."

C) The signed certification statement must be kept on-site, for no less than three years, and must be made available within 72 hours after a written request from the Agency or USEPA, or their designee. The signed certification statement must be renewed every year that the exclusion is claimed, by having an authorized representative (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) annually prepare and sign a new copy of the certification statement within one year after the date of the previous statement. The signed certification statement must also be readily accessible on the facility's publicly-available website (if such website exists) as a public notification with the title of "Carbon Dioxide Stream Certification" at the time the exclusion is claimed.

i) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR ~~§~~ 261.4(i), which USEPA marked "Reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulation.

j) Airbag Waste

1) At the airbag waste handler or during transport to an airbag waste ~~handler~~ collection facility or designated facility, airbag waste is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 and is not subject to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA provided that the airbag waste handler or transporter fulfills the following conditions:

A) The airbag waste handler or transporter accumulates the airbag waste in a quantity of no more than 250 airbag modules or airbag inflators for no longer than 180 days;

B) The airbag waste handler or transporter packages the airbag waste in a container designed to address the risk posed by the airbag waste and labeled "Airbag Waste - Do Not Reuse";

C) The airbag waste handler or transporter sends the airbag waste directly to either of the following facilities:

i) An airbag waste collection facility in the United States that is under the control of a vehicle manufacturer or its authorized representative or which is under the control of a person authorized to administer a remedy program in response to a vehicle safety recall under 49 USC 30120; or

ii) A designated facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

D) The transport of the airbag waste complies with all applicable USDOT regulations in 49 CFR 171 through 180 during transit; and

E) The airbag waste handler maintains at the handler facility, for no less than three years, records of each off-site shipment of airbag waste and each confirmation of receipt from the receiving facility. For each shipment, these records must, at a minimum, contain the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, the name and address of the receiving facility, and the type and quantity of airbag waste (i.e., airbag modules or airbag inflators) in the shipment. A confirmation of receipt must include the name and address of the receiving facility, the type and quantity of the airbag waste (i.e., airbag modules and airbag inflators) received, and the date when the airbag waste collection facility received the airbag waste. The airbag waste handler must make shipping records and confirmations of receipt available for inspection and may satisfy this requirement using routine business records (e.g., electronic or paper financial records, bills of lading, copies of USDOT shipping papers, electronic confirmations of receipt, etc.).

2) Once the airbag waste arrives at an airbag waste collection facility or designated facility, it becomes subject to all applicable hazardous waste regulations. The facility receiving airbag waste is considered the hazardous waste generator for the purposes of the hazardous waste regulations and must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

3) Reuse in vehicles of defective airbag modules or defective airbag inflators that are subject to a recall under 49 USC 30120 is considered sham recycling and prohibited under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(g).

BOARD NOTE: This precludes any possibility that reuse qualifies for recycling-based exclusion from the definition of solid waste. Federal law prohibits selling defective recalled motor vehicle equipment if it may reasonably be used for its original purpose. (See 42 USC 30120(j).)

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 721.107 Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers

a) Applicability of rules.

1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either an empty container or an inner liner removed from an empty container, as defined in subsection (b), is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, or 721 through 728, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

2) Any hazardous waste in either a container that is not empty or an inner liner that is removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in subsection (b), is subject to regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728 and to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

b) Definition of "empty":

1) 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 Section 721.131 or 721.133(e), is empty if the conditions of subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(B) exist, subject to the limitations of subsection (b)(1)(C):

A) 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

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

C) Weight Limits ~~limits~~.

- i) No more than three 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 (450 liters) in size; or
 - ii) 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 (450 liters) in size.
- 2) A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches ambient atmospheric pressure.
 - 3) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste listed in Section 721.131 or 721.133(e) is empty if any of the following occurs:
 - A) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;
 - B) 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
 - C) 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.
 - c) A container that held hazardous waste pharmaceuticals is determined empty under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607, in lieu of under this Section, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607(c) and (d).

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.109 Requirements for Universal Waste

The wastes listed in this Section are exempt from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726, and 728, except as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733, and are therefore not fully regulated as hazardous waste. The following wastes are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733:

- a) Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;
- b) Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;
- c) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; ~~and~~
- d) Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; ~~and-~~

e) Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106.

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective
_____)

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.122 Characteristic of Corrosivity

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

1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040C (pH Electrometric Measurement) in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 °C (130 °F) ~~55° C (130° F)~~, as determined by Method 1110A (Corrosivity Toward Steel) in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

BOARD NOTE: The corrosivity characteristic determination currently does not apply to non-liquid wastes, as discussed by USEPA at 45 Fed. Reg. 33109, May 19, 1980 and at 55 Fed. Reg. 22549, June 1, 1990.

b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the USEPA hazardous waste number of D002.

(Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective
_____)

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded, as described in Section 721.102(a)(2)(A); 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 land in lieu of their original intended use; or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a

component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

a) Any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).

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

c) Any residue remaining in a container or inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f), unless the container is empty, as defined in Section 721.107(b)(3) or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.607.

BOARD NOTE: Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused; legitimately recycled or reclaimed; or accumulated, stored, transported, or treated prior to such use, reuse, recycling, or reclamation, the Board considers the residue to be intended for discard, and thus a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate reuse of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum reconditioner that reconditions the drum but discards the residue.

d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) 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 or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).

BOARD NOTE: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in .—." refers to a chemical substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use that 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 subsection (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsection (e) or (f), such waste will be listed in either Sections 721.131 or 721.132 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C.

e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in subsections (a) through (d) are identified as acute hazardous waste (H). These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste numbers are the following:

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for acute toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

Alphabetical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No. Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)

Substance Hazard Code P023107-20-0 Acetaldehyde,
chloro-P002591-08-2 Acetamide,
N-(aminothioxomethyl) P057640-19-7 Acetamide, 2-fluoro-P05862-74-8 Acetic
acid, fluoro-, sodium
salt P002591-08-21-Acetyl-2-thiourea P003107-02-8 Acrolein P070116-06-3 Aldicarb
P2031646-88-4 Aldicarb sulfone P004309-00-2 Aldrin P005107-18-6 Allyl
alcohol P00620859-73-8 Aluminum phosphide (R,
T) P0072763-96-45-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol P008504-24-54-Aminopyridine P0
09131-74-8 Ammonium picrate (R) P1197803-55-6 Ammonium
vanadate P099506-61-6 Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-,
potassium P0107778-39-4 Arsenic acid H3AsO4 P0121327-53-3 Arsenic oxide
As2O3 P0111303-28-2 Arsenic oxide As2O5 P0111303-28-2 Arsenic
pentoxide P0121327-53-3 Arsenic trioxide P038692-42-2 Arsine,
diethyl-P036696-28-6 Arsonous dichloride,
phenyl-P054151-56-4 Aziridine P06775-55-8 Aziridine,
2-methyl P013542-62-1 Barium cyanide P024106-47-8 Benzenamine,
4-chloro-P077100-01-6 Benzenamine, 4-nitro-P028100-44-7 Benzene,
(chloromethyl)-P04251-43-41, 2-Benzenediol,
4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl) -, (R)-P046122-09-8 Benzeneethanamine,
?,?-dimethyl-P014108-98-5 Benzenethiol P1271563-66-27 Benzofuranol,
2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate P18857-64-7 Benzoic acid,
2-hydroxy-, compound with
(3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)
indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1) P00181-81-2*2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one,
4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at
concentrations greater than 0.3 percent P028100-44-7 Benzyl
chloride P0157440-41-7 Beryllium
powder P017598-31-2 Bromoacetone P018357-57-3 Brucine P04539196-18-62-Butanon
e, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)
oxime P021592-01-8 Calcium cyanide P021592-01-8 Calcium cyanide
Ca(CN)2 P18955285-14-8 Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-,
2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester P191644-64-4 Carbamic acid,
dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl) -5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl
ester P192119-38-0 Carbamic acid, dimethyl-,
3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester P1901129-41-5 Carbamic

acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl
esterP1271563-66-2CarbofuranP02275-15-0Carbon
disulfideP09575-44-5Carbonic
dichlorideP18955285-14-8CarbosulfanP023107-20-0ChloroacetaldehydeP024106
-47-8p-ChloroanilineP0265344-82-11-(o-Chlorophenyl)thioureaP027542-76-73
-ChloropropionitrileP029544-92-3Copper cyanideP029544-92-3Copper cyanide
CuCNP20264-00-6m-Cumenyl methylcarbamateP030Cyanides (soluble cyanide
salts), not otherwise specifiedP031460-19-5CyanogenP033506-77-4Cyanogen
chlorideP033506-77-4Cyanogen chloride
CNClP034131-89-52-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenolP016542-88-1Dichloromethyl
etherP036696-28-6DichlorophenylarsineP03760-57-1DieldrinP038692-42-2Diet
hylarsineP041311-45-5Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl
phosphateP040297-97-2O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl
phosphorothioateP04355-91-4Diisopropylfluorophosphate
(DFP)P191644-64-4DimetilanP004309-00-21,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,
1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-,
(1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P060465-73-61,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,
1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-,
(1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P03760-57-12,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene,
3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-,
(1a?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-P05172-20-8*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-,
(1a?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-, and
metabolitesP04460-51-5DimethoateP046122-09-8?,?-DimethylphenethylamineP0
47534-52-1*4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and
saltsP04851-28-52,4-DinitrophenolP02088-85-7DinosebP085152-16-9Diphospho
ramide, octamethyl-P111107-49-3Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl
esterP039298-04-4DisulfotonP049541-53-7DithiobiuretP18526419-73-81,3-Dit
hiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)-
carbonyl)oximeP050115-29-7EndosulfanP088145-73-3EndothallP05172-20-8Endr
inP05172-20-8Endrin, and
metabolitesP04251-43-4EpinephrineP031460-19-5EthanedinitrileP19423135-22
-0Ethanimidothioic acid,
2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl
esterP06616752-77-5Ethanimidothioic acid,
N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl esterP101107-12-0Ethyl
cyanideP054151-56-4EthyleneimineP09752-85-7FamphurP0567782-41-4FluorineP
057640-19-7FluoroacetamideP05862-74-8Fluoroacetic acid, sodium
saltP19823422-53-9Formetanate
hydrochlorideP19717702-57-7FormparanateP065628-86-4Fulminic acid,
mercury (2+) salt (R, T)P05976-44-8HeptachlorP062757-58-4Hexaethyl
tetraphosphateP11679-19-6HydrazinecarbothioamideP06860-34-4Hydrazine,
methyl-P06374-90-8Hydrocyanic acidP06374-90-8Hydrogen
cyanideP0967803-51-2Hydrogen
phosphideP060465-73-6IsodrinP192119-38-0IsolanP20264-00-63-Isopropylphen
yl-N-methylcarbamateP0072763-96-43(2H)-Isoxazolone,
5-(aminomethyl)-P19615339-36-3Manganese,
bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-P19615339-36-3Manganese
dimethyldithiocarbamateP09262-38-4Mercury,
(acetato-O)phenyl-P065628-86-4Mercury fulminate (R,
T)P08262-75-9Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-P064624-83-9Methane,
isocyanato-P016542-88-1Methane, oxybis(chloro-P112509-14-8Methane,

tetranitro- (R)P11875-70-7Methanethiol,
trichloro-P19823422-53-9Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-((
(methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-,
monohydrochlorideP19717702-57-7Methanimidamide,
N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)
phenyl)-P1992032-65-7MethiocarbP050115-29-76,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxat
hiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-,
3-oxideP05976-44-84,7-Methano-1H-indene,
1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-P06616752-77-5MethomylP06
860-34-4Methyl hydrazineP064624-83-9Methyl
isocyanateP06975-86-52-Methyl lactonitrileP071298-00-0Methyl
parathionP1901129-41-5MetolcarbP128315-18-4MexacarbateP07286-88-4?-Napht
hylthioureaP07313463-39-3Nickel carbonylP07313463-39-3Nickel carbonyl
Ni(CO)₄, (T-4)-P074557-19-7Nickel cyanideP074557-19-7Nickel cyanide
Ni(CN)₂P07554-11-5*Nicotine, and salts (excluding patches, gums and
lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement
therapies)P07610102-43-9Nitric
oxideP077100-01-6p-NitroanilineP07810102-44-0Nitrogen
dioxideP07610102-43-9Nitrogen oxide NOP07810102-44-0Nitrogen oxide
NO₂P08155-63-0Nitroglycerine
(R)P08262-75-9N-NitrosodimethylamineP0844549-40-0N-Nitrosomethylvinylami
neP085152-16-9OctamethylpyrophosphoramidateP08720816-12-0Osmium oxide
OsO₄, (T-4)-P08720816-12-0Osmium
tetroxideP088145-73-37-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic
acidP19423135-22-0OxamylP08956-38-2ParathionP034131-89-5Phenol,
2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-P128315-18-4Phenol,
4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
(ester)P1992032-65-7Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-,
methylcarbamateP04851-28-5Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-P047534-52-1*Phenol,
2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and saltsP20264-00-6Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-,
methyl carbamateP2012631-37-0Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl
carbamateP02088-85-7Phenol,
2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-P009131-74-8Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-,
ammonium salt (R)P09262-38-4Phenylmercury
acetateP093103-85-5PhenylthioureaP094298-02-2PhorateP09575-44-5PhosgeneP
0967803-51-2PhosphineP041311-45-5Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl
esterP039298-04-4Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl
S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) esterP094298-02-2Phosphorodithioic acid,
O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) esterP04460-51-5Phosphorodithioic
acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl)
esterP04355-91-4Phosphorofluoridic acid,
bis(1-methylethyl)esterP08956-38-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl
O-(4-nitrophenyl) esterP040297-97-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl
O-pyrazinyl esterP09752-85-7Phosphorothioic acid,
O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl
esterP071298-00-0Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl)
esterP20457-47-6PhysostigmineP18857-64-7Physostigmine
salicylateP11078-00-2Plumbane, tetraethyl-P098151-50-8Potassium
cyanideP098151-50-8Potassium cyanide KCN P099506-61-6Potassium silver
cyanideP2012631-37-0PromecarbP2031646-88-4Propanal,
2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)
oximeP070116-06-3Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,

O-((methylamino) carbonyl) oximeP101107-12-0PropanenitrileP027542-76-7Prop
anenitrile, 3-chloro-P06975-86-5Propanenitrile,
2-hydroxy-2-methyl-P08155-63-01,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-
(R)P017598-31-22-Propanone, 1-bromo-P102107-19-7Propargyl
alcoholP003107-02-82-PropenalP005107-18-62-Propen-1-olP06775-55-81,2-Pro
pylenimineP102107-19-72-Propyn-1-olP008504-24-54-PyridinamineP07554-11-5
*Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts (excluding
patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter
nicotine replacement therapies)P20457-47-6Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol,
1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester),
(3aS-cis)-P11412039-52-0Selenious acid, dithallium (1+)
saltP103630-10-4SelenoureaP104506-64-9Silver cyanideP104506-64-9Silver
cyanide AgCNP10526628-22-8Sodium azideP106143-33-9Sodium
cyanideP106143-33-9Sodium cyanide NaCNP10857-24-9*Strychnidin-10-one,
and saltsP018357-57-3Strychnidin-10-one,
2,3-dimethoxy-P10857-24-9*Strychnine and saltsP1157446-18-6Sulfuric
acid, dithallium (1+)
saltP1093689-24-5TetraethyldithiopyrophosphateP11078-00-2Tetraethyl
leadP111107-49-3TetraethylpyrophosphateP112509-14-8Tetranitromethane
(R)P062757-58-4Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl esterP1131314-32-5Thallic
oxideP1131314-32-5Thallium oxide Tl2O3P11412039-52-0Thallium (I)
seleniteP1157446-18-6Thallium (I) sulfateP1093689-24-5Thiodiphosphoric
acid, tetraethyl
esterP04539196-18-4ThiofanoxP049541-53-7Thioimidodicarbonic diamide
((H2N)C(S))
2NHP014108-98-5ThiophenolP11679-19-6ThiosemicarbazideP0265344-82-1Thiour
ea, (2-chlorophenyl)-P07286-88-4Thiourea,
1-naphthalenyl-P093103-85-5Thiourea,
phenyl-P1238001-35-2ToxapheneP18526419-73-8TirpateP11875-70-7Trichlorome
thanethiolP1197803-55-6Vanadic acid, ammonium saltP1201314-62-1Vanadium
oxide V2O5P1201314-62-1Vanadium pentoxideP0844549-40-0Vinylamine,
N-methyl-N-nitroso-P00181-81-2*Warfarin, and salts, when present at
concentrations greater than 0.3 percentP121557-21-1Zinc
cyanideP121557-21-1Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)2P205137-30-4Zinc,
bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-P1221314-84-7Zinc phosphide Zn3P2,
when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent (R,
T)P205137-30-4ZiramNumericalZiram
[Numerical](#) Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No. Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.) Substance Hazard
[Code](#) [Code](#)

[P00181-81-2](#)*2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-,
and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3
percentP00181-81-2*Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations
greater than 0.3 percentP002591-08-2Acetamide,
N-(aminothioxomethyl)P002591-08-21-Acetyl-2-thioureaP003107-02-8Acrolein
P003107-02-82-PropenalP004309-00-2AldrinP004309-00-21,4,5,8-Dimethanonap
htalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-
(1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P005107-18-6Allyl
alcoholP005107-18-62-Propen-1-olP00620859-73-8Aluminum phosphide (R,
T)P0072763-96-45-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazololP0072763-96-43(2H)-Isoxazon
e,

5-(aminomethyl)-P008504-24-54-AminopyridineP008504-24-54-PyridinamineP009131-74-8Ammonium picrate (R)P0107778-39-4Arsenic acid H3AsO4P0111303-28-2Arsenic oxide As2O5P0111303-28-2Arsenic pentoxideP0121327-53-3Arsenic oxide As2O3P0121327-53-3Arsenic trioxideP013542-62-1Barium cyanideP014108-98-5BenzenethiolP014108-98-5ThiophenolP0157440-41-7Beryllium powderP016542-88-1Dichloromethyl etherP016542-88-1Methane, oxybis(chloro-P017598-31-2BromoacetoneP017598-31-22-Propanone, 1-bromo-P018357-57-3BrucineP018357-57-3Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-P02088-85-7DinosebP02088-85-7Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-P021592-01-8Calcium cyanideP021592-01-8Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2P02275-15-0Carbon disulfideP023107-20-0Acetaldehyde, chloro-P023107-20-0ChloroacetaldehydeP024106-47-8Benzenamine, 4-chloro-P024106-47-8p-ChloroanilineP0265344-82-11-(o-Chlorophenyl)thioureaP0265344-82-1Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-P027542-76-73-ChloropropionitrileP027542-76-7Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-P028100-44-7Benzene, (chloromethyl)-P028100-44-7Benzyl chlorideP029544-92-3Copper cyanideP029544-92-3Copper cyanide CuCNP030Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specifiedP031460-19-5CyanogenP031460-19-5EthanedinitrileP033506-77-4Cyanogen chlorideP033506-77-4Cyanogen chloride CNClP034131-89-52-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenolP034131-89-5Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-P036696-28-6Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-P036696-28-6DichlorophenylarsineP03760-57-1DieldrinP03760-57-12,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-P038692-42-2Arsine, diethyl-P038692-42-2DiethylarsineP039298-04-4DisulfotonP039298-04-4Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) esterP040297-97-2O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioateP040297-97-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl esterP041311-45-5Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphateP041311-45-5Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl esterP04251-43-41,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-P04251-43-4EpinephrineP04355-91-4Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)P04355-91-4Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)esterP04460-51-5DimethoateP04460-51-5Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) esterP04539196-18-62-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oximeP04539196-18-4ThiofanoxP046122-09-8Benzeneethanamine, ?,?-dimethyl-P046122-09-8?,?-DimethylphenethylamineP047534-52-1*4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and saltsP047534-52-1*Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and saltsP04851-28-52,4-DinitrophenolP04851-28-5Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-P049541-53-7DithiobiuretP049541-53-7Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2NHP050115-29-7EndosulfanP050115-29-76,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxideP05172-20-8*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-, (1a?,2?,2a?,3?,6?,6a?,7?,7a?)-, and

metabolitesP05172-20-8EndrinP05172-20-8Endrin, and
metabolitesP054151-56-4AziridineP054151-56-4EthyleneimineP0567782-41-4FluorineP057640-19-7Acetamide,
2-fluoro-P057640-19-7FluoroacetamideP05862-74-8Acetic acid, fluoro-,
sodium saltP05862-74-8Fluoroacetic acid, sodium
saltP05976-44-8HeptachlorP05976-44-84,7-Methano-1H-indene,
1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-P060465-73-61,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,
1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-,
(1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P060465-73-6IsodrinP062757-58-4Hexaethyl
tetraphosphateP062757-58-4Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl
esterP06374-90-8Hydrocyanic acidP06374-90-8Hydrogen
cyanideP064624-83-9Methane, isocyanato-P064624-83-9Methyl
isocyanateP065628-86-4Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt (R,
T)P065628-86-4Mercury fulminate (R, T)P06616752-77-5Ethanimidothioic
acid, N-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy-, methyl
esterP06616752-77-5MethomylP06775-55-8Aziridine,
2-methylP06775-55-81,2-PropylenimineP06860-34-4Hydrazine,
methyl-P06860-34-4Methyl
hydrazineP06975-86-52-MethylactonitrileP06975-86-5Propanenitrile,
2-hydroxy-2-methyl-P070116-06-3AldicarbP070116-06-3Propanal,
2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,
O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oximeP071298-00-0Methyl
parathionP071298-00-0Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl
O-(4-nitrophenyl) esterP07286-88-4?-NaphthylthioureaP07286-88-4Thiourea,
1-naphthalenyl-P07313463-39-3Nickel carbonylP07313463-39-3Nickel
carbonyl Ni(CO)₄, (T-4)-P074557-19-7Nickel cyanideP074557-19-7Nickel
cyanide Ni(CN)₂P07554-11-5*Nicotine, and salts (excluding patches, gums
and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement
therapies)P07554-11-5*Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and
salts (excluding patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved
over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies)P07610102-43-9Nitric
oxideP07610102-43-9Nitrogen oxide NOP077100-01-6Benzenamine,
4-nitro-P077100-01-6p-NitroanilineP07810102-44-0Nitrogen
dioxideP07810102-44-0Nitrogen oxide NO₂P08155-63-0Nitroglycerine
(R)P08155-63-01,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)P08262-75-9Methanamine,
N-methyl-N-nitroso-P08262-75-9N-NitrosodimethylamineP0844549-40-0N-NitrosomethylvinylamineP0844549-40-0Vinylamine,
N-methyl-N-nitroso-P085152-16-9Diphosphoramidate,
octamethyl-P085152-16-9OctamethylpyrophosphoramidateP08720816-12-0Osmium
oxide OsO₄, (T-4)-P08720816-12-0Osmium
tetroxideP088145-73-3EndothallP088145-73-37-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-
dicarboxylic acidP08956-38-2ParathionP08956-38-2Phosphorothioic acid,
O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) esterP09262-38-4Mercury,
(acetato-O)phenyl-P09262-38-4Phenylmercury
acetateP093103-85-5PhenylthioureaP093103-85-5Thiourea,
phenyl-P094298-02-2PhorateP094298-02-2Phosphorodithioic acid,
O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) esterP09575-44-5Carbonic
dichlorideP09575-44-5PhosgeneP0967803-51-2Hydrogen
phosphideP0967803-51-2PhosphineP09752-85-7FamphurP09752-85-7Phosphorothioic
acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl
esterP098151-50-8Potassium cyanideP098151-50-8Potassium cyanide
KCNP099506-61-6Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-,

potassiumP099506-61-6Potassium silver cyanideP101107-12-0Ethyl
cyanideP101107-12-0PropanenitrileP102107-19-7Propargyl
alcoholP102107-19-72-Propyn-1-olP103630-10-4SelenoureaP104506-64-9Silver
cyanideP104506-64-9Silver cyanide AgCNP10526628-22-8Sodium
azideP106143-33-9Sodium cyanideP106143-33-9Sodium cyanide
NaCNP10857-24-9*Strychnidin-10-one, and saltsP10857-24-9*Strychnine and
saltsP1093689-24-5TetraethyldithiopyrophosphateP1093689-24-5Thiodiphosph
oric acid, tetraethyl esterP11078-00-2Plumbane,
tetraethyl-P11078-00-2Tetraethyl leadP111107-49-3Diphosphoric acid,
tetraethyl esterP111107-49-3TetraethylpyrophosphateP112509-14-8Methane,
tetranitro- (R)P112509-14-8Tetranitromethane (R)P1131314-32-5Thallic
oxideP1131314-32-5Thallium oxide Tl2O3P11412039-52-0Selenious acid,
dithallium (1+) saltP11412039-52-0Thallium (I)
seleniteP1157446-18-6Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+)
saltP1157446-18-6Thallium (I)
sulfateP11679-19-6HydrazinecarbothioamideP11679-19-6ThiosemicarbazideP11
875-70-7Methanethiol,
trichloro-P11875-70-7TrichloromethanethiolP1197803-55-6Ammonium
vanadateP1197803-55-6Vanadic acid, ammonium saltP1201314-62-1Vanadium
oxide V2O5P1201314-62-1Vanadium pentoxideP121557-21-1Zinc
cyanideP121557-21-1Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)2P1221314-84-7Zinc phosphide
Zn3P2, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent (R,
T)P1238001-35-2ToxapheneP1271563-66-27-Benzofuranol,
2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-,
methylcarbamateP1271563-66-2CarbofuranP128315-18-4Phenol,
4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
(ester)P128315-18-4MexacarbateP18526419-73-81,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldeh
yde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)-
carbonyl)oximeP18526419-73-8TirpateP18857-64-7Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-,
compound with
(3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-
yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)P18857-64-7Physostigmine
salicylateP18955285-14-8Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-,
2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl
esterP18955285-14-8CarbosulfanP1901129-41-5Carbamic acid, methyl-,
3-methylphenyl esterP1901129-41-5MetolcarbP191644-64-4Carbamic acid,
dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl
esterP191644-64-4DimetilanP192119-38-0Carbamic acid, dimethyl-,
3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl
esterP192119-38-0IsolanP19423135-22-0Ethanimidothioic acid,
2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl
esterP19423135-22-0OxamylP19615339-36-3Manganese,
bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-P19615339-36-3Manganese
dimethyldithiocarbamateP19717702-57-7FormparanateP19717702-57-7Methanimi
damide,
N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-P1982342
2-53-9Formetanate hydrochlorideP19823422-53-9Methanimidamide,
N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-,
monohydrochlorideP1992032-65-7MethiocarbP1992032-65-7Phenol,
(3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamateP2012631-37-0Phenol,
3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl
carbamateP2012631-37-0PromecarbP20264-00-6m-Cumenyl

methylcarbamateP20264-00-63-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamateP20264-00-6
Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamateP2031646-88-4Aldicarb
sulfoneP2031646-88-4Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-,
O-((methylamino)carbonyl)
oximeP20457-47-6PhysostigmineP20457-47-6Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol,
1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester),
(3aS-cis)-P205137-30-4Zinc,
bis(dimethylcarbamoedithioato-S,S')-P205137-30-4ZiramBOARDZiram
BOARD NOTE: An asterisk (*) following the CAS number indicates that the
CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

f) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in subsections (a) through (d), are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated. These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste numbers are the following:

BOARD NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

USEPA Hazardous Waste No. Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.) Substance Hazard Code
U39430558-43-1A2213U00175-07-0Acetaldehyde
(I)U03475-87-6Acetaldehyde, trichloro-U18762-44-2Acetamide,
N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-U00553-96-3Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-U240P
94-75-7Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and
estersU112141-78-6Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)U144301-04-2Acetic acid,
lead (2+) saltU214563-68-8Acetic acid, thallium (1+) saltSee
F02793-76-5Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-U00267-64-1Acetone
(I)U00375-05-8Acetonitrile (I,
T)U00498-86-2AcetophenoneU00553-96-32-AcetylaminofluoreneU00675-36-5Acet
yl chloride (C, R, T)U00779-06-1AcrylamideU00879-10-7Acrylic acid
(I)U009107-13-1AcrylonitrileU01161-82-5AmitroleU01262-53-3Aniline (I,
T)U13675-60-5Arsinic acid,
dimethyl-U014492-80-8AuramineU015115-02-6AzaserineU01050-07-7Azirino(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-metho
xy-5-methyl-,
(1a-S-(1a?,8?,8a?,8b?))-U280101-27-9BarbanU27822781-23-3BendiocarbU36422
961-82-6Bendiocarb
phenolU27117804-35-2BenomylU15756-49-5Benz(j)aceanthrylene,
1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-U016225-51-4Benz(c)acridineU01798-87-3Benzal
chlorideU19223950-58-5Benzamide,
3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-U01856-55-3Benz(a)anthraceneU09
457-97-6Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-U01262-53-3Benzenamine (I,
T)U014492-80-8Benzenamine,
4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-U0493165-93-3Benzenamine,
4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochlorideU09360-11-7Benzenamine,

N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-U32895-53-4Benzenamine,
2-methyl-U353106-49-0Benzenamine, 4-methyl-U158101-14-4Benzenamine,
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-U222636-21-5Benzenamine, 2-methyl-,
hydrochlorideU18199-55-8Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-U01971-43-2Benzene
(I, T)U038510-15-6Benzeneacetic acid,
4-chloro-?-(4-chlorophenyl)-?-hydroxy-, ethyl esterU030101-55-3Benzene,
1-bromo-4-phenoxy-U035305-03-3Benzenebutanoic acid,
4-(bis(2-chloroethyl) amino)-U037108-90-7Benzene,
chloro-U22125376-45-8Benzenediamine,
ar-methyl-U028117-81-71,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl)
esterU06984-74-21,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl
esterU08884-66-21,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl
esterU102131-11-31,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl
esterU107117-84-01,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl
esterU07095-50-1Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-U071541-73-1Benzene,
1,3-dichloro-U072106-46-7Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-U06072-54-8Benzene,
1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U01798-87-3Benzene,
(dichloromethyl)-U22326471-62-5Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R,
T)U2391330-20-7Benzene, dimethyl-
(I)U201108-46-31,3-BenzenediolU127118-74-1Benzene,
hexachloro-U056110-82-7Benzene, hexahydro- (I)U220108-88-3Benzene,
methyl-U105121-14-2Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-U106606-20-2Benzene,
2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-U05598-82-8Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-
(I)U16998-95-3Benzene, nitro- (I, T)U183608-93-5Benzene,
pentachloro-U18582-68-8Benzene,
pentachloronitro-U02098-09-9Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,
R)U02098-09-9Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C, R)U20795-94-3Benzene,
1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-U06150-29-3Benzene,
1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U24772-43-5Benzene,
1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-U02398-07-7Benzene,
(trichloromethyl)-(C, R, T)U23499-35-4Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro- (R,
T)U02192-87-5BenzideneU20394-59-71,3-Benzodioxole,
5-(2-propenyl)-U141120-58-11,3-Benzodioxole,
5-(1-propenyl)-U09094-58-61,3-Benzodioxole,
5-propyl-U27822781-23-31,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl
carbamateU36422961-82-61,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol,
2,2-dimethyl-U3671563-38-87-Benzofuranol,
2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-U064189-55-9Benzo(rst)pentapheneU24881-81-22H-1
-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when
present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or
lessU02250-32-8Benzo(a)pyreneU197106-51-4p-BenzoquinoneU02398-07-7Benzot
richloride (C, R, T)U0851464-53-52,2'-Bioxirane (I,
T)U02192-87-5(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamineU07391-94-1(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'
-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-U091119-90-4(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,
3,3'-dimethoxy-U095119-93-7(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,
3,3'-dimethyl-U22575-25-2BromoformU030101-55-34-Bromophenyl phenyl
etherU12887-68-31,3-Butadiene,
1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-U172924-16-31-Butanamine,
N-butyl-N-nitroso-U03171-36-31-Butanol (I)U15978-93-32-Butanone (I,
T)U1601338-23-42-Butanone, peroxide (R,
T)U0534170-30-32-ButenalU074764-41-02-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,
T)U143303-34-42-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-,

7-((2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl)-2,3,5,
7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, (1S-(1?(Z), 7(2S*,3R*),
7a?))-U03171-36-3n-Butyl alcohol (I)U13675-60-5Cacodylic
acidU03213765-19-0Calcium chromateU37210605-21-7Carbamic acid,
1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl esterU27117804-35-2Carbamic acid,
(1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl
esterU280101-27-9Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl
esterU23851-79-6Carbamic acid, ethyl esterU178615-53-2Carbamic acid,
methylnitroso-, ethyl esterU373122-42-9Carbamic acid, phenyl-,
1-methylethyl esterU40923564-05-8Carbamic acid,
(1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl
esterU09779-44-7Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-U114P
111-54-6Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediybis-, salts and
estersU0622303-16-4Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-,
S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) esterU3892303-17-5Carbamothioic acid,
bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl)
esterU38752888-80-9Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl)
esterU27963-25-2CarbarylU37210605-21-7CarbendazimU3671563-38-8Carbofuran
phenolU2156533-73-9Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+)
saltU033353-50-4Carbonic difluoride(R, T)U15679-22-1Carbonochloridic
acid, methyl ester (I, T)U033353-50-4Carbon oxyfluoride (R,
T)U21156-23-5Carbon
tetrachlorideU03475-87-6ChloralU035305-03-3ChlorambucilU03657-74-9Chlord
ane, ? and ?
isomersU026494-03-1ChlornaphazinU037108-90-7ChlorobenzeneU038510-15-6Chl
orobenzilateU03959-50-7p-Chloro-m-cresolU042110-75-82-Chloroethyl vinyl
etherU04467-66-3ChloroformU046107-30-2Chloromethyl methyl
etherU04791-58-7?-ChloronaphthaleneU04895-57-8o-ChlorophenolU0493165-93-
34-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochlorideU03213765-19-0Chromic acid H₂CrO₄,
calcium saltU050218-01-9ChryseneU051CreosoteU0521319-77-3Cresol
(Cresylic acid)U0534170-30-3CrotonaldehydeU05598-82-8Cumene
(I)U246506-68-3Cyanogen bromide
CNBrU197106-51-42,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dioneU056110-82-7Cyclohexane
(I)U12958-89-9Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-
(1?,2?,3?,4?,5?,6?)-U057108-94-1Cyclohexanone
(I)U13077-47-41,3-Cyclopentadiene,
1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-U05850-18-0CyclophosphamideU240P 94-75-72,4-D,
salts and
estersU05920830-81-3DaunomycinU06072-54-8DDDU06150-29-3DDTU0622303-16-4D
iallateU06353-70-3Dibenz(a,h)anthraceneU064189-55-9Dibenzo(a,i)pyreneU06
696-12-81,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropaneU06984-74-2Dibutyl
phthalateU07095-50-1o-DichlorobenzeneU071541-73-1m-DichlorobenzeneU07210
6-46-7p-DichlorobenzeneU07391-94-13,3'-DichlorobenzidineU074764-41-01,4-
Dichloro-2-butene (I,
T)U07575-71-8DichlorodifluoromethaneU07875-35-41,1-DichloroethyleneU0791
56-60-51,2-DichloroethyleneU025111-44-4Dichloroethyl
etherU027108-60-1Dichloroisopropyl etherU024111-91-1Dichloromethoxy
ethaneU081120-83-22,4-DichlorophenolU08287-65-02,6-DichlorophenolU084542
-75-61,3-DichloropropeneU0851464-53-51,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,
T)U3955952-26-1Diethylene glycol,
dicarbamateU108123-91-11,4-DiethyleneoxideU028117-81-7Diethylhexyl
phthalateU0861615-80-1N,N'-DiethylhydrazineU0873288-58-20,O-Diethyl

S-methyl dithiophosphateU08884-66-2Diethyl
phthalateU08956-53-1DiethylstilbestrolU09094-58-6DihydrosafroleU091119-9
0-43,3'-DimethoxybenzidineU092124-40-3Dimethylamine
(I)U09360-11-7p-DimethylaminoazobenzeneU09457-97-67,12-Dimethylbenz(a)an
thraceneU095119-93-73,3'-DimethylbenzidineU09680-15-9?,
?-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)U09779-44-7Dimethylcarbamoyl
chlorideU09857-14-71,1-DimethylhydrazineU099540-73-81,2-Dimethylhydrazin
eU101105-67-92,4-DimethylphenolU102131-11-3Dimethyl
phthalateU10377-78-1Dimethyl
sulfateU105121-14-22,4-DinitrotolueneU106606-20-22,6-DinitrotolueneU1071
17-84-0Di-n-octyl
phthalateU108123-91-11,4-DioxaneU109122-66-71,2-DiphenylhydrazineU110142
-84-7Dipropylamine
(I)U111621-64-7Di-n-propylnitrosamineU041106-89-8EpichlorohydrinU00175-0
7-0Ethanal (I)U404121-44-8Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-U17455-18-5Ethanamine,
N-ethyl-N-nitroso-U15591-80-51,2-Ethanediamine,
N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-U067106-93-4Ethane,
1,2-dibromo-U07675-34-3Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-U077107-06-2Ethane,
1,2-dichloro-U13167-72-1Ethane, hexachloro-U024111-91-1Ethane,
1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-U11760-29-7Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-
(I)U025111-44-4Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-U18476-01-7Ethane,
pentachloro-U208630-20-6Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-U20979-34-5Ethane,
1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-U21862-55-5EthanethioamideU22671-55-6Ethane,
1,1,1-trichloro-U22779-00-5Ethane,
1,1,2-trichloro-U41059669-26-0Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-
(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl
esterU39430558-43-1Ethanimidothioic acid,
2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl esterU359110-80-5Ethanol,
2-ethoxy-U1731116-54-7Ethanol,
2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-U3955952-26-1Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-,
dicarbamateU00498-86-2Ethanone, 1-phenyl-U04375-01-4Ethene,
chloro-U042110-75-8Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-U07875-35-4Ethene,
1,1-dichloro-U079156-60-5Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-U210127-18-4Ethene,
tetrachloro-U22879-01-6Ethene, trichloro-U112141-78-6Ethyl acetate
(I)U113140-88-5Ethyl acrylate (I)U23851-79-6Ethyl carbamate
(urethane)U11760-29-7Ethyl ether(I)U114P
111-54-6Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and
estersU067106-93-4Ethylene dibromideU077107-06-2Ethylene
dichlorideU359110-80-5Ethylene glycol monoethyl etherU11575-21-8Ethylene
oxide (I, T)U11696-45-7EthylenethioureaU07675-34-3Ethylidene
dichlorideU11897-63-2Ethyl methacrylateU11962-50-0Ethyl
methanesulfonateU120206-44-0FluorantheneU12250-00-0FormaldehydeU12364-18
-6Formic acid (C, T)U124110-00-9Furan
(I)U12598-01-12-Furancarboxaldehyde
(I)U147108-31-62,5-FurandioneU213109-99-9Furan, tetrahydro-
(I)U12598-01-1Furfural (I)U124110-00-9Furfuran
(I)U20618883-66-4Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-,
D-U20618883-66-4D-Glucose,
2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-U126765-34-4Glycidylald
ehydeU16370-25-7Guanidine,
N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-U127118-74-1HexachlorobenzeneU12887-68-3Hexa
chlorobutadieneU13077-47-4HexachlorocyclopentadieneU13167-72-1Hexachloro

ethaneU13270-30-4HexachloropheneU2431888-71-7HexachloropropeneU133302-01-2Hydrazine (R, T)U0861615-80-1Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-U09857-14-7Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-U099540-73-8Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-U109122-66-7Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-U1347664-39-3Hydrofluoric acid (C, T)U1347664-39-3Hydrogen fluoride (C, T)U1357783-06-4Hydrogen sulfideU1357783-06-4Hydrogen sulfide H2SU09680-15-9Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)U11696-45-72-ImidazolidinethioneU137193-39-5Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyreneU19085-44-91,3-IsobenzofurandioneU14078-83-1Isobutyl alcohol (I, T)U141120-58-1IsosafroleU142143-50-0KeponeU143303-34-4LasiocarpeneU144301-04-2Lead acetateU1461335-32-6Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-U1457446-27-7Lead phosphateU1461335-32-6Lead subacetateU12958-89-9LindaneU16370-25-7MNNGU147108-31-6Maleic anhydrideU148123-33-1Maleic hydrazideU149109-77-3MalononitrileU150148-82-3MelphalanU1517439-97-6MercuryU152126-98-7Methacrylonitrile (I, T)U092124-40-3Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)U02974-83-9Methane, bromo-U04574-87-3Methane, chloro- (I, T)U046107-30-2Methane, chloromethoxy-U06874-95-3Methane, dibromo-U08075-09-2Methane, dichloro-U07575-71-8Methane, dichlorodifluoro-U13874-88-4Methane, iodo-U11962-50-0Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl esterU21156-23-5Methane, tetrachloro-U15374-93-1Methanethiol (I, T)U22575-25-2Methane, tribromo-U04467-66-3Methane, trichloro-U12175-69-4Methane, trichlorofluoro-U03657-74-94,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-U15467-56-1Methanol (I)U15591-80-5MethapyrileneU142143-50-01,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-U24772-43-5MethoxychlorU15467-56-1Methyl alcohol (I)U02974-83-9Methyl bromideU186504-60-91-Methylbutadiene (I)U04574-87-3Methyl chloride (I, T)U15679-22-1Methyl chlorocarbonate (I, T)U22671-55-6MethylchloroformU15756-49-53-MethylcholanthreneU158101-14-44,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)U06874-95-3Methylene bromideU08075-09-2Methylene chlorideU15978-93-3Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I, T)U1601338-23-4Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R, T)U13874-88-4Methyl iodideU161108-10-1Methyl isobutyl ketone(I)U16280-62-6Methyl methacrylate (I, T)U161108-10-14-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)U16456-04-2MethylthiouracilU01050-07-7Mitomycin CU05920830-81-35,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-?-L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-U167134-32-71-NaphthalenamineU16891-59-82-NaphthalenamineU026494-03-1Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-U16591-20-3NaphthaleneU04791-58-7Naphthalene, 2-chloro-U166130-15-41,4-NaphthalenedioneU23672-57-12,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium saltU27963-25-21-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamateU166130-15-41,4-NaphthoquinoneU167134-32-7?-Naphthylamine U16891-59-8?-NaphthylamineU21710102-45-1Nitric acid, thallium (1+)

saltU16998-95-3Nitrobenzene (I,
T)U170100-02-7p-NitrophenolU17179-46-92-Nitropropane (I,
T)U172924-16-3N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamineU1731116-54-7N-Nitrosodiethanolami
neU17455-18-5N-NitrosodiethylamineU176759-73-9N-Nitroso-N-ethylureaU1776
84-93-5N-Nitroso-N-methylureaU178615-53-2N-Nitroso-N-methylurethaneU1791
00-75-4N-NitrosopiperidineU180930-55-2N-NitrosopyrrolidineU18199-55-85-N
itro-o-toluidineU1931120-71-41,2-Oxathiolane,
2,2-dioxideU05850-18-02H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine,
N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxideU11575-21-8Oxirane (I,
T)U126765-34-4OxiranecarboxyaldehydeU041106-89-8Oxirane,
(chloromethyl)-U182123-63-7ParaldehydeU183608-93-5PentachlorobenzeneU184
76-01-7PentachloroethaneU18582-68-8Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)See
F02787-86-5PentachlorophenolU161108-10-1Pentanol,
4-methyl- (I)U186504-60-91,3-Pentadiene
(I)U18762-44-2PhenacetinU188108-95-2PhenolU04895-57-8Phenol,
2-chloro-U03959-50-7Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-U081120-83-2Phenol,
2,4-dichloro-U08287-65-0Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-U08956-53-1Phenol,
4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-U101105-67-9Phenol,
2,4-dimethyl-U0521319-77-3Phenol, methyl-U13270-30-4Phenol,
2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-U411114-26-1Phenol,
2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamateU170100-02-7Phenol, 4-nitro-See
F02787-86-5Phenol, pentachloro-See F02758-90-2Phenol,
2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-See F02795-95-4Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-See
F02788-06-2Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-U150148-82-3L-Phenylalanine,
4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-U1457446-27-7Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt
(2:3)U0873288-58-2Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl
esterU1891314-80-3Phosphorus sulfide (R)U19085-44-9Phthalic
anhydrideU191109-06-82-PicolineU179100-75-4Piperidine,
1-nitroso-U19223950-58-5PronamideU194107-10-81-Propanamine (I,
T)U111621-64-71-Propanamine,
N-nitroso-N-propyl-U110142-84-71-Propanamine, N-propyl-
(I)U06696-12-8Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-U08378-87-5Propane,
1,2-dichloro-U149109-77-3PropanedinitrileU17179-46-9Propane, 2-nitro-
(I, T)U027108-60-1Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-See F02793-72-1Propanoic
acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-U1931120-71-41,3-Propane
sultoneU235126-72-71-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate
(3:1)U14078-83-11-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I, T)U00267-64-12-Propanone
(I)U00779-06-12-PropenamideU084542-75-61-Propene,
1,3-dichloro-U2431888-71-71-Propene,
1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-U009107-13-12-PropenenitrileU152126-98-72-Propene
nitrile, 2-methyl- (I, T)U00879-10-72-Propenoic acid
(I)U113140-88-52-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)U11897-63-22-Propenoic
acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl esterU16280-62-62-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-,
methyl ester(I, T)U373122-42-9PropamU411114-26-1PropoxurSee
F02793-72-1Propionic acid,
2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-U194107-10-8n-Propylamine (I,
T)U08378-87-5Propylene
dichlorideU38752888-80-9ProsulfocarbU148123-33-13,6-Pyridazinedione,
1,2-dihydro-U196110-86-1PyridineU191109-06-8Pyridine,
2-methyl-U23766-75-12,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl)
amino)-U16456-04-24(1H)-Pyrimidinone,
2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-U180930-55-2Pyrrolidine,

1-nitroso-U20050-55-5ReserpineU201108-46-3ResorcinolU20394-59-7SafroleU2047783-00-8Selenious acidU2047783-00-8Selenium dioxideU2057488-56-4Selenium sulfide(R, T)U2057488-56-4Selenium sulfide SeS₂ (R, T)U015115-02-6L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)See F02793-72-1Silvex (2,4,5-TP)U20618883-66-4StreptozotocinU10377-78-1Sulfuric acid, dimethyl esterU1891314-80-3Sulfur phosphide (R)See F02793-76-52,4,5-TU20795-94-31,2,4,5-TetrachlorobenzeneU208630-20-61,1,1,2-TetrachloroethaneU20979-34-51,1,2,2-TetrachloroethaneU210127-18-4TetrachloroethyleneSee F02758-90-22,3,4,6-TetrachlorophenolU213109-99-9Tetrahydrofuran (I)U214563-68-8Thallium (I) acetateU2156533-73-9Thallium (I) carbonateU2167791-12-0Thallium (I) chlorideU2167791-12-0Thallium chloride TlClU21710102-45-1Thallium (I) nitrateU21862-55-5ThioacetamideU41059669-26-0ThiodicarbU15374-93-1Thiome thanol (I, T)U244137-26-8Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H₂N)C(S))₂S₂, tetramethyl-U40923564-05-8Thiophanate-methylU21962-56-6ThioureaU244137-26-8ThiramU220108-88-3TolueneU22125376-45-8ToluenediamineU22326471-62-5Toluene diisocyanate (R, T)U32895-53-4o-ToluidineU353106-49-0p-ToluidineU222636-21-5o-Toluidine hydrochlorideU3892303-17-5TriallateU01161-82-51H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amineU22779-00-5Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-U22779-00-51,2-TrichloroethaneU22879-01-6TrichloroethyleneU12175-69-4TrichloromonofluoromethaneSee F02795-95-42,4,5-TrichlorophenolSee F02788-06-22,4,6-TrichlorophenolU404121-44-8TriethylamineU23499-35-41,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R, T)U182123-63-71,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-U235126-72-7Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphateU23672-57-1Trypan blueU23766-75-1Uracil mustardU176759-73-9Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-U177684-93-5Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-U04375-01-4Vinyl chlorideU24881-81-2Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or lessU2391330-20-7Xylene (I)U20050-55-5Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3?,16?,17?,18?,20?) -U2491314-84-7Zinc phosphide Zn₃P₂, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or ~~less~~Numerical~~less~~ Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No. Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.) Substance Hazard ~~Code~~UCode

U00175-07-0Acetaldehyde (I) U00175-07-0Ethanal (I) U00267-64-1Acetone (I) U00267-64-12Propanone (I) U00375-05-8Acetonitrile (I, T) U00498-86-2Acetophenone U00498-86-2Ethanone, 1-phenyl- U00553-96-3Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl- U00553-96-32Acetylaminofluorene U00675-36-5Acetyl chloride (C, R, T) U00779-06-1Acrylamide U00779-06-12Propenamide U00879-10-7Acrylic acid (I) U00879-10-72Propenoic acid (I) U009107-13-1Acrylonitrile U009107-13-12Propenenitrile U01050-07-7Aziri no(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-, (1a-S-(1a?,8?,8a?,8b?)) - U01050-07-7Mitomycin

CU01161-82-5AmitroleU01161-82-51H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amineU01262-53-3Aniline (I, T)U01262-53-3Benzenamine (I, T)U014492-80-8AuramineU014492-80-8Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-U015115-02-6AzaserineU015115-02-6L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)U016225-51-4Benz(c)acridineU01798-87-3Benzal chlorideU01798-87-3Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-U01856-55-3Benz(a)anthraceneU01971-43-2Benzene (I, T)U02098-09-9Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C, R)U02098-09-9Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C, R)U02192-87-5BenzideneU02192-87-5(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamineU02250-32-8Benzo(a)pyreneU02398-07-7Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-(C, R, T)U02398-07-7Benzotrichloride (C, R, T)U024111-91-1Dichloromethoxy ethaneU024111-91-1Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-U025111-44-4Dichloroethyl etherU025111-44-4Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-U026494-03-1ChlornaphazinU026494-03-1Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-U027108-60-1Dichloroisopropyl etherU027108-60-1Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-U028117-81-71,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) esterU028117-81-7Diethylhexyl phthalateU02974-83-9Methane, bromo-U02974-83-9Methyl bromideU030101-55-3Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-U030101-55-34-Bromophenyl phenyl etherU03171-36-31-Butanol (I)U03171-36-3n-Butyl alcohol (I)U03213765-19-0Calcium chromateU03213765-19-0Chromic acid H₂CrO₄, calcium saltU033353-50-4Carbonic difluoride(R, T)U033353-50-4Carbon oxyfluoride (R, T)U03475-87-6Acetaldehyde, trichloro-U03475-87-6ChloralU035305-03-3Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-U035305-03-3ChlorambucilU03657-74-9Chlordane, ? and ? isomersU03657-74-94,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-U037108-90-7Benzene, chloro-U037108-90-7ChlorobenzeneU038510-15-6Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-?-(4-chlorophenyl)-?-hydroxy-, ethyl esterU038510-15-6ChlorobenzilateU03959-50-7p-Chloro-m-cresolU03959-50-7Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-U041106-89-8EpichlorohydrinU041106-89-8Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-U042110-75-82-Chloroethyl vinyl etherU042110-75-8Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-U04375-01-4Ethene, chloro-U04375-01-4Vinyl chlorideU04467-66-3ChloroformU04467-66-3Methane, trichloro-U04574-87-3Methane, chloro- (I, T)U04574-87-3Methyl chloride (I, T)U046107-30-2Chloromethyl methyl etherU046107-30-2Methane, chloromethoxy-U04791-58-7?-ChloronaphthaleneU04791-58-7Naphthalene, 2-chloro-U04895-57-8o-ChlorophenolU04895-57-8Phenol, 2-chloro-U0493165-93-3Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochlorideU0493165-93-34-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochlorideU050218-01-9ChryseneU051CreosoteU0521319-77-3Cresol (Cresylic acid)U0521319-77-3Phenol, methyl-U0534170-30-32-ButenalU0534170-30-3CrotonaldehydeU05598-82-8Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)U05598-82-8Cumene (I)U056110-82-7Benzene, hexahydro- (I)U056110-82-7Cyclohexane (I)U057108-94-1Cyclohexanone (I)U05850-18-0CyclophosphamideU05850-18-02H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxideU05920830-81-3DaunomycinU05920830-81-35,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-?-L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxyl)-7,8,9

,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-,
(8S-cis)-U06072-54-8Benzene,
1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U06072-54-8DDDU06150-29-3Benze
ne,
1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U06150-29-3DDTU0622303-16-4
Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl)
esterU0622303-16-4DiallateU06353-70-3Dibenz(a,h)anthraceneU064189-55-9Be
nzo(rst)pentapheneU064189-55-9Dibenzo(a,i)pyreneU06696-12-81,2-Dibromo-3
-chloropropaneU06696-12-8Propane,
1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-U067106-93-4Ethane,
1,2-dibromo-U067106-93-4Ethylene dibromideU06874-95-3Methane,
dibromo-U06874-95-3Methylene bromideU06984-74-21,2-Benzenedicarboxylic
acid, dibutyl esterU06984-74-2Dibutyl phthalateU07095-50-1Benzene,
1,2-dichloro-U07095-50-1o-DichlorobenzeneU071541-73-1Benzene,
1,3-dichloro-U071541-73-1m-DichlorobenzeneU072106-46-7Benzene,
1,4-dichloro-U072106-46-7p-DichlorobenzeneU07391-94-1(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4
'-diamine,
3,3'-dichloro-U07391-94-13,3'-DichlorobenzidineU074764-41-02-Butene,
1,4-dichloro-(I,T)U074764-41-01,4-Dichloro-2-butene(I,
T)U07575-71-8DichlorodifluoromethaneU07575-71-8Methane,
dichlorodifluoro-U07675-34-3Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-U07675-34-3Ethylidene
dichlorideU077107-06-2Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-U077107-06-2Ethylene
dichlorideU07875-35-41,1-DichloroethyleneU07875-35-4Ethene,
1,1-dichloro-U079156-60-51,2-DichloroethyleneU079156-60-5Ethene,
1,2-dichloro-, (E)-U08075-09-2Methane, dichloro-U08075-09-2Methylene
chlorideU081120-83-22,4-DichlorophenolU081120-83-2Phenol,
2,4-dichloro-U08287-65-02,6-DichlorophenolU08287-65-0Phenol,
2,6-dichloro-U08378-87-5Propane, 1,2-dichloro-U08378-87-5Propylene
dichlorideU084542-75-61,3-DichloropropeneU084542-75-61-Propene,
1,3-dichloro-U0851464-53-52,2'-Bioxirane(I,
T)U0851464-53-51,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane(I,
T)U0861615-80-1N,N'-DiethylhydrazineU0861615-80-1Hydrazine,
1,2-diethyl-U0873288-58-2O,O-Diethyl S-methyl
dithiophosphateU0873288-58-2Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl
esterU08884-66-21,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl
esterU08884-66-2Diethyl
phthalateU08956-53-1DiethylstilbestrolU08956-53-1Phenol,
4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-U09094-58-61,3-Benzodioxole,
5-propyl-U09094-58-6DihydrosafroleU091119-90-4(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diami
ne,
3,3'-dimethoxy-U091119-90-43,3'-DimethoxybenzidineU092124-40-3Dimethylam
ine(I)U092124-40-3Methanamine, N-methyl-(I)U09360-11-7Benzenamine,
N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-U09360-11-7p-DimethylaminoazobenzeneU09457-97
-6Benz(a)anthracene,
7,12-dimethyl-U09457-97-67,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthraceneU095119-93-7(1,1'
-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine,
3,3'-dimethyl-U095119-93-73,3'-DimethylbenzidineU09680-15-9?,
?-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide(R)U09680-15-9Hydroperoxide,
1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-(R)U09779-44-7Carbamic chloride,
dimethyl-U09779-44-7Dimethylcarbamoyl
chlorideU09857-14-71,1-DimethylhydrazineU09857-14-7Hydrazine,
1,1-dimethyl-U099540-73-81,2-DimethylhydrazineU099540-73-8Hydrazine,

1,2-dimethyl-U101105-67-92,4-DimethylphenolU101105-67-9Phenol,
2,4-dimethyl-U102131-11-31,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl
esterU102131-11-3Dimethyl phthalateU10377-78-1Dimethyl
sulfateU10377-78-1Sulfuric acid, dimethyl esterU105121-14-2Benzene,
1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-U105121-14-22,4-DinitrotolueneU106606-20-2Benzene,
2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-U106606-20-22,6-DinitrotolueneU107117-84-01,2-Benze
nedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl esterU107117-84-0Di-n-octyl
phthalateU108123-91-11,4-DiethyleneoxideU108123-91-11,4-DioxaneU109122-6
6-71,2-DiphenylhydrazineU109122-66-7Hydrazine,
1,2-diphenyl-U110142-84-7Dipropylamine (I)U110142-84-71-Propanamine,
N-propyl-
(I)U111621-64-7Di-n-propylnitrosamineU111621-64-71-Propanamine,
N-nitroso-N-propyl-U112141-78-6Acetic acid, ethyl ester
(I)U112141-78-6Ethyl acetate (I)U113140-88-5Ethyl acrylate
(I)U113140-88-52-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)U114P
111-54-6Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediybis-, salts and estersU114P
111-54-6Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and
estersU11575-21-8Ethylene oxide (I, T)U11575-21-8Oxirane (I,
T)U11696-45-7EthylenethioureaU11696-45-72-ImidazolidinethioneU11760-29-7
Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)U11760-29-7Ethyl ether(I)U11897-63-2Ethyl
methacrylateU11897-63-22-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl
esterU11962-50-0Ethyl methanesulfonateU11962-50-0Methanesulfonic acid,
ethyl esterU120206-44-0FluorantheneU12175-69-4Methane,
trichlorofluoro-U12175-69-4TrichloromonofluoromethaneU12250-00-0Formalde
hydeU12364-18-6Formic acid (C, T)U124110-00-9Furan
(I)U124110-00-9Furfuran (I)U12598-01-12-Furancarboxaldehyde
(I)U12598-01-1Furfural
(I)U126765-34-4GlycidylaldehydeU126765-34-4OxiranecarboxyaldehydeU127118
-74-1Benzene,
hexachloro-U127118-74-1HexachlorobenzeneU12887-68-31,3-Butadiene,
1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-U12887-68-3HexachlorobutadieneU12958-89-9Cyclohex
ane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-
(1?,2?,3?,4?,5?,6?) -U12958-89-9LindaneU13077-47-41,3-Cyclopentadiene,
1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-U13077-47-4HexachlorocyclopentadieneU13167-72-1Et
hane,
hexachloro-U13167-72-1HexachloroethaneU13270-30-4HexachloropheneU13270-3
0-4Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-U133302-01-2Hydrazine (R,
T)U1347664-39-3Hydrofluoric acid (C, T)U1347664-39-3Hydrogen fluoride
(C, T)U1357783-06-4Hydrogen sulfideU1357783-06-4Hydrogen sulfide
H2SU13675-60-5Arsinic acid, dimethyl-U13675-60-5Cacodylic
acidU137193-39-5Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyreneU13874-88-4Methane,
iodo-U13874-88-4Methyl iodideU14078-83-1Isobutyl alcohol (I,
T)U14078-83-11-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I, T)U141120-58-11,3-Benzodioxole,
5-(1-propenyl)-U141120-58-1IsosafroleU142143-50-0KeponeU142143-50-01,3,4
-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one,
1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-U143303-34-42-Butenoic acid,
2-methyl-
7-((2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl)-2,3,5,
7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, (1S-(1?(Z), 7(2S*,3R*),
7a?))-U143303-34-4LasiocarpeneU144301-04-2Acetic acid, lead (2+)
saltU144301-04-2Lead acetateU1457446-27-7Lead
phosphateU1457446-27-7Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt

(2:3)U1461335-32-6Lead, bis(acetato-O) tetrahydroxytri-U1461335-32-6Lead subacetateU147108-31-62,5-FurandioneU147108-31-6Maleic anhydrideU148123-33-1Maleic hydrazideU148123-33-13,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-U149109-77-3MalononitrileU149109-77-3PropanedinitrileU150148-82-3MelphalanU150148-82-3L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl) amino)-U1517439-97-6MercuryU152126-98-7Methacrylonitrile (I, T)U152126-98-72-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I, T)U15374-93-1Methanethiol (I, T)U15374-93-1Thiomethanol (I, T)U15467-56-1Methanol (I)U15467-56-1Methyl alcohol (I)U15591-80-51,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-U15591-80-5Methapyrilen eU15679-22-1Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I, T)U15679-22-1Methyl chlorocarbonate (I, T)U15756-49-5Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-U15756-49-53-MethylcholanthreneU158101-14-4Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-U158101-14-44,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)U15978-93-32-Butanone (I, T)U15978-93-3Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I, T)U1601338-23-42-Butanone, peroxide (R, T)U1601338-23-4Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R, T)U161108-10-1Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)U161108-10-14-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)U161108-10-1Pentanol, 4-methyl- (I)U16280-62-6Methyl methacrylate (I, T)U16280-62-62-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester(I, T)U16370-25-7Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-U16370-25-7MNNGU16456-04-2MethylthiouracilU16456-04-24(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-U16591-20-3NaphthaleneU166130-15-41,4-NaphthalenedioneU166130-15-41,4-NapthoquinoneU167134-32-71-NaphthalenamineU167134-32-7?-NaphthylamineU16891-59-82-NaphthalenamineU16891-59-8?-NaphthylamineU16998-95-3Benzene, nitro- (I, T)U16998-95-3Nitrobenzene (I, T)U170100-02-7p-NitrophenolU170100-02-7Phenol, 4-nitro-U17179-46-92-Nitropropane (I, T)U17179-46-9Propane, 2-nitro- (I, T)U172924-16-31-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-U172924-16-3N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamineU1731116-54-7Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-U1731116-54-7N-NitrosodiethanolamineU17455-18-5Ethanolamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-U17455-18-5N-NitrosodiethylamineU176759-73-9N-Nitroso-N-ethylureaU176759-73-9Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-U177684-93-5N-Nitroso-N-methylureaU177684-93-5Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-U178615-53-2Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl esterU178615-53-2N-Nitroso-N-methylurethaneU179100-75-4N-NitrosopiperidineU179100-75-4Piperidine, 1-nitroso-U180930-55-2N-NitrosopyrrolidineU180930-55-2Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-U18199-55-8Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-U18199-55-85-Nitro-o-toluidineU182123-63-7ParaldehydeU182123-63-71,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-U183608-93-5Benzene, pentachloro-U183608-93-5PentachlorobenzeneU18476-01-7Ethane, pentachloro-U18476-01-7PentachloroethaneU18582-68-8Benzene, pentachloronitro-U18582-68-8Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)U186504-60-91-Methylbutadiene (I)U186504-60-91,3-Pentadiene (I)U18762-44-2Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-U18762-44-2PhenacetinU188108-95-2PhenolU1891314-80-3Phosphorus sulfide (R)U1891314-80-3Sulfur phosphide

(R)U19085-44-91,3-IsobenzofurandioneU19085-44-9Phthalic anhydrideU191109-06-82-PicolineU191109-06-8Pyridine, 2-methyl-U19223950-58-5Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-U19223950-58-5PronamideU1931120-71-41,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxideU1931120-71-41,3-Propane sultoneU194107-10-81-Propanamine (I, T)U194107-10-8n-Propylamine (I, T)U196110-86-1PyridineU197106-51-4p-BenzoquinoneU197106-51-42,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dioneU20050-55-5ReserpineU20050-55-5Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3?,16?,17?,18?,20?)-U201108-46-31,3-BenzenediolU201108-46-3ResorcinolU20394-59-71,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-U20394-59-7SafroleU2047783-00-8Selenious acidU2047783-00-8Selenium dioxideU2057488-56-4Selenium sulfide(R, T)U2057488-56-4Selenium sulfide SeS2 (R, T)U20618883-66-4Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-U20618883-66-4D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-U20618883-66-4StreptozotocinU20795-94-3Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-U20795-94-31,2,4,5-TetrachlorobenzeneU208630-20-6Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-U208630-20-61,1,1,2-TetrachloroethaneU20979-34-5Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-U20979-34-51,1,2,2-TetrachloroethaneU210127-18-4Ethene, tetrachloro-U210127-18-4TetrachloroethyleneU21156-23-5Carbon tetrachlorideU21156-23-5Methane, tetrachloro-U213109-99-9Furan, tetrahydro- (I)U213109-99-9Tetrahydrofuran (I)U214563-68-8Acetic acid, thallium (1+) saltU214563-68-8Thallium (I) acetateU2156533-73-9Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) saltU2156533-73-9Thallium (I) carbonateU2167791-12-0Thallium (I) chlorideU2167791-12-0Thallium chloride TlClU21710102-45-1Nitric acid, thallium (1+) saltU21710102-45-1Thallium (I) nitrateU21862-55-5EthanethioamideU21862-55-5ThioacetamideU21962-56-6ThioureaU220108-88-3Benzene, methyl-U220108-88-3TolueneU22125376-45-8Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-U22125376-45-8ToluenediamineU222636-21-5Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochlorideU222636-21-5o-Toluidine hydrochlorideU22326471-62-5Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R, T)U22326471-62-5Toluene diisocyanate (R, T)U22575-25-2BromoformU22575-25-2Methane, tribromo-U22671-55-6Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-U22671-55-6MethylchloroformU22779-00-5 Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro- U22779-00-~~51,1,2-TrichloroethaneU5~~
1,1,2-Trichloroethane U22879-01-6Ethene, trichloro-U22879-01-6TrichloroethyleneU23499-35-4Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro- (R, T)U23499-35-41,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R, T)U235126-72-71-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)U235126-72-7Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphateU23672-57-12,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium saltU23672-57-1Trypan blueU23766-75-12,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-U23766-75-1Uracil mustardU23851-79-6Carbamic acid, ethyl esterU23851-79-6Ethyl carbamate (urethane)U2391330-20-7Benzene, dimethyl- (I, T)U2391330-20-7Xylene (I,

T)U240P 94-75-7Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and estersU240P 94-75-72,4-D, salts and estersU2431888-71-7HexachloropropeneU2431888-71-71-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-U244137-26-8Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2S2, tetramethyl-U244137-26-8ThiramU246506-68-3Cyanogen bromide CNBrU24772-43-5Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-U24772-43-5MethoxychlorU24881-81-22H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or lessU24881-81-2Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or lessU2491314-84-7Zinc phosphide Zn3P2, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or lessU27117804-35-2BenomylU27117804-35-2Carbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl esterU27822781-23-3BendiocarbU27822781-23-31,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamateU27963-25-2CarbarylU27963-25-21-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamateU280101-27-9BarbanU280101-27-9Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl esterU32895-53-4Benzenamine, 2-methyl-U32895-53-4o-ToluidineU353106-49-0Benzenamine, 4-methyl-U353106-49-0p-ToluidineU359110-80-5Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-U359110-80-5Ethylene glycol monoethyl etherU36422961-82-6Bendiocarb phenolU36422961-82-61,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-U3671563-38-87-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-U3671563-38-8Carbofuran phenolU37210605-21-7Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl esterU37210605-21-7CarbendazimU373122-42-9Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl esterU373122-42-9ProphamU38752888-80-9Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) esterU38752888-80-9ProsulfocarbU3892303-17-5Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) esterU3892303-17-5TriallateU39430558-43-1A2213U39430558-43-1Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl esterU3955952-26-1Diethylene glycol, dicarbamateU3955952-26-1Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamateU404121-44-8Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-U404121-44-8TriethylamineU40923564-05-8Carbamic acid, (1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl esterU40923564-05-8Thiophanate-methylU41059669-26-0Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-(thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl esterU41059669-26-0ThiodicarbU411114-26-1Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamateU411114-26-1Propoxur (Source: Amended at 44 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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