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

PART 721
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

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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 ~~Sept.~~September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19303, effective ~~Nov.~~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 ~~Nov.~~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 ~~Sept.~~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 ~~Sept.~~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 ~~Nov.~~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 ~~Nov.~~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 ~~Nov.~~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 ~~Sept.~~ 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. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 721.103 Definition of Hazardous Waste

a) A solid waste, as defined in Section 721.102, is a hazardous waste if the following is true of the waste:

1) It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste pursuant to Section 721.104(b); and

2) It meets any of the following criteria:

A) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. However, any mixture of a waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals excluded pursuant to Section 721.104(b)(7) and any other solid waste exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste pursuant to Subpart C of this Part is a hazardous waste only if it exhibits a characteristic that would not have been exhibited by the excluded waste alone if such mixture had not occurred, or if the mixture continues to exhibit any of the characteristics exhibited by the non-excluded wastes prior to mixture. Further, for the purposes of applying the toxicity characteristic to such mixtures, the mixture is also a hazardous waste if it exceeds the maximum concentration for any contaminant listed in Section 721.124 that would not have been exceeded by the excluded waste alone if the mixture had not occurred or if it continues to exceed the maximum concentration for any contaminant exceeded by the nonexempt waste prior to mixture.

B) It is listed in Subpart D of this Part and has not been excluded from the lists in Subpart D of this Part pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.

C) This subsection (a)(2)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iii), which USEPA removed and marked as "reserved" at 66 Fed. Reg. 27266 (May 16, 2001). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

D) It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part and has not been excluded from this subsection (a)(2) pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122, subsection (g) of this Section, or subsection (h) of this Section; however, the following mixtures of solid wastes and hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part are not hazardous wastes (except by application of subsection (a)(2)(A) or (a)(2)(B) of

this Section) if the generator demonstrates that the mixture consists of wastewater the discharge of which is subject to regulation under either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309 or 310 (including wastewater at facilities that have eliminated the discharge of wastewater) and the following is true of the waste:

i) It is one or more of the following solvents listed in Section 721.131: benzene, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene or the scrubber waters derived from the combustion of these spent solvents, provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 1 part per million, or the total measured concentration of these solvents entering the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system (at a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 1 part per million on an average weekly basis. Any facility that uses benzene as a solvent and claims this exemption must use an aerated biological wastewater treatment system and must use only lined surface impoundments or tanks prior to secondary clarification in the wastewater treatment system. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(i) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected;

ii) It is one or more of the following spent solvents listed in Section 721.131: methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, cresols, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, spent chlorofluorocarbon solvents, 2- ethoxyethanol, or the scrubber waters derived from the combustion of these spent solvents, provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents (other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater) divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment system does not exceed 25 parts per million, or the total measured concentration of these solvents entering the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system (at a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 25 parts per million on an average weekly basis. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a

revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(ii) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected;

iii) It is one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132, provided that the wastes are discharged to the refinery oil recovery sewer before primary oil/water/solids separation: heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry (USEPA hazardous waste no. K050), crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K169), clarified slurry oil tank sediment or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations (USEPA hazardous waste number K170), spent hydrotreating catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K171), and spent hydrorefining catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K172);

iv) It is a discarded hazardous waste, commercial chemical product or chemical intermediate listed in Section 721.121, 721.132, or 721.133 arising from de minimis losses of these materials. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(D)(iv), "de minimis" losses are inadvertent releases to a wastewater treatment system, including those from normal material handling operations (e.g., spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves, or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks, or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; and rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing. Any manufacturing facility that claims an exemption for de minimis quantities of a waste listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132, or any nonmanufacturing facility that claims an exemption for de minimis quantities of wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, must either have eliminated the discharge of wastewaters or have included in its federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) permit application or wastewater pretreatment submission to the Agency or the wastewater pretreatment Control Authority pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 307 of the constituents for which each waste was listed (in Appendix G of this Part); and the constituents in Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for which each waste has a treatment standard (i.e., land disposal restriction constituents). A facility is eligible to claim the exemption once the Agency or Control Authority has been notified of possible de minimis releases via the Clean Water Act permit application or the wastewater pretreatment submission. A copy of the Clean Water Act permit application or the wastewater pretreatment submission must be placed in the facility's on-site files;

v) It is wastewater resulting from laboratory operations containing toxic (T) wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, provided that the annualized average flow of laboratory wastewater does not exceed one percent of total wastewater flow into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment

system or provided that the wastes' combined annualized average concentration does not exceed one part per million in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment facility. Toxic (T) wastes used in laboratories that are demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater are not to be included in this calculation;

vi) It is one or more of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA Hazardous Waste No. K157), provided that the maximum weekly usage of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine (including all amounts that cannot be demonstrated to be reacted in the process, destroyed through treatment, or recovered, i.e., what is discharged or volatilized) divided by the average weekly flow of process wastewater prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 parts per million by weight, or the total measured concentration of these chemicals entering the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system (at a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 5 parts per million on an average weekly basis. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(vi) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected; or

vii) It is wastewater derived from the treatment of one or more of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA Hazardous Waste No. K156), provided that the maximum concentration of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 milligrams per liter, or the total measured concentration of these chemicals entering the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system (at a facility that is subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act new source performance standards or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants of 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 or at a facility that is subject to an enforceable limit in a federal operating permit that minimizes fugitive emissions) does not exceed 5 milligrams per liter on an average weekly basis. A facility that chooses to measure concentration levels must file a copy of its sampling and analysis plan with the Agency. A facility must file a copy of a revised sampling and analysis plan only if the initial plan is rendered inaccurate by changes in the facility's operations. The sampling and analysis plan must include the monitoring point location (headworks), the sampling

frequency and methodology, and a list of constituents to be monitored. A facility is eligible for the direct monitoring option once it receives confirmation that the sampling and analysis plan has been received by the Agency. The Agency must reject the sampling and analysis plan if it determines that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the information required by this subsection (a)(2)(D)(vii) or that the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the Agency rejects the sampling and analysis plan, or if the Agency determines that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the Agency must notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected.

E) Rebuttable presumption for used oil. Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part. Persons may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste (for example, to show that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part).

i) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to a metalworking oil or fluid containing chlorinated paraffins if it is processed through a tolling arrangement, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.124(c), to reclaim metalworking oils or fluids. The presumption does apply to a metalworking oil or fluid if such an oil or fluid is recycled in any other manner, or disposed of.

ii) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to a used oil contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) removed from refrigeration units where the CFCs are destined for reclamation. The rebuttable presumption does apply to a used oil contaminated with CFCs that have been mixed with used oil from a source other than a refrigeration unit.

b) A solid waste that is not excluded from regulation pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section becomes a hazardous waste when any of the following events occur:

1) In the case of a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, when the waste first meets the listing description set forth in Subpart D of this Part.

2) In the case of a mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes, when a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part is first added to the solid waste.

3) In the case of any other waste (including a waste mixture), when the waste exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of this Part.

c) Unless and until it meets the criteria of subsection (d) of this Section, a hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(1). The Board has codified 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2) at subsection (e) of this Section.

d) Any solid waste described in subsection (e) of this Section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:

1) In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part. (However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.)

2) In the case of a waste that is a listed waste pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, a waste that contains a waste listed pursuant to Subpart D of this Part, or a waste that is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D of this Part, it also has been excluded from subsection (e) of this Section pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122.

e) Specific inclusions and exclusions.

1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e)(2), (g), or (h) of this Section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation run-off), is a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)

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

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

B) Wastes from burning any of the materials exempted from regulation by Section 721.106(a)(3)(C) and (a)(3)(D).

C) Nonwastewater residues, such as slag, resulting from high temperature metal recovery (HTMR) processing of K061, K062, or F006 waste in the units identified in this subsection (e)(2) that are disposed of in non-hazardous waste units, provided that these residues meet the generic exclusion levels identified in the tables in this subsection (e)(2)(C) for all constituents and the residues exhibit no characteristics of hazardous waste. The types of units identified are rotary kilns, flame reactors, electric furnaces, plasma arc furnaces, slag reactors, rotary hearth furnace/electric furnace combinations, or the following types of industrial furnaces (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110): blast furnaces; smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces); and other furnaces designated by the Agency pursuant to that definition.

i) Testing requirements must be incorporated in a facility's waste analysis plan or a generator's self-implementing waste analysis plan; at a minimum, composite samples of residues must be collected and analyzed quarterly and when the process or operation generating the waste changes.

ii) Persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements. The generic exclusion levels are the following:

Generic exclusion levels for K061 and K062 nonwastewater HTMR residues:ConstituentMaximum for any single composite sample (mg/l)Antimony0.10Arsenic0.50Barium7.6Beryllium0.010Cadmium0.050Chromium (total)0.33Lead0.15Mercury0.009Nickel1.0Selenium0.16Silver0.30Thallium0.020Vanadium1.26Zinc70
Generic exclusion levels for F006 nonwastewater HTMR residues:ConstituentMaximum for any single composite sample (mg/l)Antimony0.10Arsenic0.50Barium7.6Beryllium0.010Cadmium0.050Chromium (total)0.33Cyanide (total) (mg/kg)1.8Lead0.15Mercury0.009Nickel1.0Selenium0.16Silver0.30Thallium0.020Zinc70

iii) A one-time notification and certification must be placed in the facility's files and sent to the Agency (or, for out-of-State shipments, to the appropriate Regional Administrator of USEPA or the state agency authorized to implement federal 40 CFR 268 requirements) for K061, K062, or F006 HTMR residues that meet the generic exclusion levels for all constituents, which do not exhibit any characteristics, and which are sent to RCRA Subtitle D (municipal solid waste landfill) units. The notification and certification that is placed in the generator's or treater's files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes or if the RCRA Subtitle D unit receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the Agency on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such notification and certification should be sent to the Agency by the end of the calendar year, but no later than December 31. The notification must include the following information: the name and address of the non-hazardous waste management unit receiving the waste shipment; the USEPA hazardous waste number and treatability group at the initial point of generation; and the treatment standards applicable to the waste at the initial point of generation. The certification must be signed by an authorized representative and must state as follows:

"I certify under penalty of law that the generic exclusion levels for all constituents have been met without impermissible dilution and that no characteristic of hazardous waste is exhibited. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

D) Biological treatment sludge from the treatment of one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA Hazardous Waste No. K156) and wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (USEPA Hazardous Waste No. K157).

E) Catalyst inert support media separated from one of the following wastes listed in Section 721.132: spent hydrotreating catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K171) and spent hydrorefining catalyst (USEPA hazardous waste number K172).

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (e) would normally correspond with 40 CFR 261.3(e), a subsection that has been deleted and marked "reserved" by USEPA. Rather, this subsection (e) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2), which the Board codified here to comport with codification requirements and to enhance clarity.

f) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (e) of this Section and provided the debris, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102, does not exhibit a characteristic identified at Subpart C of this Part, the following materials are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 720, 721 to 726, or 728:

1) Hazardous debris as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 that has been treated using one of the required extraction or destruction technologies specified in Table F to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728; persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements; or

2) Debris, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102, that the Agency, considering the extent of contamination, has determined is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste.

g) Exclusion of certain wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because they exhibit a characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity.

1) A hazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits one or more characteristics of ignitability, as defined under Section 721.121; corrosivity, as defined under Section 721.122; or reactivity, as defined under Section 721.123 is not a hazardous waste if the waste no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of this Part.

2) The exclusion described in subsection (g)(1) of this Section also pertains to the following:

A) Any mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under subsection (a)(2)(D) of this Section; and

B) Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under subsection (e)(1) of this Section.

3) Wastes excluded pursuant to this subsection (g) are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 (as applicable), even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.

h) Eligible radioactive mixed waste.

1) Hazardous waste containing radioactive waste is no longer a hazardous waste when it meets the eligibility criteria and conditions of Subpart N of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 (i.e., it is "eligible radioactive mixed waste").

2) The exemption described in subsection (h)(1) of this Section also pertains to the following:

A) Any mixture of a solid waste and an eligible radioactive mixed waste; and

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

3) Waste exempted pursuant to this subsection (h) must meet the eligibility criteria and specified conditions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.325 and 726.330 (for storage and treatment) and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.410 and 726.415 (for

transportation and disposal). Waste that fails to satisfy these eligibility criteria and conditions is regulated as hazardous waste.

(Source: Amended at 32 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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.

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 (415 ILCS 5/12(f)) 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, unless it is 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) of this Section, 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 ~~submits~~ 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 ~~for a peri~~ ~~d no less than three years from the date specified in the notice~~ 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 [415 ILCS 5/40].

10) 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 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) of this Section, 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 of this Part, 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) of this Section. 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 of this Part; 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) Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels (i.e., comparable or syngas fuels) that meet the requirements of Section 721.138.

17) Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part) 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) of this Section, 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 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 runon and runoff

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 non-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) of this Section, 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 code 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) of this Section:

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) of this Section.

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) of this Section.

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) of this Section, 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) of this Section, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

i) For metal contaminants:

ConstituentMaximum Allowable Total Concentration in Fertilizer, per Unit (1%) of Zinc (ppm)Arsenic0.3Cadmium1.4Chromium0.6Lead2.8Mercury0.3

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) of this Section. 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).

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 of this Part 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) 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.

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 to this Part) because chromium is present or which are listed in

Subpart D of this Part 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) of this Section (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 hazardous waste codes 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 (hazardous waste codes 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 of this Part, 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 ~~Number~~ ~~Listing~~ 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) of this Section 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.

B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, or K178 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. After February 26, 2007, leachate or gas condensate derived from K181 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.

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 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 subsection (d)(2) of this Section, 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) of this Section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:

A) Comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (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) of this Section.

e) Treatability study samples.

1) Except as is provided in subsection (e)(2) of this Section, 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 the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of Section 721.105 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) 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) of this Section 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) of this Section are met.

i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), U.S. Postal Service (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) of this Section, 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) of this Section 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) of this Section, 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) of this Section, subject to the limitations of subsection (e)(3)(C) of this Section:

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 allowed and timeframes allowed in subsections (e)(3)(A) and (e)(3)(B) of this Section are subject to all the provisions in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2)(B) through (e)(2)(F) of this Section. 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) 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 the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, provided that the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section are met. A mobile treatment unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section. Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section 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 ~~estimates the number of studies and the amount of waste expected to be used in treatability studies during the current year,~~ 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) of this Section.

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).

(Source: Amended at 32 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.121 Characteristic of Ignitability

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

1) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a flash point less than 60° C (140° F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ~~ASTMD~~ASTM D 93-85 (Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester), or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM D 3828-87, (Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed Tester), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

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

3) It is a flammable gas, as defined in federal 49 CFR 173.115 (Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 -- Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Board (35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120).

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.21(a)(3) ~~cites to 49 CFR 173.300 for a definition of~~ uses "ignitable compressed gas" based on the outmoded USDOT hazard class "~~ignitable~~ flammable compressed gas", and it replicates the text from former 49 ~~C.F.R.~~CFR 173.300(b) (1980) for the definition. ~~That provision has been removed by~~ In 1990, USDOT~~, and it is marked "reserved."~~ replaced that former hazard class with "flammable gas", as defined at 49 CFR ~~173.115 now defines a "fl a" as a Division 2.1 material.~~173.115. See 55 Fed. Reg. 52402, 53433 (~~Dec.~~December 21, 1990) (USDOT rulemaking replacing the old hazard class with the new one). The Board has chosen to avoid major problems inherent to USEPA's approach (the use of obsolete methods and USDOT regulatory mechanisms for the outmoded hazard class). The Board has instead updated the Illinois

provision to correspond with the current USDOT regulations and use the "flammable gas" hazard class, together with its associated current methods.

4) It is an oxidizer, as defined in federal 49 CFR 173.127 (Class 5, Division 5.1 -- Definition and Assignment of Packaging Groups), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.21~~(a)(4)~~ cites to 49 CFR 173.151 for a definition of ~~uses~~ "oxidizer." ~~and it replicates the text from former 49 C.F.R. 173.151 (1) for the definition. Further, corr g 4 CFR 261.21(a)(4) adds the definition of "organic peroxide from former 49 C.F.R. 173.151a to the definition of "oxidizer." In 1990, USDOT replaced that former definition of the hazard class with a new definition at 49 CFR 173.127, which~~ 49 CFR 173.127 classifies an oxidizer as a Division 5.1 material. ~~See 55 Fed. Reg. 52402, 53433 (e. 21, 1) (T e king replacing the old hazard class with the new one). The Board has chosen to avoid major problems inherent to USEPA's approach (the use of obsolete methods and USDOT regulatory mechanisms for the ard class). Th has inst~~ The Board has updated the Illinois provision to correspond with the current USDOT regulations~~, use the "oxidizer" hazard class, together with its associated current methods, and omit the ition of "organic peroxide" to the definition~~.

b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the USEPA hazardous waste number of D001.

(Source: Amended at 32 Ill. Req. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.131 Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources

a) The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from non-specific sources, unless they are excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122 and listed in Appendix I of this Part.

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.Industry and Hazardous WasteHazard CodeF001The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures and blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(T)F002The following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(T)F003The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, only the abcve spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents and a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or

more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(I)F004The following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(T)F005The following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures and blends, containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
(I, T)F006Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc, and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.
(T)F007Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.
(R, T)F008Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
(R, T)F009Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
(R, T)F010Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
(R, T)F011Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat-treating operations.
(R, T)F012Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
(T)F019Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.
(T)F020Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)
(H)F021Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.
(H)F022Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.
(H)F023Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)
(H)F024Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor cleanout wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging

from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in this Section or in Section 721.132.)
(T)F025Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.
(T)F026Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.
(H)F027Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra- or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.)
(H)F028Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.
(T)F032Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with Section 721.135 and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.
(T)F034Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.
(T)F035Wastewaters, (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol.
(T)F037Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge -- Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludge generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludge generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section (including sludge generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. This listing does include residuals generated from processing or recycling oil-bearing hazardous secondary

materials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(12)(A) if those residuals are to be disposed of.
(T)F038Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge -- Any sludge or float generated from the physical or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in the following types of units: induced air floatation (IAP) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in dissolved air flotation (DAF) units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.
(T)F039Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under Subpart D. (Leachate resulting from the disposal of one or more of the following USEPA hazardous wastes and no other hazardous wastes retains its USEPA hazardous waste number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, or F028.)(T)
BOARD NOTE: The primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The letter H indicates Acute Hazardous Waste. "(I, T)" should be used to specify ~~ixtures~~mixtures that are ignitable and contain toxic constituents.

b) Listing-specific definitions.

1) For the purpose of the F037 and F038 listings, "oil/water/solids" is defined as oil or water or solids.

2) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, the following apply:

A) "Aggressive biological treatment units" are defined as units that employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge, trickling filter, rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters, or high-rate aeration. "High-rate aeration" is a system of surface impoundments or tanks in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and the following is true:

i) The units employ a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and either

ii) The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or

iii) The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the toxicity characteristic.

B) Generators and treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facilities have the burden of proving that their sludges are exempt from listing as F037 or F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and TSD facilities must maintain, in their operating or other on site records, documents and data sufficient to prove the following:

i) The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit, as defined in this subsection; and

ii) The sludges sought to be exempted from F037 or F038 were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.

3) Time of generation. For the purposes of the designated waste, the "time of generation" is defined as follows:

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

B) For the F038 listing:

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

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

(Source: Amended at 32 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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) of this Section.

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) of this Section.

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) of this Section, unless the container is empty, as defined in Section 721.107(b)(3).

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

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) of this Section. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section, 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 of this Part.

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) of this Section are identified as acute hazardous waste (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(e). 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.

USEPA Hazardous Waste Nc.Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)~~Substance~~

~~P~~Substance P023107-20-0Acetaldehyde, chloro- P002591-08-2Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl) P057640-19-7Acetamide, 2-fluoro- P05862-74-8Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt P002591-08-21-Acetyl-2-thiourea P003107-02-8Acrolein P070116-06-3Aldicarb P2031646-88-4Aldicarb sulfone P004309-00-2Aldrin P005107-18-6Allyl alcohol P00620859-73-8Aluminum phosphide (R, T) P0072763-96-45-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol P008504-24-54-Aminopyridine P009131-74-8Ammonium picrate (R) P1197803-55-6Ammonium vanadate P099506-61-6Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium P0107778-39-4Arsenic acid H3AsO4 P0121327-53-3Arsenic oxide As2O3 P0111303-28-2Arsenic oxide As2O5 P0111303-28-2Arsenic pentoxide P0121327-53-3Arsenic trioxide P038692-42-2Arsine, diethyl- P036696-28-6Arsonous dichloride, phenyl- P054151-56-4Aziridine P06775-55-8Aziridine, 2-methyl P013542-62-1Barium cyanide P024106-47-8Benzenamine, 4-chloro- P077100-01-6Benzenamine, 4-nitro- P028100-44-7Benzene, (chloromethyl)- P04251-43-41,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl) -, (R)- P046122-09-8Benzeneethanamine, ?,?-dimethyl- P014108-98-5Benzenethiol P1271563-66-27-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate P18857-64-7Benzoic 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)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 percentP028100-44-7Benzyl chlorideP0157440-41-7Beryllium powderP017598-31-2BromoacetoneP018357-57-3BrucineP04539196-18-62-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oximeP021592-01-8Calcium cyanideP021592-01-8Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2P18955285-14-8Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)- thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl esterP191644-64-4Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)carbonyl) -5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl esterP192119-38-0Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl esterP1901129-41-5Carbamic 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 etherP036696-28-6DichlorophenylarsineP03760-57-1DieldrinP038692-42-2DiethylarsineP041311-45-5Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphateP040297-97-20,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 metabolitesP04460-51-5DimethoateP046122-09-87,7-Dimethylphenethylamine P047534-52-1*4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and saltsP04851-28-52,4-DinitrophenolP02088-85-7DinosebP085152-16-9Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-P111107-49-3Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl esterP039298-04-4DisulfotonP049541-53-7DithiobiuretP18526419-73-81,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)- carbonyl)oximeP050115-29-7EndosulfanP088145-73-3EndothallP05172-20-8EndrinP05172-20-8Endrin, and metabolitesP04251-43-4EpinephrineP031460-19-5EthanedinitrileP19423135-22-0~~Ethanimidothioc~~ Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl esterP06616752-77-5Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl esterP101107-12-0Ethyl cyanideP054151-56-4EthylenimineP09752-85-7FamphurP0567782-41-4FluorineP057640-19-7FluoroacetamideP05862-74-8Fluoroacetic 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-Isopropylphenyl-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-benzodioxathiepen, 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-P06616752-77-5Methomyl P06860-34-4Methyl hydrazineP064624-83-9Methyl isocyanateP06975-86-52-Methyllactonitrile P071298-00-0Methyl parathionP1901129-41-5MetolcarbP129315-8-4MexacarbateP07286-88-4?-NaphthylthioureaP07313463-39-3Nickel carbonyl P07313463-39-3Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-P074557-19-7Nickel cyanide P074557-19-7Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)2P07554-11-5*Nicotine, and saltsP07610102-43-9Nitric oxide P077100-01-6p-NitroanilineP07810102-44-0Nitrogen dioxide P07610102-43-9Nitrogen oxide NOP07810102-44-0Nitrogen oxide NO2P08155-63-0Nitroglycerine (R) P08262-75-9N-NitrosodimethylamineP0844549-40-0N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine P085152-16-9Octamethylpyrophosphoramide P08720816-12-0Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-P08720816-12-0Osmium tetroxide P088145-73-37-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid P19423135-22-0Oxamyl P08956-38-2Parathion P034131-89-5Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-P128315-18-4Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester) P1992032-65-7Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate P04851-28-5Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-P047534-52-1*Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and saltsP20264-00-6Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate P2012631-37-0Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate P02088-85-7Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-P009131-74-8Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R) P09262-38-4Phenylmercury acetate P093103-85-5PhenylthioureaP094298-02-2Phorate P09575-44-5Phosgene P0967803-51-2Phosphine P041311-45-5Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester P039298-04-4Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester P094298-02-2Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester P04460-51-5Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester P04355-91-4Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester P08956-38-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester P040297-97-2Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester P09752-85-7Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)) phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester P071298-00-0Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester P20457-47-6PhysostigmineP18857-64-7Physostigmine salicylate P11078-00-2Plumbane, tetraethyl-P098151-50-8Potassium cyanide P098151-50-8Potassium cyanide KCNP099506-61-6Potassium silver cyanide P2012631-37-0PromecarbP2031646-88-4Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O- ((methylamino)carbonyl) oximeP070116-06-3Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oximeP101107-12-0Propanenitrile P027542-76-7Propanenitrile, 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 alcohol P003107-02-82-Propenal P005107-18-62-Propen-1-ol P06775-55-81,2-Propylenimine P102107-19-72-Propyn-1-ol P008504-24-54-Pyridinamine P07554-11-5*Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and saltsP20457-47-6Pyrrolo(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+) salt P103630-10-4SelenoureaP104506-64-9Silver cyanide P104506-64-9Silver cyanide AgCNP10526628-22-8Sodium azide P106143-33-9Sodium cyanide P106143-33-9Sodium 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+) salt P1093689-24-5Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate P11078-00-2Tetraethyl lead P111107-49-3Tetraethylpyrophosphate P112509-14-8Tetranitromethane (R) P062757-58-4Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester P1131314-32-5Thallic oxide P1131314-32-5Thallium oxide Tl2O3P11412039-52-0Thallium (I) selenite P1157446-18-6Thallium (I) sulfate P1093689-24-5Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester P04539196-18-4ThiofanoxP049541-53-7Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S)) 2NH P014108-98-5ThiophenolP11679-19-6Thiosemicarbazide P0265344-82-1Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-P07286-88-4Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-P093103-85-5Thiourea, phenyl-P1238001-35-2ToxapheneP18526419-73-8Tirpate P11875-70-7Trichloromethanethiol P1197803-55-6Vanadic acid, ammonium salt P1201314-62-1Vanadium 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)P205137-30-4Ziram

Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)Substance 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-thioureaP003107-02-8AcroleinP003107-02-82-PropenalP004309-00-2AldrinP004309-00-21,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1?,4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-P005107-18-6Allyl alcoholP005107-18-62-Propen-1-olP00620859-73-8Aluminum phosphide (R, T)P0072763-96-45-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazololP0072763-96-43(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-P008504-24-54-AminopyridineP008504-24-54-PyridinamineP009131-74-8Ammonium picrate (R)P009131-74-8Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (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 metabolitesP054151-56-4AziridineP054151-56-4EthylenimineP0567782-41-4FluorineP057640-19-7Acetamide, 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-MethyllactonitrileP06975-86-5Propanenitrile, 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 saltsP07554-11-5*Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and saltsP07610102-43-9Nitric 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-NitrosodimethylaminePO844549-40-0N-NitrosomethylvinylaminePO844549-40-0Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-P085152-16-9Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-P085152-16-9OctamethylpyrophosphoramideP08720816-12-0Osmium 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 saltsP1093689-24-5TetraethyldithiopyrophosphateP1093689-24-5Thiodiphosphoric 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) sulfateP11679-19-6HydrazinecarbothioamideP11679-19-6ThiosemicarbazideP11875-70-7Methanethiol, 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)P129315-8-4MexacarbateP18526419-73-81,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 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 dimethyldithiocarbamateP19717702-57-7FormparanateP19717702-57-7Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-P19823422-53-9Formetanate 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-methylcarbamateP20264-00-6Phenol, 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(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-P205137-30-4Ziram
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) of this Section, are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(a) and (g). 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.)

~~SubstanceU~~SubstanceU39430558-43-1A2213U00175-07-0Acetaldehyde (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-Acetylaminofluorene U00675-36-5Acetyl 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-methoxy-5-methyl-, (1aS-(1a?,8?,8a?,8b?))-U280101-27-9BarbanU27822781-23-3BendiocarbU36422961-82-6Bendiocarb 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)anthraceneU09457-97-6Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-U01262-53-3Benzenamine (I, T)U014492-80-8Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-U04931G5-93-3Benzenamine, 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, T)U201108-46-31,3-Benzenediol1J127118-74-1Benzene, 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-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)-U23499-35-4Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-U02192-87-5BenzideneU202P 81-07-21,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and saltsU20394-59-71,3-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)pentapheneU248P 81-81-22H-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-BenzoquinoneU02398-07-7Benzotrichloride (C, R, T)U0851464-53-52,2'-BioxiraneU02192-87-5(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)U16013J8-23-42-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-ethanediylbis-, 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 difluorideU15679-22-1Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I, T)U033353-50-4Carbon oxyfluoride (R, T)U21156-23-5Carbon tetrachlorideU03475-87-6ChloralU035305-03-3ChlorambucilU03657-74-9Chlordane, ? and ? isomersU026494-03-1ChlornaphazinU037108-90-7ChlorobenzeneU038510-15-6ChlorobenzilateU03959-50-7p-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 saltU050218-01-9CryseneU051CreosoteU0521319-77-3Cresol (Cresylic acid)U0534170-30-3CrotonaldehydeU05598-82-8Cumeme (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 estersU05920830-81-3DaunomycinU06072-54-8DDDU06150-29-3DDTU0622303-16-4DiallateU06353-70-3Dibenz(a,h)anthraceneU064189-55-9Dibenzo(a,i)pyreneU06696-12-81,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropaneU06984-74-2Dibutyl phthalateU07095-50-1o-DichlorobenzeneU071541-73-1m-DichlorobenzeneU072106-46-7p-DichlorobenzeneU07391-94-13,3'-DichlorobenzidineU074764-41-01,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I, T)U07575-71-8DichlorodifluoromethaneU07875-35-41,1-DichloroethyleneU079156-60-51,2-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)U03955952-26-1Diethylene glycol, dicarbamateU108123-91-11,4-DiethyleneoxideU028117-81-7Diethylhexyl phthalateU0861615-80-1N,N'-DiethylhydrazineU0873288-58-2O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphateU08884-66-2Diethyl phthalateU08956-53-1DiethylstilbestrolU09094-58-6DihydrosafroleU091119-90-43,3'-DimethoxybenzidineU092124-40-3Dimethylamine (I)U09360-11-7p-DimethylaminoazobenzeneU09457-97-67,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthraceneU095119-93-73,3'-DimethylbenzidineU09680-15-9?, ?-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)U09779-44-7Dimethylcarbamoyl chlorideU09857-14-71,1-DimethylhydrazineU099540-73-81,2-DimethylhydrazineU101105-67-92,4-DimethylphenolU102131-11-3Dimethyl phthalateU10377-78-1Dimethyl sulfateU105121-14-22,4-DinitrotolueneU106606-20-22,6-DinitrotolueneU107117-84-0Di-n-octyl phthalateU108123-91-11,4-DioxaneU109122-66-71,2-DiphenylhydrazineU110142-84-7Dipropylamine (I)U111621-64-7Di-n-propylnitrosamineU041106-89-8EpichlorohydrinU00175-07-0Ethanal (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 etherU114P111-54-6Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic 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 methanesulfonateU120206-44-0FluoranthèneU12250-00-0FormaldehydeU12364-18-6Formic 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)-U126765-34-4GlycidylaldehydeU16370-25-7Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-U127118-74-1HexachlorobenzeneU12887-68-3HexachlorobutadieneU13077-47-4HexachlorocyclopentadieneU13167-72-1HexachloroethaneU13270-30-4HexachlorophèneU2431888-71-7HexachloropropeneU133302-01-2Hydrazine (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)oxy)-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?-NaphthylamineU16891-59-8?-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-

NitrosodiethanolamineU17455-18-5N-NitrosodiethylamineU176759-73-9N-Nitroso-N-ethylureaU177684-93-5N-Nitroso-N-methylureaU178615-53-2N-Nitroso-N-methylurethaneU179100-75-4N-NitrosopiperidineU180930-55-2N-NitrosopyrrolidineU18199-55-85-Nitro-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)U126765-34-4Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde U041106-89-8Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-U182123-63-7ParaldehydeU183608-93-5PentachlorobenzeneU18476-01-7PentachloroethaneU18582-68-8Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)See F02787-86-5PentachlorophenolU161108-10-1Pentanol, 4-methyl-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-Propenenitrile, 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)U373122-42-9ProphamU411114-26-1PropoxurSee 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)-U16458-04-24(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-U180930-55-2Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-U20050-55-5ReserpineU201108-46-3ResorcinolU202P 81-07-2Saccharin and saltsU20394-59-7SafroleU2047783-00-8Selenious acidU2047783-00-8Selenium dioxideU2057488-56-4Selenium sulfideU2057488-56-4Selenium 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) nitrateU21862-55-5ThioacetamideU41059669-26-0ThiodicarbU15374-93-1Thiomethanol (I, T)U244137-26-8Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2S2, tetramethyl-U40923564-05-8Thiophanate-methylU21962-56-6ThioureaU244137-26-8ThiramU220108-68-3TolueneU22125376-45-8ToluenediamineU22326471-62-5Toluene 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-U22779-00-51,1,2-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 chlorideU248P 81-81-2Warfarin, 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 Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)Substance
U00175-07-0Acetaldehyde (I)U00175-07-0Ethanal (I)U00267-64-1Acetone (I)U00267-64-12-Propanone (I)U00375-05-8Acetonitrile (I, T)U00498-86-2AcetophenoneU00498-86-2Ethanone, 1-phenyl-U00553-96-3Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-U00553-96-32-AcetylaminofluoreneU00675-36-5Acetyl chloride (C, R, T)U00779-06-1AcrylamideU00779-06-12-PropenamideU00879-10-7Acrylic acid (I)U00879-10-72-Propenoic acid (I)U009107-13-1AcrylonitrileU009107-13-12-PropenenitrileU01050-07-7Azirino[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-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1aS-(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)-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 difluorideU033353-50-4Carbon 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)U05598-82-8Cumeme (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-
8DDDU06150-29-3Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-U06150-29-
3DDTU0622303-16-4Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-
propenyl) esterU0622303-16-4DiallateU06353-70-3Dibenz(a,h)anthraceneU064189-55-
9Benzo(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'-BioxiraneU0851464-53-51,2:3,4-
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'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-U091119-90-43,3'-
DimethoxybenzidineU092124-40-3Dimethylamine (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-
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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-
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1Dimethyl sulfateU10377-78-1Sulfuric acid, dimethyl esterU105121-14-2Benzene, 1-
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1,3-dinitro-U106606-20-22,6-DinitrotolueneU107117-84-01,2-Benzenedicarboxylic
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66-7Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-U110142-84-7Dipropylamine (I)U110142-84-71-
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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,
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estersU114P 111-54-6Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and estersU11575-21-8Ethylene oxide (I, T)U11575-21-8Oxirane (I, T)U11696-45-7EthylenethioureaU11696-45-72-Imidazolidinethione U11760-29-7Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-(I)U11760-29-7Ethyl etherU11897-63-2Ethyl methacrylateU11897-63-22-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl esterU11962-50-0Ethyl methanesulfonateU11962-50-0Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl esterU120206-44-0FluoranteneU12175-69-4Methane, trichlorofluoro-U12175-69-4TrichloromonofluoromethaneU12250-00-0FormaldehydeU12364-18-6Formic 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-U12887-68-3HexachlorobutadieneU12958-89-9Cyclohexane, 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-U13077-47-4HexachlorocyclopentadieneU13167-72-1Ethane, hexachloro-U13167-72-1HexachloroethaneU13270-30-4HexachloropheneU13270-30-4Phenol, 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)-U15591-80-5MethapyrileneU15679-22-1Carbonochloridic 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-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-U16370-25-7MNNGU16456-04-2MethylthiouracilU16458-04-24(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-U16591-20-3NaphthaleneU166130-15-41,4-NaphthalenedioneU166130-15-41,4-NaphthoquinoneU167134-32-71-NaphthalenamineU167134-32-7?-NaphthylamineU16891-59-82-NaphthalenamineU16891-59-8?-NaphthylamineU16998-95-3Benzene, nitro-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-NitrosodiethanolamineU17455-18-5Ethanamine, 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-BenzenediolU201108-46-3ResorcinolU202P 81-07-21,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and saltsU202P 81-07-2Saccharin and saltsU20394-59-71,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-U20394-59-7SafroleU2047783-00-8Selenious acidU2047783-00-8Selenium dioxideU2057488-56-4Selenium sulfideU2057488-56-4Selenium 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-U22779-00-5 Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-U22779-00-~~51,1,25~~ 1,1,2-TrichloroethaneU22879-01-6Ethene, trichloro-U22879-01-6TrichloroethyleneU23499-35-4Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-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)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-

5MethoxychlorU248P 81-81-22H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or lessU248P 81-81-2Warfarin, 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 32 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 721.138 Comparable or Syngas Fuel Exclusion

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

a) Comparable fuel specifications.

1) Physical specifications.

A) Heating value. The heating value must exceed 5,000 Btu/lb (11,500 J/g).

B) Viscosity. The viscosity must not exceed 50 cs, as fired.

2) Constituent specifications. For the compounds listed, the constituent specification levels and minimum required detection limits (where non-detect is the constituent specification) are set forth in the table at subsection (d) of this Section.

b) Synthesis gas fuel specification. Synthesis gas fuel (i.e., syngas fuel) that is generated from hazardous waste must fulfill the following requirements:

1) It must have a minimum Btu value of 100 Btu/Scf;

2) It must contain less than 1 ppmv of total halogen;

3) It must contain less than 300 ppmv of total nitrogen other than diatomic nitrogen (N_2);

4) It must contain less than 200 ppmv of hydrogen sulfide; and

5) It must contain less than 1 ppmv of each hazardous constituent in the target list of constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part.

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

1) Notices. For purposes of this Section, the person claiming and qualifying for the exclusion is called the comparable or syngas fuel generator and the person burning the comparable or syngas fuel is called the comparable or syngas burner. The person that generates the comparable fuel or syngas fuel must claim and certify to the exclusion.

A) Notice to the Agency.

i) The generator must submit a one-time notice to the Agency, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation, as required by subsection (c)(1)(A)(iii) of this Section;

ii) If the generator is a company that generates comparable or syngas fuel at more than one facility, the generator must specify at which sites the comparable or syngas fuel will be generated;

iii) A comparable or syngas fuel generator's notification to the Agency must contain the items listed in subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section.

B) Public notice. Prior to burning an excluded comparable or syngas fuel, the burner must publish in a major newspaper of general circulation, local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled "Notification of Burning a Comparable or Syngas Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" containing the following information:

i) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generating facility;

ii) The name and address of the units that will burn the comparable or syngas fuel;

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

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

v) The name and mailing address of the Agency office to which the claim was submitted.

C) Required content of comparable or syngas notification to the Agency.

i) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the person or facility claiming the exclusion;

ii) The applicable USEPA hazardous waste codes for the hazardous waste;

iii) The name and address of the units that meet the requirements of subsection (c)(2) of this Section that will burn the comparable or syngas fuel; and

iv) The following statement, signed and submitted by the person claiming the exclusion or its authorized representative:

Under penalty of criminal and civil prosecution for making or submitting false statements, representations, or omissions, I certify that the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138 have been met for all waste identified in this notification. Copies of the records and information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.138(c)(10) are available at the comparable or syngas fuel generator's facility. Based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (c)(1)(C)(i) through (c)(1)(C)(iv) are derived from 40 CFR 261.138(c)(1)(i)(C)(1) and (c)(1)(i)(C)(4), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

2) Burning. The comparable or syngas fuel exclusion for fuels that meet the requirements of subsections (a) or (b) and (c)(1) of this Section applies only if the fuel is burned in the following units that also must be subject to federal, State, and local air emission requirements, including all applicable federal Clean Air Act (CAA) maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements:

A) Industrial furnaces, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

B) Boilers, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, that are further defined as follows:

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

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

C) Hazardous waste incinerators subject to regulation pursuant to Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 or applicable CAA MACT standards.

D) Gas turbines used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale.

3) Blending to meet the viscosity specification. A hazardous waste blended to meet the viscosity specification must fulfill the following requirements:

A) As generated and prior to any blending, manipulation, or processing, the waste must meet the constituent and heating value specifications of subsections (a)(1)(A) and (a)(2) of this Section;

B) The waste must be blended at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134; and

C) The waste must not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (c)(6) of this Section.

4) Treatment to meet the comparable fuel exclusion specifications.

A) A hazardous waste may be treated to meet the exclusion specifications of subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Section provided the treatment fulfills the following requirements:

i) The treatment destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying hazardous constituents or materials;

ii) The treatment is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134; and

iii) The treatment does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (c)(6) of this Section.

B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a comparable fuel remain a hazardous waste.

5) Generation of a syngas fuel.

A) A syngas fuel can be generated from the processing of hazardous wastes to meet the exclusion specifications of subsection (b) of this Section provided the processing fulfills the following requirements:

i) The processing destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying constituents or materials;

ii) The processing is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 or is an exempt recycling unit pursuant to Section 721.106(c); and

iii) The processing does not violate the dilution prohibition of subsection (c)(6) of this Section.

B) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of this Part to generate a syngas fuel remain a hazardous waste.

6) Dilution prohibition for comparable and syngas fuels. No generator, transporter, handler, or owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility must in any way dilute a hazardous waste to meet the exclusion specifications of subsection (a)(1)(A), (a)(2), or (b) of this Section.

7) Waste analysis plans. The generator of a comparable or syngas fuel must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan that describes the procedures

for sampling and analysis of the hazardous waste to be excluded. The plan must be followed and retained at the facility excluding the waste.

A) At a minimum, the plan must specify the following:

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

ii) The test methods that will be used to test for these parameters;

iii) The sampling method that will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be analyzed;

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

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

B) The waste analysis plan must also contain records of the following:

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

ii) The names and qualifications of the persons who obtained the samples;

iii) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of 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 clean-up and sample preparation methods;

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

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

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

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

8) Comparable fuel sampling and analysis.

A) General. For each waste for which an exclusion is claimed, the generator of the hazardous waste must test for all the constituents on Appendix H of this Part, except those that the generator determines, based on testing or knowledge, should not be present in the waste. The generator is required to document the basis of each determination that a constituent should not be present. The generator may not determine that any of the following categories of constituents should not be present:

i) A constituent that triggered the toxicity characteristic for the waste constituents that were the basis of the listing of the waste stream, or constituents for which there is a treatment standard for the waste code in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140;

ii) A constituent detected in previous analysis of the waste;

iii) Constituents introduced into the process that generates the waste; or

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

B) For each waste for which the exclusion is claimed where the generator of the comparable or syngas fuel is not the original generator of the hazardous waste, the generator of the comparable or syngas fuel may not use process knowledge pursuant to subsection (c)(8)(A) of this Section and must test to determine that all of the constituent specifications of subsections (a)(2) and (b) of this Section have been met.

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

i) That each constituent of concern is not present in the waste above the specification level at the 95 percent upper confidence limit around the mean; and

ii) That the analysis could have detected the presence of the constituent at or below the specification level at the 95 percent upper confidence limit around the mean.

D) Nothing in this subsection (c)(8) preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person that generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

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

F) The generator must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with its waste analysis plan developed pursuant to subsection (c)(7) of this Section.

G) Syngas fuel and comparable fuel that has not been blended in order to meet the kinematic viscosity specifications must be analyzed as generated.

H) If a comparable fuel is blended in order to meet the kinematic viscosity specifications, the generator must undertake the following actions:

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

ii) After blending, analyze the fuel again to ensure that the blended fuel continues to meet all comparable or syngas fuel specifications.

I) Excluded comparable or syngas fuel must be retested, at a minimum, annually and must be retested after a process change that could change the chemical or physical properties of the waste.

BOARD NOTE: Any claim pursuant to this Section must be valid and accurate for all hazardous constituents; a determination not to test for a hazardous constituent will not shield a generator from liability should that constituent later be found in the waste above the exclusion specifications.

9) Speculative accumulation. Any persons handling a comparable or syngas fuel are subject to the speculative accumulation test pursuant to Section 721.102(c)(4).

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

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

i) The owner or operator name, address, and RCRA facility USEPA identification number of the person claiming the exclusion;

ii) The applicable USEPA hazardous waste codes for each hazardous waste excluded as a fuel; and

iii) The certification signed by the person claiming the exclusion or his authorized representative;

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

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

D) Documentation for any claim that a constituent is not present in the hazardous waste, as required pursuant to subsection (c)(8)(A) of this Section;

E) The results of all analyses and all detection limits achieved, as required pursuant to subsection (c)(8) of this Section;

F) If the excluded waste was generated through treatment or blending, documentation, as required pursuant to subsection (c)(3) or (c)(4) of this Section;

G) If the waste is to be shipped off-site, a certification from the burner, as required pursuant to subsection (c)(12) of this Section;

H) A waste analysis plan and the results of the sampling and analysis that include the following:

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

ii) The names and qualifications of the persons that obtained the samples;

iii) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of 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 clean-up and sample preparation methods;

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

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

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

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

i) The name and address of the facility receiving the comparable or syngas fuel for burning;

ii) The quantity of comparable or syngas fuel shipped and delivered;

iii) The date of shipment or delivery;

iv) A cross-reference to the record of comparable or syngas fuel analysis or other information used to make the determination that the comparable or syngas fuel meets the specifications, as required pursuant to subsection (c)(8) of this Section; and

v) A one-time certification by the burner, as required pursuant to subsection (c)(12) of this Section.

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

12) Burner certification. Prior to submitting a notification to the Agency, a comparable or syngas fuel generator that intends to ship its fuel off-site for burning must obtain a one-time written, signed statement from the burner that includes the following:

A) A certification that the comparable or syngas fuel will only be burned in an industrial furnace or boiler, utility boiler, or hazardous waste incinerator, as required pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of this Section;

B) Identification of the name and address of the units that will burn the comparable or syngas fuel; and

C) A certification that the state in which the burner is located is authorized to exclude wastes as comparable or syngas fuel under the provisions of 40 CFR 261.38.

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

d) ~~Table~~ Appendix Y of this Part sets forth the table of detection and detection limit values for comparable fuel specification.

(Source: Amended at 32 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.139 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken CRTs and Processed CRT Glass Undergoing Recycling

Used, broken CRTs are not solid waste if they meet the following conditions:

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

1) Storage. The broken CRTs must be managed in either of the following ways:

A) They are stored in a building with a roof, floor, and walls; or

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

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

3) Transportation. The used, broken CRTs must be transported in a container meeting the requirements of subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(~~1~~)(2) of this Section.

4) Speculative accumulation and use constituting disposal. The used, broken CRTs are subject to the limitations on speculative accumulation, as defined in subsection (c)(8) of this Section. If they are used in a manner constituting disposal, they must comply with the applicable requirements of Subpart C of 40 ~~C.F.R.~~CFR 726, instead of the requirements of this Section.

5) Exports. In addition to the applicable conditions specified in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this Section, an exporter of used, broken CRTs must comply with the following requirements:

A) It must notify the Agency and USEPA of an intended export before the CRTs are scheduled to leave the United States. A complete notification should be submitted ~~sixty (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 shorter period The notification must be in writing, signed by the exporter, and include the following information:

i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and USEPA ID number (if applicable) of the exporter of the CRTs.

ii) The estimated frequency or rate at which the CRTs are to be exported and the period of time over which they are to be exported.

iii) The estimated total quantity of CRTs specified in kilograms.

iv) All points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the CRTs will pass.

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

vi) The name and address of the recycler and any alternate recycler.

vii) A description of the manner in which the CRTs will be recycled in the foreign country that will be receiving the CRTs.

viii) The name of any transit country through which the CRTs will be sent and a description of the approximate length of time the CRTs will remain in such country and the nature of their handling while there.

B) Notifications submitted. Whether ~~it~~ livered by mail or hand-delivered, the following words must be prominently displayed on the front of any envelope containing an export notification: "Attention: Notification of Intent to Export CRTs."

i) An export notification submitted to USEPA by mail must be sent to the following mailing address:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (Mail Code 2254A)
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW~~,~~
Washington~~,~~ DC ~~20460~~ 20460

ii) An export notification hand-delivered to USEPA must be sent to:

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (Mail Code 2254A)
Environmental Protection Agency

Ariel Rios Bldg., Room 6144
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW~
Washington~ DC~

iii) An export notification submitted to the Agency by mail or hand-delivered must be sent to the following mailing address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land Pollution Control
1021 North Grand Ave —East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield~ IL 62794-9276

C) Upon request by the Agency or USEPA, the exporter must furnish to the Agency and USEPA any additional information which a receiving country requests in order to respond to a notification.

D) USEPA has stated that it will provide a complete notification to the receiving country and any transit countries. A notification is complete when the Agency and USEPA receives a notification that USEPA determines satisfies the requirements of subsection (a)(5)(A) of this Section. Where a claim of confidentiality is asserted with respect to any notification information required by subsection (a)(5)(A) of this Section, USEPA has stated that it may find the notification not complete until any such claim is resolved in accordance with 40 CFR 260.2.

E) The export of CRTs is prohibited, unless the receiving country consents to the intended export. When the receiving country consents in writing to the receipt of the CRTs, USEPA has stated that it will forward an Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs to the exporter. Where the receiving country objects to receipt of the CRTs or withdraws a prior consent, USEPA has stated that it will notify the exporter in writing. USEPA has stated that it will also notify the exporter of any responses from transit countries.

F) When the conditions specified on the original notification change, the exporter must provide the Agency and USEPA with a written renotification of the change, except for changes to the telephone number in subsection (a)(5)(A)(i) of this Section and decreases in the quantity indicated pursuant to subsection (a)(5)(A)(iii) of this Section. The shipment cannot take place until consent of the receiving country to the changes has been obtained (except for changes to information about points of entry and departure and transit countries pursuant to subsections (a)(5)(A)(iv) and (a)(5)(A)(viii) of this Section) and the exporter of CRTs receives from USEPA a copy of the Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs reflecting the receiving country's consent to the changes.

G) A copy of the Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs must accompany the shipment of CRTs. The shipment must conform to the terms of the Acknowledgment.

H) If a shipment of CRTs cannot be delivered for any reason to the recycler or the alternate recycler, the exporter of CRTs must renotify the Agency and USEPA of a change in the conditions of the original notification to allow shipment to a new recycler in accordance with subsection (a)(5)(F) of this Section and obtain another Acknowledgment of Consent to Export CRTs.

I) An exporter must keep copies of notifications and Acknowledgments of Consent to Export CRTs for a period of three years following receipt of the Acknowledgment.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.39(a)(5) requires communications relating to export of CRTs between the exporter and USEPA. It is clear that USEPA intends to maintain its central role between the exporter and the export-receiving country and it granting authorization to export. Nevertheless, the Board has required the exporter submit to the Agency also whatever notifications it must submit to USEPA relating to the export. The intent is to facilitate the Agency's efforts towards assurance of compliance with the regulations as a whole, and not to require a separate authorization for export by the Agency.

b) Requirements for used CRT processing. Used, broken CRTs undergoing CRT processing, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste if they meet the following requirements:

1) Storage. Used, broken CRTs undergoing CRT processing are subject to the requirement of subsection (a)(4) of this Section.

2) CRT processing.

A) All activities specified in the second and third ~~subsections~~paragraphs of the definition of "CRT processing" in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110 must be performed within a building with a roof, floor, and walls; and

BOARD NOTE: The activities specified in the second and third ~~subsections~~paragraphs of the definition of "CRT processing" are "intentionally breaking intact CRTs or further breaking or separating broken CRTs" and "sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors."

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

c) Glass from CRT processing that is sent to CRT glass making or lead smelting. Glass from CRT processing that is destined for recycling at a CRT glass manufacturer or a lead smelter after CRT processing is not a solid waste unless it is speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).

d) Use constituting disposal. Glass from CRT processing that is used in a manner constituting disposal must comply with the requirements of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 instead of the requirements of this Section.

(Source: Added at 32 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.140 Conditional Exclusion for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Recycling

Used, intact CRTs exported for recycling are not solid waste if they meet the notice and consent conditions of Section 721.139(a)(5) and they are not speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).

(Source: Added at 32 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.141 Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact CRTs Exported for Reuse

a) A person that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must send a one-time notification to the Agency and the Regional Administrator of USEPA Region 5. The notification must include a statement that the notifier plans to export

used, intact CRTs for reuse, the notifier's name, address, and USEPA ID number (if applicable), and the name and phone number of a contact person.

b) A person that exports used, intact CRTs for reuse must keep copies of normal business records, such as contracts, demonstrating that each shipment of exported CRTs will be reused. This documentation must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date the CRTs were exported.

(Source: Added at 32 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 721.~~Appendix~~APPENDIX H Hazardous Constituents

Common NameChemical Abstracts NameChemical Abstracts Number (CAS No.)USEPA Hazardous Waste NumberA2213Ethanimidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester30558-43-1U394AcetonitrileSame75-05-8U003AcetophenoneEthanone, 1-phenyl-98-86-2U0042-AcetylaminofluoreneAcetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-53-96-3U005Acetyl chlorideSame75-36-5U0061-Acetyl-2-thioureaAcetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-591-08-2P002Acrolein2-Propenal107-02-8P003Acrylamide2-Propenamide79-06-1U007Acrylonitrile2-Propenenitrile107-13-1U009AflatoxinsSame1402-68-2AldicarbPropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime116-06-3P070Aldicarb sulfonePropanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime1646-88-4P203Aldrin1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1-7,4-?,4a-?,5-?,8-?,8a-?)-309-00-2P004Allyl alcohol2-Propen-1-ol107-18-6P005Allyl chloride1-Propene, 3-chloro-107-~~18-6107~~-05-1
Aluminum phosphideSame20859-73-8P0064-Aminobiphenyl(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine92-67-15-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(~~aminomethyl~~amino-methyl)-2763-96-4P0074-Aminopyridine4-Pyridinamine504-24-5P008Amitrole1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine61-82-5U011Ammonium vanadateVanadic acid, ammonium salt7803-55-6U119AnilineBenzenamine62-53-3U012o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-90-04-0AntimonySame7440-36-0Antimony compounds, N.O.S. (not otherwise specified)AramiteSulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl-, 2-(4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy)-1-methylethyl ester140-57-8ArsenicArsenic7440-38-2Arsenic compounds, N.O.S.Arsenic acidArsenic acid H3AsO47778-39-4P010Arsenic pentoxideArsenic oxide As2O51303-28-2P011Arsenic trioxideArsenic oxide As2O31327-53-3P012AuramineBenzenamine, 4,4'-~~carbonimidoylbis~~carbon-imidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-492-80-8U014AzaserineL-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)115-02-6U015BarbanCarbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester101-27-9U280BariumSame7440-39-3Barium compounds, N.O.S.Barium cyanideSame542-62-1P013Bendiocarb1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate22781-23-3U278Bendiocarb phenol1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol-2,2-dimethyl-,22961-82-6U364BenomylCarbamic acid, (1- ((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester17804-35-2U271Benz(c)acridineSame225-51-4U016Benz(a)anthraceneSame56-55-3U018Benzal chlorideBenzene, (dichloromethyl)-98-87-3U017BenzeneSame71-43-2U018Benzenearsonic acidArsonic acid, phenyl-98-05-5Benzidine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine92-87-5U021Benzo(b)fluorantheneBenz(e)acephenanthrylene205-99-2Benzo(j)fluorantheneSame205-82-3Benzo(k)fluorantheneSame207-08-9Benzo(a)pyreneSame50-32-8U022p-Benzoquinone2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione106-51-4U197BenzotrichlorideBenzene, (trichloromethyl)-98-07-7U023Benzyl chlorideBenzene, (chloromethyl)-100-44-7P028Beryllium powderSame7440-41-7P015Beryllium compounds, N.O.S.Bis(pentamethylene)thiuram tetrasulfidePiperidine, 1,1'-(tetrathiodicarbonothioyl)-bis-120-54-7Bromoacetone2-Propanone, 1-bromo-598-31-2P017BromoformMethane, tribromo-75-25-2U2254-Bromophenyl phenyl etherBenzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-101-55-3U030BrucineStrychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-357-57-3P018ButylateCarbamothioic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester2008-41-5Butyl benzyl phthalate1,2-

Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester85-68-7Cacodylic acidArsenic acid, dimethyl-75-60-5U136CadmiumSame7440-43-9Cadmium compounds, N.O.S.Calcium chromateChromic acid H2CrO4, calcium salt13765-19-0U032Calcium cyanideCalcium cyanide Ca(CN)2592-01-8P021Carbaryl1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate63-25-2U279CarbendazimCarbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester10605-21-7U372Carbofuran7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate1563-66-2P127Carbofuran phenol7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-1563-38-8U367CarbosulfanCarbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)thio) methyl-2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester55285-14-8P189Carbon disulfideSame75-15-0P022Carbon oxyfluorideCarbonic difuoride353-50-4U033Carbon tetrachlorideMethane, tetrachloro-56-23-5U211ChloralAcetaldehyde, trichloro-75-87-6U034ChlorambucilBenzenebutanoic acid, 4(bis-(2-chloroethyl)amino)-305-03-3U035Chlordane4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-57-74-9U036Chlordane, ? and ? isomersU036Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S.Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.Chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S.Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.ChlornaphazineNaphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-494-03-1U026ChloroacetaldehydeAcetaldehyde, chloro-107-20-0P023Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.p-ChloroanilineBenzenamine, 4-chloro-106-47-8P024ChlorobenzeneBenzene, chloro-108-90-7U037ChlorobenzilateBenzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-?-(4-chlorophenyl)-?-hydroxy-, ethyl ester510-15-6U038p-Chloro-m-cresolPhenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-59-50-7U0392-Chloroethyl vinyl etherEthene, (2-chloroethoxy)-110-75-8U042ChloroformMethane, trichloro-67-66-3U044Chloromethyl methyl etherMethane, chloromethoxy-107-30-2U046?-ChloronaphthaleneNaphthalene, 2-chloro-91-58-7U047o-ChlorophenolPhenol, 2-chloro-95-57-8U0481-(o-Chlorophenyl)thioureaThiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-5344-82-1P026Chloroprene1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-126-99-83-ChloropropionitrilePropanenitrile, 3-chloro-542-76-7P027ChromiumSame7440-47-3Chromium compounds, N.O.S.ChryseneSame218-01-9U050Citrus red No. 22-Naphthalenol, 1-((2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo)-6358-53-8Coal tar creosoteSame8007-45-2Copper cyanideCopper cyanide CuCN544-92-3P029Copper dimethyldithiocarbamateCopper, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,137-29-1CreosoteSameU051p-Cresidine2-Methoxy-5-methylbenzenamine120-71-8Cresols (Cresylic acid)Phenol, methyl-1319-77-3U052Crotonaldehyde2-Butenal4170-30-3U053m-Cumenyl methylcarbamatePhenol, 3-(methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate64-00-6P202Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes), N.O.S.P030CyanogenEthanedinitrile460-19-5P031Cyanogen bromideCyanogen bromide (CN)Br506-68-3U246Cyanogen chlorideCyanogen chloride (CN)Cl506-77-4P033Cycasin?-D-glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy)methyl-14901-08-7CycloateCarbamothioic acid, cyclohexylethyl-, S-ethyl ester1134-23-22-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenolPhenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-131-89-5P034Cyclophosphamide2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-2-oxide50-18-0U0582,4-DAcetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-94-75-7U2402,4-D, salts and estersAcetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and estersU240Daunomycin5, 12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-((3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-?-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, 8S-cis)-20830-81-3U059Dazomet2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl533-74-4DDDBenzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-72-54-8U060DDEBenzene, 1,1'-(dichloroethenylidene)bis(4-chloro-72-55-9DDTBenzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-50-29-3U061DiallateCarbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester2303-16-4U062Dibenz(a,h)acridineSame226-36-8Dibenz(a,j)acridineSame224-42-0Dibenz(a,h)anthraceneSame53-70-3U0637H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazoleSame194-59-2Dibenzo(a,e)pyreneNaphtho(1,2,3,4-def)chrysene192-65-4Dibenzo(a,h)pyreneDibenzo(b,def)chrysene189-64-0Dibenzo(a,i)pyreneBenzo(rst)pentaphene189-55-9U0641,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropanePropane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-96-12-8U066Dibutyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester84-74-2U069o-DichlorobenzeneBenzene, 1,2-dichloro-95-50-1U070m-DichlorobenzeneBenzene, 1,3-dichloro-541-73-1U071p-

DichlorobenzeneBenzene, 1,4-dichloro-106-46-7U072Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S.Benzene, dichloro-25321-22-63,3'-Dichlorobenzidine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-91-94-1U0731,4-Dichloro-2-butene2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-764-41-0U074DichlorodifluoromethaneMethane, dichlorodifluoro-75-71-8U075Dichloroethylene, N.O.S.Dichloroethylene25323-30-21,1-DichloroethyleneEthene, 1,1-dichloro-75-35-4U0781,2-DichloroethyleneEthene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-156-60-5U079Dichloroethyl etherEthane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-111-44-4U025Dichloroisopropyl etherPropane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-108-60-1U027Dichloromethoxyethane Ethane Dichloromethoxy ethaneEthane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-111-91-1U024Dichloromethyl etherMethane, oxybis(chloro-542-88-1P0162,4-DichlorophenolPhenol, 2,4-dichloro-120-83-2U0812,6-DichlorophenolPhenol, 2,6-dichloro-87-65-0U082DichlorophenylarsineArsonous dichloride, phenyl-696-28-6P036Dichloropropane, N.O.S.Propane, dichloro-26638-19-7Dichloropropanol, N.O.S.Propanol, dichloro-26545-73-3Dichloropropene, N.O.S.1-Propene, dichloro-26952-23-81,3-Dichloropropene1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-542-75-6U084Dieldrin2,7:3,6-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?)-60-57-1P0371,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane2,2'-Bioxirane1464-53-5U085DiethylarsineArsine, diethyl-692-42-2P038Diethylene glycol, dicarbamateEthanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate5952-26-1U3951,4-Diethyleneoxide1,4-Dioxane123-91-1U108Diethylhexyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester117-81-7U028N,N'-DiethylhydrazineHydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-1615-80-1U086O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl dithiophosphatePhosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester3288-58-2U087Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphatePhosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester311-45-5P041Diethyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester84-66-2U088O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioatePhosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester297-97-2P040DiethylstilbestrolPhenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-56-53-1U089Dihydrosafrole1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-94-58-6U090Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester55-91-4P043DimethoatePhosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester60-51-5P0443,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-119-90-4U091p-DimethylaminoazobenzeneBenzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-60-11-7U0932,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine)Benzenamine, 2,4-dimethyl-95-68-17,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthraceneBenz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-57-97-6U0943,3'-Dimethylbenzidine(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-119-93-7U095Dimethylcarbamoyl chlorideCarbamic chloride, dimethyl-79-44-7U0971,1-DimethylhydrazineHydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-57-14-7U0981,2-DimethylhydrazineHydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-540-73-8U099?,?-DimethylphenethylamineBenzeneethanamine, ?, ?-dimethyl-122-09-8P0462,4-DimethylphenolPhenol, 2,4-dimethyl-105-67-9U101Dimethylphthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester131-11-3U102Dimethyl sulfateSulfuric acid, dimethyl ester77-78-1U103DimetilanCarbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethylamino) carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester644-64-4P191Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S.Benzene, dinitro-25154-54-54,6-Dinitro-o-cresolPhenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-534-52-1P0474,6-Dinitro-o-cresol saltsP0472,4-DinitrophenolPhenol, 2,4-dinitro-51-28-5P0482,4-DinitrotolueneBenzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-121-14-2U1052,6-DinitrotolueneBenzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-606-20-2U106DinosebPhenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-88-85-7P020Di-n-octyl phthalate1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester117-84-0U107DiphenylamineBenzenamine, N-phenyl-122-39-41,2-DiphenylhydrazineHydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-122-66-7U109Di-n-propylnitrosamine1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-621-64-7U111DisulfiramThioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetraethyl97-77-8DisulfotonPhosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester298-04-4P039DithiobiuretThioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H2N)C(S))2NH541-53-7P049Endosulfan6, 9-Methano-2,4,3-

benzodioxathiepen,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide,115-29-7P050Endothal7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid145-73-3P088Endrin2,7:3,6-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?)-,72-20-8P051Endrin metabolitesP051EpichlorohydrinOxirane, (chloromethyl)-106-89-8U041Epinephrine1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-51-43-4P042EPTCCarbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-ethyl ester759-94-4Ethyl carbamate (urethane)Carbamic acid, ethyl ester51-79-6U238Ethyl cyanidePropanenitrile107-12-0P101Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acidCarbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-111-54-6U114Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and estersU114Ethylene dibromideEthane, 1,2-dibromo-106-93-4U067Ethylene dichlorideEthane, 1,2-dichloro-107-06-2Ethylene glycol monoethyl etherEthanol, 2-ethoxy-110-80-5U359EthyleneimineAziridine151-56-4P054Ethylene oxideOxirane75-21-8U115Ethylenethiourea2-Imidazolidinethione96-45-7U116Ethylidine dichlorideEthane, 1,1-dichloro-75-34-3U076Ethyl methacrylate2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester97-63-2U118Ethyl methanesulfonateMethanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester62-50-0U119Ethyl ZiramZinc, bis(diethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-14324-55-1U407FamphurPhosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester52-85-7P097FerbamIron, tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,14484-64-1FluoranthèneSame206-44-0U120FluorineSame7782-41-4P056FluoroacetamideAcetamide, 2-fluoro-640-19-7P057Fluoroacetic acid, sodium saltAcetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt62-74-8P058FormaldehydeSame50-00-0U122Formetanate hydrochlorideMethanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-((methylamino)=carbonyl) oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride23422-53-9P198Formic acidSame64-18-16U123FormparanateMethanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-((methylamino) carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-17702-57-7P197GlycidylaldehydeOxiranecarboxaldehyde765-34-4U126Halomethanes, N.O.S.Heptachlor4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-76-44-8P059Heptachlor epoxide2,5-Methano-2H-indeno(1, 2b)oxirene, 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexahydro-, (1a?,1b?,2?,5?,5a?,6?,6a?)-1024-57-3Heptachlor epoxide (?, ?, and ? isomers)HeptachlorodibenzofuransHeptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxinsHexachlorobenzeneBenzene, hexachloro-118-74-1U127Hexachlorobutadiene1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-87-68-3U128Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-77-47-4U130Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxinsHexachlorodibenzofuransHexachloroethaneEthane, hexachloro-67-72-1U131HexachlorophenePhenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-70-30-4U132Hexachloropropene1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-1888-71-7U243Hexaethyltetraphosphate Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester757-58-4P062HydrazineSame302-01-2U133Hydrogen cyanideHydrocyanic acid74-90-8P063Hydrogen fluorideHydrofluoric acid7664-39-3U134Hydrogen sulfideHydrogen sulfide H2S7783-06-4U135Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyreneSame193-39-5U137 3-Iodo-2-propynyl-n-butylcarbamateCarbamic acid, butyl-, 3-iodo-2-propynyl ester55406-53-6Isobutyl alcoholl-Propanol, 2-methyl-78-83-1U140Isodrin1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1?.4?,4a?,5?,8?,8a?)-,465-73-6P060IsolanCarbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester119-38-0P192Isosafrole1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-120-58-1U141Kepone1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-,143-50-0U142Lasiocarpine2-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?))-303-34-~~1303-34-4~~
U143LeadSame7439-92-1Lead and compounds, N.O.S.Lead acetateAcetic acid, lead (2+) salt301-04-2U144Lead phosphatePhosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)7446-27-7U145Lead subacetateLead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-1335-32-6U146LindaneCyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, 1?,2?,3?,4?,5?,6?)-58-89-9U129Maleic anhydride2,5-Furandione108-31-6U147Maleic hydrazide3,6-

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Note: The abbreviation N.O.S. (not otherwise specified) signifies those ~~members~~members of the general class that are not specifically listed by name in this Section.

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