

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part V. Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials
Subpart 1. Department of Environmental Quality—Hazardous Waste

Chapter 1. General Provisions and Definitions

§105. Program Scope

These rules and regulations apply to owners and operators of all facilities that generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, except as specifically provided otherwise herein. The procedures of these regulations also apply to the denial of a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or TSD unit under LAC 33:V.706. Definitions appropriate to these rules and regulations, including *solid waste* and *hazardous waste*, appear in LAC 33:V.109. Wastes that are excluded from regulation are found in this Section.

A. – D.1.u.iii.(e). ...

(f). all laboratory analytical results used to determine compliance with the contaminant limits specified in this Subparagraph;

v. used cathode ray tubes (CRTs) meeting the following requirements:

i. used, intact CRTs as defined in LAC 33:V.109.Cathode Ray Tube or CRT, unless they are disposed, or unless they are accumulated speculatively as defined in LAC 33:V.109 by CRT collectors or glass processors;

ii. used, intact CRTs that are exported for recycling provided that they meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.4913;

iii. used, broken CRTs as defined in LAC 33:V.109.Cathode Ray Tube or CRT that meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.4911;

iv. glass removed from CRTs, provided that it meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.4911.

D.2. – K.2.b. ...

L. Additional Regulation of Certain Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities on a Case-by-Case Basis

1. Additional Regulation of Certain Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities on a Case-by-Case Basis. The administrative authority may decide on a case-by-case basis that persons accumulating or storing the recyclable materials described in LAC 33:V.4143~~5~~ should be regulated under LAC 33:V.4105.B and C. The basis for this decision is that the materials are being accumulated or stored in a manner that does not protect human health and the environment because the materials or their toxic constituents have not been adequately contained, or because the materials being accumulated or stored together are incompatible. In making this decision, the administrative authority will consider the following factors:

a. – e. ...

2. Procedures for Case-by-Case Regulation of Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities. The administrative authority will use the following procedures when determining whether to regulate hazardous waste recycling activities described in LAC 33:V.4143~~5~~ under the provisions of LAC 33:V.4105.B and C, rather than under the provisions of LAC 33:V.4143:

L.2.a. – P.2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq., and in particular, 2186(A)(2).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 12:319 (May 1986), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 13:651 (November 1987), LR 14:790 (November 1988), LR 15:181 (March 1989), LR 16:47 (January 1990), LR 16:217, LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:398 (May 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 17:362, 368 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 17:883 (September 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 19:1022 (August 1993), amended by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:813, 831 (September 1996), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 23:298 (March 1997), amended by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:564, 567 (May 1997), LR 23:721 (June 1997), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:952 (August 1997), LR 23:1511 (November 1997), LR 24:298 (February 1998), LR 24:655 (April 1998), LR 24:1093 (June 1998), LR 24:1687, 1759 (September 1998), LR 25:431 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:268 (February 2000), LR 26:2464 (November 2000), LR 27:291 (March 2001), LR 27:706 (May 2001), LR 29:317 (March 2003), LR 30:1680 (August 2004), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 30:2463 (November 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2451 (October 2005), LR 32:605 (April 2006), LR 32:821 (May 2006), LR 33:450 (March 2007), LR 33:2097 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

§109. Definitions

For all purposes of these rules and regulations, the terms defined in this Chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context of use clearly indicates otherwise.

* * *

Cathode Ray Tube or CRT—a vacuum tube, composed primarily of glass, that is the visual or video display component of an electronic device ~~television or computer monitor~~. An used, intact CRT means a CRT ~~remaining within the monitor~~, whose vacuum has not been released. A used, broken CRT means a CRT that has had the glass removed from its housing or casing and whose ~~for which the vacuum has been released and cannot be restored~~.

* * *

CRT Collector—a person who receives used, intact CRTs for recycling, repair, resale, or donation.

CRT Glass Manufacturer—an operation or part of an operation that uses a furnace to manufacture CRT glass.

CRT Glass Manufacturing Facility—~~repealed, a facility or part of a facility that uses a furnace to manufacture CRT glass.~~

CRT Processing—conducting any of the following activities:

1. receiving broken or intact CRTs;
2. intentionally breaking intact CRTs or further breaking or separating broken CRTs; or
3. sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRTs; ~~or~~

4. ~~repealed. cleaning the coatings off the glass removed from CRTs.~~

* * *

Hazardous Waste—a *solid waste*, as defined in this Section, is a hazardous waste if:

1. – 2.b. ...

c. it is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in LAC 33:V.4901 and has not been excluded from Paragraph 2 or Subparagraphs 4.e~~f~~ and ~~f~~~~g~~ of this definition under LAC 33:V.105.D and M; however, the following mixtures of solid wastes and hazardous wastes listed in LAC 33:V.4901 are not hazardous wastes (except by application of Subparagraph 2.a or b of this definition) if the generator can demonstrate that the mixture consists of wastewater, the discharge of which is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act (including wastewater at facilities that have eliminated the discharge of wastewater) and:

i. one or more of the following spent solvents listed in LAC 33:V.4901.B—benzene, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, or 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 ~~one~~1 part per million, or the total measured concentration of these solvents entering the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system (at facilities subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act as amended, at 40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.3003, 5116, and 5122, respectively, or at facilities 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. Facilities that choose to measure concentration levels must file a copy of their sampling and analysis plan with the administrative authority. 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 administrative authority. The administrative authority may reject the sampling and analysis plan if it finds that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the above information, or the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the administrative authority rejects the sampling and analysis plan or if the administrative authority finds that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the administrative authority shall notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected; or

ii. one or more of the following spent solvents listed in LAC 33:V.4901.B—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 facilities subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act as amended, at 40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.3003, 5116, and 5122, respectively, or at facilities 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. Facilities that choose to measure concentration levels must file a copy of their sampling and analysis plan with the administrative authority. 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 administrative authority. The administrative authority may reject the sampling and analysis plan if it finds that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the above information, or the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the administrative authority rejects the sampling and analysis plan or if the administrative authority finds that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the administrative authority shall notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected; or

iii. ...

iv. a discarded hazardous waste, commercial chemical product, or chemical intermediate listed in LAC 33:V.4901.A, B.1-2, and C-~~FD~~ and E arising from de minimis losses of these materials ~~from manufacturing operations in which these materials are used as raw materials or are produced in the manufacturing process~~. For purposes of this Clause, "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 rendered empty by that rinsing. Any manufacturing facility that claims an exemption for de minimis quantities of wastes listed in LAC 33:V.4901.B and C, or any nonmanufacturing facility that claims an exemption for de minimis quantities of wastes listed in LAC 33:V.Chapter 49, must either have eliminated the discharge of wastewaters or have included in its Clean Water Act permit application or submission to its pretreatment control authority the constituents for which each waste was listed in LAC 33:V.4901.G and the constituents in LAC 33:V.2299.Table 2, Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes, for which each waste has a treatment standard (i.e., Land Disposal Restriction constituents). A facility is eligible to claim the exemption once the administrative authority has been notified of possible de minimis releases via the Clean Water Act permit application or the pretreatment control authority submission. A copy of the Clean Water Act permit application or the submission to the pretreatment control authority must be placed in the facility's on-site files; or

v. ...

vi. one or more of the following wastes listed in LAC 33:V.4901.C—wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (EPA Hazardous Waste Number 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 ~~are~~ 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 facilities subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act as amended, at 40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.3003, 5116, and 5122, respectively, or at facilities 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. Facilities that choose to measure concentration levels must file a copy of their sampling and analysis plan with the administrative authority. 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 administrative authority. The administrative authority may reject the sampling and analysis plan if it finds that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the above information, or the plan parameters would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the administrative authority rejects the sampling and analysis plan or if the administrative authority finds that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the administrative authority shall notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected; or

vii. wastewaters derived from the treatment of one or more of the following wastes listed in LAC 33:V.4901.C—organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (EPA Hazardous Waste Number 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 facilities subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act as amended, at 40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.3003, 5116, and 5122, respectively, or at facilities 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. Facilities that choose to measure concentration levels must file a copy of their sampling and analysis plan with the administrative authority. 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 administrative authority. The administrative authority may reject the sampling and analysis plan if it finds that the sampling and analysis plan fails to include the above information, or the plan parameters

would not enable the facility to calculate the weekly average concentration of these chemicals accurately. If the administrative authority rejects the sampling and analysis plan or if the administrative authority finds that the facility is not following the sampling and analysis plan, the administrative authority shall notify the facility to cease the use of the direct monitoring option until such time as the bases for rejection are corrected; and

2.d. – 6.b. ...

* * *

Holocene—the most recent epoch of the quarternary period, extending from the end of the Pleistocene to the present.

* * *

Incompatible Waste—~~a waste unsuitable for commingling with another waste or material if the commingling might result in the generation of: extreme heat or pressure; fire; explosion or violent reaction; substances which are shock sensitive, friction sensitive, or which otherwise have the potential of reacting violently; toxic dusts, mists, fumes, gases, or other chemicals; volatilized ignitable or toxic chemicals due to heat generation in such a manner that the likelihood of contamination of groundwater, or escape of the substances into the environment, is increased; or any other similar reactions, or where its placement in a particular device or facility may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials~~a hazardous waste that is unsuitable for placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls), or that is unsuitable for commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure; fire or explosion; violent reaction; toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases; or flammable fumes or gases. For examples of potentially incompatible wastes, see LAC 33:V.199.Appendix B.

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AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 12:319 (May 1986), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 13:651 (November 1987), LR 14:790, 791 (November 1988), LR 15:378 (May 1989), LR 15:737 (September 1989), LR 16:218, 220 (March 1990), LR 16:399 (May 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 16:683 (August 1990), LR 17:362 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), repromulgated by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 19:626 (May 1993), amended LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 20:1109 (October 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:814 (September 1996), LR 23:564 (May 1997), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:655 (April 1998), LR 24:1101 (June 1998), LR 24:1688 (September 1998), LR 25:433 (March 1999), repromulgated LR 25:853 (May 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:269 (February 2000), LR 26:2465 (November 2000), LR 27:291 (March 2001), LR 27:708 (May 2001), LR 28:999 (May 2002), LR 28:1191 (June 2002), LR 29:318 (March 2003); amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2452 (October 2005), LR 31:3116 (December 2005), LR 32:606 (April 2006), LR 32:822 (May 2006), LR 33:1625 (August 2007), LR 33:2098 (October 2007), LR 34:71 (January 2008), LR 34:**.

§199. Appendices—Appendices A and B

A. Appendix A—Equations for the Development of Soil and Groundwater Standards

* * *

[See prior text in Appendix A]

B. Appendix B—Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste¹

1. Many hazardous wastes, when mixed with other waste or materials at a hazardous waste facility, can produce effects that are harmful to human health and the environment, such as:

- a. heat or pressure;
- b. fire or explosion;
- c. violent reaction;
- d. toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases; or
- e. flammable fumes or gases.

2. Paragraph 5 of this Appendix contains examples of potentially incompatible wastes, waste components, and materials, along with the harmful consequences that result from mixing materials in one group with materials in another group. Paragraph 5 is intended as a guide to owners or operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, and to enforcement and permit-granting officials, to indicate the need for special precautions when managing these potentially incompatible waste materials or components.

3. The tables in Paragraph 5 are not intended to be exhaustive. An owner or operator must, as the regulations require, adequately analyze his wastes so that he can avoid creating uncontrolled substances or reactions of the types listed in Paragraph 5, whether they are listed in Paragraph 5 or not.

4. It is possible for potentially incompatible wastes to be mixed in a way that precludes a reaction (e.g., adding acid to water rather than water to acid) or that neutralizes them (e.g., a strong acid mixed with a strong base), or that controls substances produced (e.g., by generating flammable gases in a closed tank equipped so that ignition cannot occur, and burning the gases in an incinerator).

5. In the tables below, the mixing of a Group A material with a Group B material may have the potential consequence as noted.

Group 1 Materials
Group 1-A:
<u>Acetylene sludge</u>
<u>Alkaline caustic liquids</u>
<u>Alkaline cleaner</u>
<u>Alkaline corrosive liquids</u>
<u>Alkaline corrosive battery fluid</u>
<u>Caustic wastewater</u>
<u>Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalis</u>
<u>Lime wastewater</u>
<u>Lime and water</u>
<u>Spent caustic</u>
Group 1-B:
<u>Acid sludge</u>
<u>Acid and water</u>
<u>Battery acid</u>

Group 1 Materials
<u>Chemical cleaners</u>
<u>Electrolyte, acid</u>
<u>Etching acid liquid or solvent</u>
<u>Pickling liquor and other corrosive acids</u>
<u>Spent acid</u>
<u>Spent mixed acid</u>
<u>Spent sulfuric acid</u>
Potential Consequences:
<u>Heat generation or violent reaction</u>

Group 2 Materials
Group 2-A:
<u>Aluminum</u>
<u>Beryllium</u>
<u>Calcium</u>
<u>Lithium</u>
<u>Magnesium</u>
<u>Potassium</u>
<u>Sodium</u>
<u>Zinc powder</u>
<u>Other reactive metals and metal hydrides</u>
Group 2-B:
<u>Any waste in Group 1-A or 1-B</u>
Potential Consequences:
<u>Fire or explosion; generation of flammable hydrogen gas</u>

Group 3 Materials
Group 3-A:
<u>Alcohols</u>
<u>Water</u>
Group 3-B:
<u>Any concentrated waste in Group 1-A or 1-B</u>
<u>Calcium</u>
<u>Lithium</u>
<u>Metal hydrides</u>
<u>Potassium</u>
<u>SO₂Cl₂, SOCl₂, PCl₃, CH₃SiCl₃</u>
<u>Other water-reactive waste</u>
Potential Consequences:
<u>Fire, explosion, or heat generation; generation of flammable or toxic gases</u>

Group 4 Materials
Group 4-A:
<u>Alcohols</u>
<u>Aldehydes</u>
<u>Halogenated hydrocarbons</u>
<u>Nitrated hydrocarbons</u>
<u>Unsaturated hydrocarbons</u>
<u>Other reactive organic compounds and solvents</u>
Group 4-B:

Group 4 Materials
Concentrated Group 1-A or 1-B wastes
Group 2-A wastes
Potential Consequences:
Fire, explosion, or violent reaction

Group 5 Materials
Group 5-A:
Spent cyanide and sulfide solutions
Group 5-B:
Group 1-B wastes
Potential Consequences:
Generation of toxic hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulfide gas

Group 6 Materials
Group 6-A:
Chlorates
Chlorine
Chlorites
Chromic acid
Hypochlorites
Nitrates
Nitric acid, fuming
Perchlorates
Permanganates
Peroxides
Other strong oxidizers
Group 6-B:
Acetic acid and other organic acids
Concentrated mineral acids
Group 2-A wastes
Group 4-A wastes
Other flammable and combustible wastes
Potential Consequences:
Fire, explosion, or violent reaction

¹Source: "Law, Regulations, and Guidelines for Handling of Hazardous Waste." California Department of Health, February 1975.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq. and, in particular, 2186(A)(2).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:452 (March 2007), amended LR 34:**.

Chapter 3. General Conditions for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Permits

§303. Overview of the Permit Program

A. – P.2. ...

Q. Other Information. The administrative authority may require a permittee or an applicant to submit relevant information in order to establish permit conditions under LAC 33:V.311.E-F and 315.

R. If the administrative authority concludes, based on one or more of the factors listed in Paragraphs R.1-9 of this Section, that compliance with the standards of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122, alone may not be protective of human health or the environment, the administrative authority shall require the additional information or assessment necessary to determine whether additional controls are necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment. This includes information necessary to evaluate the potential risk to human health and/or the environment resulting from both direct and indirect exposure pathways. The administrative authority may also require a permittee or applicant to provide information necessary to determine whether such an assessment should be required. The administrative authority shall base the evaluation of whether compliance with the standards of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122, alone is protective of human health or the environment on factors relevant to the potential risk from a hazardous waste combustion unit, including, as appropriate, any of the following factors:

1. particular site-specific considerations such as proximity to receptors (such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, parks, community activity centers, or other potentially sensitive receptors), unique dispersion patterns, etc.;
2. identities and quantities of emissions of persistent, bioaccumulative, or toxic pollutants considering enforceable controls in place to limit those pollutants;
3. identities and quantities of nondioxin products of incomplete combustion most likely to be emitted and to pose significant risk based on known toxicities (confirmation of which should be made through emissions testing);
4. identities and quantities of other off-site sources of pollutants in proximity to the facility that significantly influence interpretation of a facility-specific risk assessment;
5. presence of significant ecological considerations, such as the proximity of a particularly sensitive ecological area;
6. volume and types of wastes, for example wastes containing highly toxic constituents;
7. other on-site sources of hazardous air pollutants that significantly influence interpretation of the risk posed by the operation of the source in question;
8. the adequacy of any previously conducted risk assessment, given any subsequent changes in conditions likely to affect risk; and
9. such other factors as may be appropriate.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 14:790 (November 1988), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:564 (June 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2466 (November 2000), LR 27:708 (May 2001), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 30:2023 (September 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2453 (October 2005), LR 33:2099 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

§305. Scope of the Permit

A. – C.12. ...

13. a person, not required to obtain an RCRA permit for treatment or containment activities taken during immediate response to any of the following situations:

C.13.a. – H. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 20:1109 (October 1994), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 23:567 (May 1997), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1105 (June 1998), LR 24:1690, 1759 (September 1998), LR 25:435 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:708 (May 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:3116 (December 2005), LR 33:1625 (August 2007), LR 34:**.

§311. Establishing Permit Conditions

A. – E. ...

F. RCRA Permits for Hazardous Waste Combustion Units. If, as the result of an assessment or other information, the administrative authority determines that conditions are necessary in addition to those required under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122, or LAC 33:V.Chapters 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, and 41, to ensure protection of human health and the environment, the administrative authority shall include those conditions in a RCRA permit for a hazardous waste combustion unit.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:280 (April 1984), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§321. Modification of Permits

A. – C.9. ...

10. Combustion Facility Changes to Meet 40 CFR Part 63 Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standards, as Incorporated by Reference at LAC 33:III.5122. The following procedures apply to hazardous waste combustion facility permit modifications requested under LAC 33:V.322.L.9.

a. Facility owners or operators must have complied with the Notification of Intent to Comply (NIC) requirements of 40 CFR 63.1210 that were in effect prior to October 11, 2000 (see 40 CFR 63.1200-1499, revised as of July 1, 2000) in order to request a permit modification under this Section for the purpose of technology changes needed to meet the standards under 40 CFR 63.1203-1205.

b. Facility owners or operators must comply with the NIC requirements of 40 CFR 63.1210(b) and 63.1212(a) before a permit modification can be requested under this Section for the purpose of technology changes needed to meet the 40 CFR 63.1215-1221 standards promulgated on October 12, 2005.

bc. If the administrative authority does not approve or deny the request within 90 days of receiving it, the request shall be deemed approved. The administrative

authority may, at his or her discretion, extend this 90-day deadline one time for up to 30 days by notifying the facility owner or operator.

11. Waiver of RCRA Permit Conditions in Support of Transition to the 40 CFR Part 63 MACT Standards, as Incorporated by Reference at LAC 33:III.5122

a. Facility owners or operators may request to have specific RCRA operating and emissions limits waived by submitting a Class 1 permit modification request under the requirements of this Section and LAC 33:V.322.L.10. As part of this request, the facility owner or operator must:

i. identify the specific RCRA permit operating and emissions limits which the facility owner or operator is requesting to waive;

ii. provide an explanation of why the changes are necessary in order to minimize or eliminate conflicts between the RCRA permit and MACT compliance; and

iii. provide an explanation of how the revised provisions will be sufficiently protective.

b. The administrative authority shall approve or deny the request within 30 days of receipt of the request. The administrative authority may extend, at his or her discretion, this 30-day deadline one time for up to 30 days by notifying the facility owner or operator.

c. The facility owner or operator may request this modification in conjunction with MACT performance testing where permit limits may only be waived during actual test events and pretesting, as defined in 40 CFR 63.1207(h)(2)(i) and (ii), for an aggregate time not to exceed 720 hours of operation (renewable at the discretion of the administrative authority). The modification request shall be submitted to the administrative authority at the same time that the test plans are submitted. The administrative authority may elect to approve or deny this request contingent upon approval of the test plans.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 15:378 (May 1989), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1691 (September 1998), LR 25:435 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2466 (November 2000), LR 28:1000 (May 2002), LR 29:319 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2430, 2454 (October 2005), LR 33:2100 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

§322. Classification of Permit Modifications

The following is a listing of classifications of permit modifications made at the request of the permittee.

Modifications	Class
* * *	
[See Prior Text in A. – C.3.]	
4. Changes in point of compliance	2 ⁺
* * *	
[See Prior Text in C.5. – L.9.]	

Modifications	Class
10. <u>Changes to RCRA permit provisions needed to support transition to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122, provided the procedures of LAC 33:V.321.C.11 are followed</u>	<u>1</u> ¹
* * *	
[See Prior Text in M. – N.3.]	
¹ Class 1 modifications requiring prior administrative authority approval.	

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:815 (September 1996), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 24:2245 (December 1998), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 25:436 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:270 (February 2000), LR 27:292 (March 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:***.

Chapter 5. Permit Application Contents

Subchapter B. Signatories to Permit Applications and Reports, Changes of Authorizations, and Certifications

§513. Certification

A.1. – Certification. ...

2. For remedial action plans (RAPs) under LAC 33:V.Chapter 5.Subchapter G, if the operator certifies according to Paragraph A.1 of this Section, then the owner may choose to make the following certification instead of the certification in Paragraph A.1 of this Section.

"Based on my knowledge of the conditions of the property described in the RAP and my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system referenced in the operator's certification, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, ~~upon information~~ 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."

B.1. – B.2.Statement. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 18:1256 (November 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:271 (February 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:***.

Subchapter E. Specific Information Requirements

§529. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Incinerators

Except as LAC 33:V.Chapter 31 and Subsection F of this Section provide otherwise, owners and operators of facilities that incinerate hazardous waste must fulfill the requirements of Subsection A, B, or C of this Section:

A. – E.3. ...

F. when an owner or operator of a hazardous waste incineration unit becomes subject to RCRA permit requirements after October 12, 2005, or when an owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste incineration unit demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122 (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a notification of compliance in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), documenting compliance with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE), the requirements of this Section do not apply, except those provisions the administrative authority determines are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3117.A and C if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. Nevertheless, the administrative authority may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q-R and 311.E-F.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2011(D)(24)(a) and 2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:280 (April 1984), LR 22:817 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 25:2199 (November 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:292 (March 2001), LR 29:319 (March 2003), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1571 (July 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:***.

§530. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Process Vents

Except as otherwise provided in LAC 33:V.1501, owners and operators of facilities that have process vents to which LAC 33:V.Chapter 17.Subchapter A applies must provide the following additional information.

A. – D.2. ...

3. a design analysis, specifications, drawings, schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams based on the appropriate sections of "APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions," as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:V.110, or other engineering texts acceptable to the administrative authority that present basic control device ~~design~~ information. The design analysis shall address the vent stream characteristics and control device operation parameters as specified in LAC 33:V.1713.B.4.ac;

4. – 5. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 17:658 (July 1991), amended LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 22:817 (September 1996), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:***.

§535. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste for Energy or Material Recovery and Not for Destruction

A. – F. ...

G. When an owner or operator of a cement or lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel or liquid fuel boiler, or hydrochloric acid production furnace becomes subject to RCRA permit

requirements after October 12, 2005, or when an owner or operator of an existing cement or lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel or liquid fuel boiler, or hydrochloric acid production furnace demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122 (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a notification of compliance in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), documenting compliance with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE), the requirements of this Section do not apply, except those provisions the administrative authority determines are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3005.E.1 and 2.c if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. Nevertheless, the administrative authority may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q and 311.E. However, the requirements of this Section do apply if:

1. the administrative authority determines that certain provisions of this Section are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3005.E.1 and 2.c if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events;

2. the facility is an *area source* as defined in LAC 33:III.5103 and the owner or operator elects to comply with the standards and associated requirements in LAC 33:V.3011, 3013, and 3015 for particulate matter, non-mercury metals, and hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas; or

3. the administrative authority determines that certain provisions of this Section apply, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q-R and 311.E-F.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 15:737 (September 1989), amended LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:817 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:292 (March 2001), LR 29:319 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§536. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Equipment

Except as otherwise provided in LAC 33:V.1501, owners and operators of facilities that have equipment to which LAC 33:V.Chapter 17.Subchapter B applies must provide the following additional information.

A. – E.2. ...

3. a design analysis, specifications, drawings, schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams based on the appropriate sections of "APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions," as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:V.110, or other engineering texts acceptable to the administrative authority that present basic control device ~~design~~ information. The design analysis shall address the vent stream characteristics and control device operation parameters as specified in LAC 33:V.1713.B.4.c;

4. – 5. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 17:658 (July 1991), amended LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 22:817 (September 1996), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Subchapter F. Special Forms of Permits

§537. Permits for Boiler and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste for Recycling Purposes Only (Boilers and industrial furnaces burning hazardous waste for destruction are subject to permit requirements for incinerators.)

A. – C.2. ...

D. When an owner or operator of a cement or lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel or liquid fuel boiler, or hydrochloric acid production furnace becomes subject to RCRA permit requirements after October 12, 2005, or when an owner or operator of an existing cement or lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel or liquid fuel boiler, or hydrochloric acid production furnace demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122 (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a notification of compliance in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), documenting compliance with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE), the requirements of this Section do not apply, ~~except those provisions the administrative authority determines are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3005.E.1 and 2.c if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events.~~ Nevertheless, the administrative authority may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with ~~LAC 33:V.303.Q and 311.E.~~ However, the requirements of this Section do apply if:

1. the administrative authority determines that certain provisions of this Section are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3005.E.1 and 2.c if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events;

2. the facility is an *area source* as defined in LAC 33:III.5103 and the owner or operator elects to comply with the standards and associated requirements in LAC 33:V.3011, 3013, and 3015 for particulate matter, non-mercury metals, and hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas; or

3. the administrative authority determines that certain provisions of this Section apply, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q-R and 311.E-F.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 15:737 (September 1989), amended LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:818, 832 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:657 (April 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2468 (November 2000), LR 27:292 (March 2001), LR 29:320 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2455 (October 2005), LR 33:2101 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 11. Generators**Subchapter A. General****§1107. The Manifest System**

A. – B.1.e. ...

2. The certification that appears on the manifest must be read, signed, and dated by the generator as follows.

"I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packaged, marked, and labeled/placarded, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national government regulations. If this is an export shipment and I am the primary exporter, I certify that the contents of this consignment conform to the terms of the attached EPA Acknowledgment of Consent. ~~If I am a large quantity generator, I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me that minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment; OR, if I am a small quantity generator, I have made a good faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford."~~

C. – E.2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 12:319 (May 1986), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 17:362 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 20:1109 (October 1994), LR 21:266, 267 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1693 (September 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2470 (November 2000), LR 27:42 (January 2001), LR 27:709 (May 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:823 (May 2006), LR 33:89 (January 2007), repromulgated LR 33:281 (February 2007), amended LR 33:2101 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

§1109. Pre-Transport Requirements

A. – C, Manifest Tracking Number. ...

D. Placarding. Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must placard, or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards for, the shipment according to Department of Public Safety regulations for hazardous materials under LAC 33:V.Subpart 2.Chapter 105. ~~If placards are not required, a generator must mark each motor vehicle according to 49 CFR 171.3(b)(1).~~

E. – F.2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 16:47 (January 1990), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:1057 (December 1990), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 20:1109 (October 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1693 (September 1998), LR 25:437 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1466 (August

1999), LR 26:277 (February 2000), LR 26:2470 (November 2000), LR 27:293 (March 2001), LR 27:709, 716 (May 2001), LR 27:1014 (July 2001), LR 30:1673 (August 2004), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1571 (July 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:823 (May 2006), LR 33:2102 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

§1113. Exports of Hazardous Waste

A. – D.1.b.viii. ...

2. Notification shall be sent to the Office of Environmental Services, with "Attention: Notification to Export" prominently displayed on the front of the envelope.

[NOTE: This does not relieve the regulated community from the requirement of submitting notification to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division (2254A), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460 ~~Waste Programs Enforcement, RCRA Enforcement Division (OS-520), EPA~~, as required by 40 CFR 262.53(b) and LAC 33:V.1113.D.1.]

D.3. – I.1. ...

a. For the purposes of these regulations the designated OECD countries consist of Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

1.b. – 2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 20:1109 (October 1994), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:20 (January 1996), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 22:344 (May 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:661 (April 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2471 (November 2000), LR 27:710 (May 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:824 (May 2006), LR 33:2102 (October 2007), LR 34:72 (January 2008), LR 34:**.

Chapter 15. Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

§1501. Applicability

A. – C.1. ...

2. the owner or operator of a facility managing recycled material described in LAC 33:V.4105.A (except to the extent they are referred to in LAC 33:V.Chapter 30 or 40 or LAC 33:V.4139, 4141, 4143, or 4145);

C.3. – H.13. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 23:565, 568 (May 1997), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1106 (June 1998), LR 24:1694, 1759 (September 1998), amended by the Office

of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:277 (February 2000), LR 27:711 (May 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:3117 (December 2005), LR 32:606 (April 2006), LR 34:**.

§1516. Manifest System for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) Facilities

A. – C.5.a.iii. ...

iv. Copy the manifest tracking number in Item 4 of the new manifest to the manifest reference number line in the Discrepancy block of the old manifest (Item 18a).

C.5.a.v. – D.7.Comment. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:825 (May 2006), amended LR 33:2104 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

§1529. Operating Record and Reporting Requirements

A. – B.2. ...

3. record the estimated or manifest-reported weight, or volume and density, where applicable, in one of the units of measure specified in Table 1:

Table 1. Units For Reporting	
Units of Measure	Code ¹
* * *	
[See Prior Text in Gallons – Btu's per Hour]	
<u>Pounds</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>Short tons</u>	<u>T</u>
<u>Kilograms</u>	<u>K</u>
<u>Tons</u>	<u>M</u>
¹ Single digit symbols are used here for data processing purposes.	

4. the method(s) [by handling code(s) as specified in Table 2] and date(s) of treatment, storage, or disposal:

Table 2. Handling Codes for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Methods	
Enter the handling code(s) listed below that most closely represents the technique(s) used at the facility to treat, store, or dispose of each quantity of hazardous waste received.	
Storage	
* * *	
[See Prior Text in S01 – S99]	
Treatment	
Thermal Treatment	
* * *	
[See Prior Text in T06 – T18]	
Chemical Treatment	
* * *	
[See Prior Text in T19 – T34]	
Physical Treatment	
Separation of Components:	

Table 2. Handling Codes for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Methods	
	* * *
	[See Prior Text in T35 – T47]
Removal of Specific Components:	
	* * *
	[See Prior Text in T48 – T66]
Biological Treatment	
	* * *
	[See Prior Text in T67 – T74]
T75	Trickling filter
	* * *
	[See Prior Text in T76 – T79]
Boilers and Industrial Furnaces	
	* * *
	[See Prior Text in T80 – T93]
Other Treatment	
	* * *
	[See Prior Text in T94]
Disposal	
	* * *
	[See Prior Text in D79 – D99]
Miscellaneous (Chapter 32)	
	* * *
	[See Prior Text in X01 – X99]

B.5. – E.3. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 15:378 (May 1989), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:399 (May 1990), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:832 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1695 (September 1998), LR 25:437 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1799 (October 1999), LR 26:278 (February 2000), LR 26:2473 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:827 (May 2006), LR 33:2104 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 17. Air Emission Standards

Subchapter C. Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers

§1799. Appendix—Table 1, Compounds with Henry’s Law Constant Less than 0.1 Y/X [At 25°C]

Table 1
Compounds with Henry's Law Constant Less than 0.1 Y/X [At 25°C]

Compound Name	CAS Number
* * *	
[See Prior Text in Acetaldo1 – 3,4-Dichlorotetrahydrofuran]	
Dichlorvos (DDVP)	62-73-7
* * *	
[See Prior Text in Diethanolamine – Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether (phenyl Cellosolve)]	
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether (propyl Cellosolve)	2807-30-9
Ethylene thiourea (2-imidazolidinethione)	9-64-5796-45-7
* * *	
[See Prior Text in 4-Ethylmorpholine – beta-Naphthylamine]	
Neopentyl glycol (dimethylpropane)	126-30-7
* * *	
[See Prior Text in Niacinamide – 3,4-Xylenol (3,4-dimethylphenol)]	

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1721 (September 1998), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Chapter 18. Containment Buildings

§1802. Design and Operating Standards

A. – B.3.b. ...

c. the secondary containment system must be constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste and liquids managed in the containment building and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressure exerted by overlaying materials and by any equipment used in the containment building (Containment buildings can serve as secondary containment systems for tanks placed within the building under certain conditions. A containment building can serve as an external liner system for a tank, provided it meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.1907.E~~D~~.1. In addition, the containment building must meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.1907.B and C.1 and 2 to be considered an acceptable secondary containment system for a tank.);

B.4. – C.3. ...

a. upon detection of a condition that has lead to a release of hazardous waste (e.g., upon detection of leakage from the primary barrier) the owner or operator must:

3.a.i. – 4. ...

D. For a containment buildings that contains areas both areas with and without secondary containment, the owner or operator must:

D.1. – E. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2475 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:2106 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 19. Tanks**§1907. Containment and Detection of Releases**

A. – C.3. ...

4. sloped or otherwise designed or operated to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills, or precipitation. Spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation must be removed from the secondary containment system within 24 hours, or in as timely a manner as is possible to prevent harm to human health and the environment, if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the administrative authority that removal of the released waste or accumulated precipitation cannot be accomplished within 24 hours.

[NOTE: If the collected material is a *hazardous waste* as defined in LAC 33:V.109, it is subject to management as a hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapters 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, and 43. If the collected material is discharged through a point source to waters of the United States, it is subject to the requirements of Sections 301, 304, and 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. If discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), it is subject to the requirements of Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. If the collected material is released to the environment, it may be subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 302.]

D. – E.2.e.i. ...

ii. meets the definition of reactive waste under LAC 33:V.4903.D, and may form an ignitable or explosive vapor; and

E.2.f. – I.5. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:651 (November 1987), LR 14:790 (November 1988), LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2475 (November 2000), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1572 (July 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:2107 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 20. Integration with Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standards**§2001. Options for Incinerators, ~~and~~ Cement and Lightweight Aggregate Kilns, Solid Fuel and Liquid Fuel Boilers, and Hydrochloric Acid Production Furnaces to Minimize Emissions from Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Events**

[NOTE: This Chapter is written in a special format to make it easier to understand the regulatory requirements. Like other department regulations, this establishes enforceable legal requirements. For this Chapter, “I” and “you” refer to the owner/operator.]

A. Facilities with Existing Permits

1. Revisions to Permit Conditions after Documenting Compliance with MACT. The owner or operator of a RCRA-permitted incinerator, cement kiln, ~~or~~ lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel boiler, liquid fuel boiler, or hydrochloric acid production furnace may request that the administrative authority address permit conditions that minimize emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under any of the following options when requesting removal of permit conditions that are no longer applicable according to LAC 33:V.3105.B and LAC 33:V.3001.B.

a. – c.ii. ...

2. Addressing Permit Conditions upon Permit Reissuance. The owner or operator of an incinerator, cement kiln, ~~or~~ lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel boiler, liquid fuel boiler, or hydrochloric acid production furnace that has conducted a comprehensive performance test and submitted to the administrator a Notification of Compliance documenting compliance with the standards of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122, may request in the application to reissue the permit for the combustion unit that the administrative authority control emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under any of the following options.

a. – c.ii. ...

B. Interim Status Facilities

1. Interim Status Operations. In compliance with LAC 33:V.4513 and LAC 33:V.3001.B, the owner or operator of an incinerator, cement kiln, ~~or~~ lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel boiler, liquid fuel boiler, or hydrochloric acid production furnace that is operating under the interim status standards of LAC 33:V.Chapters 30 and 43 may control emissions of toxic compounds during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under either of the following options after conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the administrator a Notification of Compliance documenting compliance with the standards of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122.

a. – b. ...

2. Operations under a Subsequent RCRA Permit. When an owner or operator of an incinerator, cement kiln, ~~or~~ lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel boiler, liquid fuel boiler, or hydrochloric acid production furnace that is operating under the interim status standards of LAC 33:V.Chapters 30 and 43 submits a RCRA permit application, the owner or operator may request that the administrative authority control emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under any of the options provided by Subparagraph A.2.a, b, or c of this Section.

C. New Units. Hazardous waste incinerator, cement kiln, lightweight aggregate kiln, solid fuel boiler, liquid fuel boiler, and hydrochloric acid production furnace units that become subject to RCRA permit requirements after October 12, 2005, must control emissions of toxic compounds during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under either of the following options:

1. comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.1206(c)(2); or
2. request to include in the RCRA permit, conditions that ensure emissions of toxic compounds are minimized from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, including releases from emergency safety vents, based on review of information, including the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and design. The administrative authority will specify that these permit conditions apply only when the facility is operating under its startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:320 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§2299. Appendix—Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Table 2. Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory ¹	Regulated Hazardous Constituent		Wastewaters	Non-Wastewaters
		Common Name	CAS ² Number	Concentration ³ in mg/L ³ ; or Technology Code ⁴	Concentration ⁵ in mg/kg ⁵ unless noted as "mg/L TCLP" ₂ ; or Technology Code ⁴
* * *					
[See Prior Text in D001 – K048]					
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
		Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Cyanides (Total) ⁷	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/L TCLP
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA		
Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/L TCLP		
* * *					
[See Prior Text in K050]					
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	105-67-9	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p- xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Cyanides (Total)'	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/L TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/L TCLP
* * *					
[See Prior Text in K052 – K087]					
K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Indeno(1,2,3- c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/L TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	26.1
		Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/L TCLP
		Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/L TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/L TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/L TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/L TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/L TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/L TCLP
		Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/L TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/L TCLP
		Cyanide (Total)'	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanide (Amenable)'	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Fluoride	16984-48-8	35	NA
* * *					
[See Prior Text in K093 – K110]					
K111	Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	421-1-1 121-14-2	0.32	140
		2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28

Table 2. Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes					
Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory ¹	Regulated Hazardous Constituent		Wastewaters	Non-Wastewaters
		Common Name	CAS ² Number	Concentration ³ in mg/L ² ; or Technology Code ⁴	Concentration ⁵ in mg/kg ⁵ unless noted as "mg/L TCLP" ² ; or Technology Code ⁴
* * *					
[See Prior Text in K112 – K151]					
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. ¹⁰	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	1.8
		Acetophenone	986-86-2	0.010	9.7
		Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
		Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
		Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
		Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16		
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10		
Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5		
* * *					
[See Prior Text in K157 – U133]					
U134	Hydrogen fluoride	Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8 7664-39-3	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR; or NEUTR
* * *					
[See Prior Text in U135 – U136]					
U137	Indeno(1,2,3-c;d)pyrene	Indeno(1,2,3-c;d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
* * *					
[See Prior Text in U138 – U411]					

Footnote 1 – Footnote 12 ...
 [Note: NA means Not Applicable.]

Table 3. – Table 6. ...

Table 7. Universal Treatment Standards			
Regulated Constituent–Common Name	CAS ¹ Number	Wastewater Standard Concentration ² in mg/L ²	Nonwastewater Standard Concentration ³ in mg/kg ³ unless noted as "mg/L TCLP"

Table 7. Universal Treatment Standards			
Regulated Constituent–Common Name	CAS ¹ Number	Wastewater Standard Concentration ² in mg/L ²	Nonwastewater Standard Concentration ³ in mg/kg ³ unless noted as "mg/L TCLP"
Organic Constituents			
* * *			
[See Prior Text in Acenaphthylene – Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p- xylene concentrations)]			
Inorganic Constituents			
* * *			
[See Prior Text in Antimony – Zinc]			

Footnote 1. ...

²Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/L and are based on analysis of composite samples.

Footnote 3. – Footnote 8. ...

[NOTE: NA means Not Applicable.]

Table 8. – Table 12. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 16:1057 (December 1990), amended LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:22 (January 1996), LR 22:834 (September 1996), LR 23:566 (May 1997), LR 24:301 (February 1998), LR 24:670 (April 1998), LR 24:1732 (September 1998), LR 25:451 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:282 (February 2000), LR 27:295 (March 2001), LR 29:322 (March 2003), LR 30:1682 (August 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:828 (May 2006), LR 32:1843 (October 2006), LR 34:**.

Chapter 26. Corrective Action Management Units and Special Provisions for Cleanup

§2603. Corrective Action Management Units (CAMUs)

A. – E.6.c.iv. ...

v. hydrogeological and other relevant environmental conditions at the facility that may influence the migration of any potential or actual releases; and

E.6.c.vi. – K. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:1192 (June 2002), amended LR 29:323 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Chapter 28. Drip Pads

§2805. Design and Operating Requirements

Owners and operators of drip pads must ensure that the pads are designed, installed, and operated in accordance with Subsection A or C of this Section.

A. – A.3. ...

4. have a hydraulic conductivity of less than or equal to 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second, e.g., existing concrete drip pads must be sealed, coated, or covered with a surface material with a hydraulic conductivity of less than or equal to 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second

such that the entire surface ~~whereon which~~ drillage occurs or ~~may run across~~ which it may run is capable of containing such drillage and mixtures of drillage and precipitation, materials, or other wastes while being routed to an associated collection system. This surface material must be maintained free of cracks and gaps that could adversely affect its hydraulic conductivity, and the material must be chemically compatible with the preservatives that contact the drip pad. The requirements of this provision apply only to existing drip pads and those drip pads for which the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2805 (except LAC 33:V.2805.~~CA.4 and B~~), 2807, and 2809 instead of LAC 33:V.2805 (except LAC 33:V.2805.A.4 and B), 2807, and 2809; and

A.5. – B. ...

C. If an owner or operator elects to comply with all of the requirements of LAC 33:V.2805 (except LAC 33:V.2805.A.4 and B), 2807 and 2809 instead of LAC 33:V.2805 (except LAC 33:V.2805.~~CA.4 and B~~), 2807, and 2809, the drip pad must have:

C.1. – P. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 18:1375 (December 1992), amended LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2482 (November 2000), LR 30:1674 (August 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2462 (October 2005), LR 33:2113 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 29. Surface Impoundments

§2903. Design and Operating Requirements

[Comment: The permit applicant must submit detailed plans and specifications accompanied by an engineering report that must collectively include the information itemized and address the following in addition to the design and operating requirements:

- (1) a description of the proposed maintenance and repair procedures;
- (2) a description of the operating procedures that will ensure compliance with this

Section; and

(3) a certification by a qualified engineer that states that the facilities comply with the applicable design requirements in this Section. The owner or operator of a new facility must submit a statement by a qualified engineer that he will provide such a certification upon completion of construction in accordance with the plans and specifications.]

A. – L. ...

1. The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and such wastes do not contain constituents which would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the ~~extraction procedure-toxicity~~ characteristics in LAC 33:V.4903.E.

2. – 2.b. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266, 267 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2482 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2462 (October 2005), LR 33:2113 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 30. Hazardous Waste Burned in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces**§3001. Applicability**

A. ...

B. Integration of the MACT Standards

1. Except as provided by Paragraphs B.2-4 of this Section, the standards of this Chapter do not apply to a new hazardous waste boiler or industrial furnace unit that becomes subject to RCRA permit requirements after October 12, 2005, and no longer apply when an affected source owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste boiler or industrial furnace unit demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122, by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the administrative authority a notification of compliance under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d**b**) documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE. Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of this Chapter will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.

2. – 2.e. ...

3. The owner or operator of a boiler or hydrochloric acid production furnace that is an *area source* as defined in LAC 33:III.5103.A that elects not to comply with the emission standards of 40 CFR 63.1216-1218 for particulate matter, semivolatile and low volatile metals, and total chlorine, also remains subject to:

a. LAC 33:V.3011—Standards to Control Particulate Matter;

b. LAC 33:V.3013—Standards to Control Metals Emissions, except for mercury; and

c. LAC 33:V.3015—Standards to Control Hydrogen Chloride (HCl) and Chlorine Gas (Cl₂) Emissions.

4. The particulate matter standard of LAC 33:V.3011 remains in effect for boilers that elect to comply with the alternative to the particulate matter standard under 40 CFR 63.1216(e) and 63.1217(e).

C. – D.3. ...

a. The hazardous wastes listed in 40 CFR 266, Appendices XI, XII, and XIII, as adopted and amended at LAC 33:V.3099. Appendices ~~J, K, and L~~~~K, L, and M~~, and baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing are exempt from the requirements of Paragraph D.1 of this Section, provided that:

i. a waste listed in 40 CFR 266, Appendix ~~IXI~~, as adopted at LAC 33:V.3099. Appendix ~~J~~, ~~must~~ contains recoverable levels of lead; a waste listed in 40 CFR 266, Appendix XII, as adopted and amended at LAC 33:V.3099. Appendix ~~KL~~, ~~must~~ contains recoverable levels of nickel or chromium; a waste listed in 40 CFR 266, Appendix XIII, as adopted and amended at LAC 33:V.3099. Appendix ~~LM~~, ~~must~~ contains recoverable levels of mercury and ~~contain~~ less than 500 ppm of LAC 33:V.3105, Table 1 organic constituents; and baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing ~~must~~ contain recoverable levels of metal;

D.3.a.ii. – H. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 18:1375 (December 1992), amended LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:821, 835 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1466 (August 1999), LR 27:297 (March 2001), LR 27:712 (May 2001), LR 29:323 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:607 (April 2006), LR 34:**.

§3005. Permit Standards for Burners

A. – A.2.e. ...
 f. releases from solid waste management unit~~corrective action~~, LAC 33:V.3301 and 3322.~~A, B, and D~~;
 A.2.g. – E.5.a.iv. ...
 v. such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the particulate standard in LAC 33:V.3011.~~A23.B~~ is met.

5.b. – 6.b.ii.(a). ...
 (b). the rolling average for the selected averaging period is defined as the arithmetic mean of one-hour block averages for the averaging period. A one-hour block average is the arithmetic mean of the one-minute averages recorded during the 60-minute period beginning at one minute after the beginning of the preceding clock hour; and

E.6.b.iii. – I. ...
 [NOTE: ~~Repealed. Parts of this Section were previously promulgated in LAC 33:V.4142 which has been repealed.~~]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 18:1375 (December 1992), amended LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:822 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2483 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2463 (October 2005), LR 33:2113 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

§3007. Interim Status Standards for Burners

A. – B.5.b. ...
 i. The feed rate of each metal shall be limited at any time to 10 times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly rolling average basis.
 B.5.b.ii. – C.1.g. ...
 h. maximum flue gas temperature entering a particulate matter control device (unless complying with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under LAC 33:V.3013.B or E and the total chlorine and chloride ~~ne~~ feed rate screening limits under LAC 33:V.3015.B.1 or E);
 i. for systems using wet scrubbers, including wet ionizing scrubbers (unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under LAC 33:V.3013.B or E and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under LAC 33:V.3015.B.1 or E):

1.i.i. – 4.d.iii. ...
 (a). the feed rate of each metal shall be limited at any time to 10 times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly rolling average basis;

C.4.d.iii.(b). – L. ...

[NOTE: Repealed. Parts of this Section were previously promulgated in LAC 33:V.4142 which has been repealed.]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 18:1375 (December 1992), amended LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:822 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1740 (September 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2483 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2463 (October 2005), LR 33:2114 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 31. Incinerators

§3105. Applicability

A. ...

B. Integration of the MACT Standards

1. Except as provided by Paragraphs B.2-5, 3, and 4 of this Section, the standards of this Subsection do not apply to a new hazardous waste incineration unit that becomes subject to RCRA permit requirements after October 12, 2005, and no longer apply when an owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste incineration unit demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122, by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the administrative authority a notification of compliance under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d**b**) documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE. Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of LAC 33:V.Chapters 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, and 37 will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.

2. ...

3. The particulate matter standard of LAC 33:V.3111.A.4 remains in effect for incinerators that elect to comply with the alternative to the particulate matter standard of 40 CFR 63.1206(b)(14) and 63.1219(e).

B.4. – E. ...

Table 1. Hazardous Constituents			
Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts Number	Hazardous Waste Number
* * *			
[See Prior Text in A2213 – Allyl alcohol]			
Allyl chloride	1-Propene, 3-chloro	107-05-1	P005
* * *			
[See Prior Text in Aluminum phosphide – Benzeneearsonic acid]			
Benzidine	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4 ⁺ -diamine	92-87-5	U021

Table 1. Hazardous Constituents			
Common Name	Chemical Abstracts Name	Chemical Abstracts Number	Hazardous Waste Number
* * *			
[See Prior Text in Benzo[b]fluoranthene – 1,1-Dichloroethylene]			
1,2-Dichloroethylene	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	156-60-5	U079
* * *			
[See Prior Text in Dichloroethyl ether – Kepone]			
Lasiocarpine	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-,7-[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, [1S-[1alpha(Z),7(2S*,3R*),7aalpha]]-	303-34-4	U143
* * *			
[See Prior Text in Lead – 2-Nitropropane]			
Nitrosamines, N.O.S. ¹	35576-91-1D	<u>35576-91-1</u>	
* * *			
[See Prior Text in N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine – Ziram]			

Footnote 1. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 14:424 (July 1988), LR 15:737 (September 1989), LR 16:399 (May 1990), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:835 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:318 (February 1998), LR 24:681 (April 1998), LR 24:1741 (September 1998), LR 25:479 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:301 (March 2001), LR 28:1004 (May 2002), LR 29:323 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:830 (May 2006), LR 34:**.

§3115. Incinerator Permits for New or Modified Facilities

A. – D....

E. When an owner or operator of a hazardous waste incineration unit becomes subject to RCRA permit requirements after October 12, 2005, or when an owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste incineration unit demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122 (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a notification of compliance under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d) documenting compliance with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE), the requirements of this Section do not apply, except those provisions the administrative authority determines are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3117.A and C if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and

malfunction events. Nevertheless, the administrative authority may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q-R and 311.E-F.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 22:828, 835 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:683 (April 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2484 (November 2000), LR 27:302 (March 2001), LR 29:324 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2464 (October 2005), LR 33:2115 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 33. Groundwater Protection

§3315. General Groundwater Monitoring Requirements

The owner or operator must comply with the following requirements for any ground water monitoring program developed to satisfy LAC 33:V.3317, 3319, or 3321.

A. The groundwater monitoring system must consist of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depths, to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer that fulfill the following requirements.

1. The samples must represent the quality of background groundwater that has not been affected by leakage from a regulated unit. A determination of background groundwater quality may include sampling of wells that are not hydraulically upgradient of the waste management area where:

A.1.a. – K. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division LR 34:**..

§3319. Compliance Monitoring Program

An owner or operator required to establish a compliance monitoring program under this Chapter must, at a minimum, discharge the following responsibilities.

A. – H.1. ...

2. submit to the Office of Environmental Services an application for a permit modification to establish a corrective action program meeting the requirements of LAC 33:V.3321 within 180 days, or within 90 days if an engineering feasibility study has been previously submitted to the administrative authority under LAC 33:V.3317.GH.5. The application must at a minimum include the following information:

H.2.a. – J. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 16:399 (May 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2485 (November 2000),

amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2464 (October 2005), LR 33:2115 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 35. Closure and Post-Closure

Subchapter A. Closure Requirements

§3517. Certification of Closure

A. ...

B. Survey Plat. No later than the submission of the certification of closure of each hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must submit to the local zoning authority, or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use, and to the Office of Environmental Services a survey plat indicating the location and dimensions of landfills cells or other hazardous waste disposal units with respect to permanently surveyed benchmarks. This plat must be prepared and certified by a professional land surveyor. The plat filed with the local zoning authority, or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use, must contain a note, prominently displayed, that states the owner's or operator's obligation to restrict disturbance of the hazardous waste disposal unit in accordance with the applicable ~~Chapter 35~~ regulations of this Chapter.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:433 (August 1987), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2487 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2466 (October 2005), LR 33:2117 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Subchapter B. Post-Closure Requirements

§3523. Post-Closure Plan, Amendment of Plan

A. – B.4. ...

C. Until final closure of the facility, a copy of the approved post-closure plan must be furnished to the administrative authority upon request, including request by mail. After final closure has been certified, the person or office specified in Paragraph B.3 of this Section ~~LAC 33:V.3525~~ must keep the approved post-closure plan during the remainder of the post-closure period.

D. – E. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 14:791 (November 1988), LR 16:399 (May 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 25:480 (March 1999), repromulgated LR 25:856 (May 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2487 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2466 (October 2005), LR 33:2117 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 37. Financial Requirements

Subchapter F. Financial and Insurance Instruments

§3719. Wording of the Instruments

A. – G.PART A.ALTERNATIVE II, 10. ...

[Fill in Part B if you are using the financial test to demonstrate assurance of both liability coverage and closure or post-closure care.]

PART B. CLOSURE OR POST-CLOSURE CARE AND LIABILITY COVERAGE

[Fill in Alternative I if the first criteria of LAC 33:V.3707.F.1, 3711.F.1, and 3715.F.1, or if the first criteria of LAC 33:V.4403.E.1 or 4407.E.1 and 4411.F.1, are used. Fill in Alternative II if the second criteria of LAC 33:V.3707.F.1, 3711.F.1, and 3715.F.1, or if the second criteria of LAC 33:V.4403.E.1 or 4407.E.1 and 4411.F.1, are used.]

ALTERNATIVE I

* * *

[See Prior Text in 1 – 9]

*10. The sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion, and amortization: \$ _____

* * *

[See Prior Text in 11 – 19]

G.PART B.ALTERNATIVE II. – M.1.Section 8.b. ...

c. to register any securities held in the Fund in its own name or in the name of a nominee and to hold any security in bearer form or in book entry, or to combine certificates representing such securities with certificates of the same issue held by the Trustee in other fiduciary capacities, or to deposit or arrange for the deposit of such securities in a qualified central depository even though, when so deposited, such securities may be merged and held in bulk in the name of the nominee of such depository with other securities deposited therein by another person, or to deposit or arrange for the deposit of any securities issued by the United States Government, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, with a Federal Reserve bank, but the books and records of the Trustee shall at all times show that all such securities are part of the Fund;

M.1.Section 8.d. – N.1.Section 3.e.ii. ...

iii. property loaned by ~~to~~ [insert Grantor];

N.1.Section 3.e.iv. – N.2.Certification. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 11:686 (July 1985), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 13:651 (November 1987), LR 16:47 (January 1990), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:835 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:1514 (November 1997), repromulgated LR 23:1684 (December 1997), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2493 (November 2000), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 30:2023 (September 2004), LR 31:1573 (July 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2472 (October 2005), LR 33:1626 (August 2007), LR 33:2123 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 40. Used Oil

§4001. Definitions

Terms that are defined in LAC 33:V.109 have the same meanings when used in this Chapter.

* * *

Petroleum Refining Facility—an establishment primarily engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and lubricants, through fractionation, straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfinished petroleum derivatives, cracking, or other processes (i.e., facilities classified as SIC 2911).

* * *

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.
 HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended LR 22:836 (September 1996),), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Subchapter A. Materials Regulated as Used Oil

§4003. Applicability

This Section identifies those materials that are subject to regulation as used oil under this Chapter. This Section also identifies some materials that are not subject to regulation as used oil under this Chapter and indicates whether these materials may be subject to regulation as hazardous waste under this Subpart.

A. ...

B. Mixtures of Used Oil and Hazardous Waste

1. Listed Hazardous Waste

a. Mixtures of used oil and hazardous waste that ~~are~~ listed in LAC 33:V.4901 are subject to regulation as hazardous waste under LAC 33:V.Subpart 1, rather than as used oil under LAC 33:V.Chapter 40.

b. – b.ii. ...

2. Characteristic Hazardous Waste. Mixtures of used oil and hazardous waste that solely exhibits one or more of the hazardous waste characteristics identified in LAC 33:V.4903 and mixtures of used oil and hazardous waste that ~~are~~ listed in LAC 33:V.4901 solely because ~~they~~ exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in LAC 33:V.4903 are subject to:

B.2.a. – I. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended LR 22:828, 836 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1108 (June 1998), LR 25:481 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:713 (May 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2540 (October 2005), LR 34:**.

§4005. Used Oil Specifications

A. Used oil burned for energy recovery and any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment is subject to regulation under this Chapter unless it is shown not to exceed any of the allowable levels of the constituents and properties ~~in the specifications shown in LAC 33:V.4005, Table 1 of this Section.~~ Once used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery has been shown not to exceed any allowable levels~~specifications~~ and the person making that showing complies with LAC 33:V.4081, 4083, and 4085.B, the used oil is no longer subject to this Chapter.

<p>Table 1 Used Oil Not Exceeding Any <u>Allowable Specification</u> Level <u>Shown Below</u> is Not Subject to <u>LAC 33:V.Chapter 40</u>This Chapter When Burned for Energy Recovery¹</p>

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

~~ENDNOTE:~~¹ The allowable level specification does not apply to mixtures of used oil and hazardous waste that continue to be regulated as hazardous waste (see LAC 33:V.4003.B).

~~ENDNOTE:~~² Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under LAC 33:V.4003.B.1. Such used oil is subject to LAC 33:V.Chapter 30 rather than LAC 33:V.Chapter 40 when burned for energy recovery unless the presumption of mixing can be successfully rebutted.

[Note: Applicable standards for the burning of used oil containing PCBs are imposed by 40 CFR 761.20(e).]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Subchapter E. Standards for Used Oil Processors and Re-Refiners

§4045. General Facility Standards

A. – B.6.a.ii. ...

b. Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and the areal extent of any released materials. He may do this by observation, review of facility records or rf manifests, and, if necessary, chemical analyses.

c. Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-offs from water ore ~~containing~~ chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

d. – i.vii. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2497 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2473 (October 2005), LR 33:2125 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Subchapter F. Standards for Used Oil Burners ~~Which~~ That Burn Off-Specification Used Oil for Energy Recovery

§4067. Rebuttable Presumption for Used Oil

A. – B.2. ...

3. if the used oil has been received from a processor/re-refiner subject to regulation under LAC 33:V.Chapter 40.Subchapter E, using information provided by the processor/re-refiner.

C. – D. . . .

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended LR 22:828 (September 1996), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Chapter 42. Conditional Exemption for Low-Level Mixed Waste Storage, Treatment, Transportation, and Disposal

Chapter 43. Interim Status

§4301. Purpose and Applicability

A. – C.4. . . .

5. the owner and operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in LAC 33:V.4105.A.1-3, except to the extent they are referred to in LAC 33:V.Chapter 40 or LAC 33:V.4139, 4141, 4143, or 4145;

C.6. – I. . . .

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 17:362 (April 1991), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1743 (September 1998), LR 25:482 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1466 (August 1999), LR 26:2498 (November 2000), LR 27:713 (May 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2474 (October 2005), LR 31:3121 (December 2005), LR 32:612 (April 2006), LR 33:2126 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Subchapter D. Manifest System, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

§4357. Operating Record

A. – B.2. . . .

3. the estimated or manifest-reported weight, or volume and density, where applicable, in one of the units of measure specified in Table 1 of this Section:

Table 1. Units For Reporting	
Units of Measure	Code ¹
* * *	
[See Prior Text in Gallons – British thermal units per Hour]	
<u>Pounds</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>Short tons</u>	<u>T</u>
<u>Kilograms</u>	<u>K</u>
<u>Tons</u>	<u>M</u>
¹ Single digit symbols are used here for data processing purposes.	

4. the method(s) (by handling code(s) as specified in Table 2 of this Section) and date(s) of treatment, storage, or disposal:

Table 2. Handling Codes for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Methods	
Enter the handling code(s) listed below that most closely represents the technique(s) used at the facility to treat, store, or dispose of each quantity of hazardous waste received.	
Storage	
* * *	
[See Prior Text in S01 – S99]	
Treatment	
Thermal Treatment	
* * *	
[See Prior Text in T06 – T74]	
T75	Trickling filter
* * *	
[See Prior Text in T76 – T94]	
Disposal	
* * *	
[See Prior Text in D79 – D99]	
Miscellaneous (Chapter 32)	
* * *	
[See Prior Text in X01 – X04]	
X99	Other Chapter 32 (specify)

5. – 16. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 15:378 (May 1989), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:837 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1744 (September 1998), LR 25:484 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1803 (October 1999), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:1626 (August 2007), LR 34:***.

Subchapter E. Groundwater Monitoring

§4367. Applicability

Facilities that have interim status must comply with this Subchapter in lieu of LAC 33:V.Chapter 33.

A. – B. ...

C. If an owner or operator assumes (or knows) that groundwater monitoring of indicator parameters, in accordance with LAC 33:V.4369 and 4371, would show statistically significant increases (or decreases in the case of pH) when evaluated under LAC 33:V.4373.B, he may, install, operate, and maintain an alternate groundwater monitoring system (other than the one described in LAC 33:V.4371 and 4373). If the owner or operator decides to use an alternate groundwater monitoring system he must:

C.1. – E.2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 25:484 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2499 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:2126 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Subchapter F. Closure and Post-Closure

§4379. Closure Performance Standard

A. – A.2. ...

3. complies with the closure requirements of these regulations including, but not limited to, LAC 33:V.4442, 4457, 4475, 4489, 4501, 4521, 4531, ~~and 4543,~~ and 4705.

B. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 15:181 (March 1989), LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1744 (September 1998), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 24:2248 (December 1998), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§4381. Closure Plan; Amendment of Plan

A. – B.4. ...

5. a detailed description of other activities necessary during the partial and final closure periods to ensure that all partial closures and final closure satisfy the closure performance standards, including, but not limited to, groundwater monitoring, leachate collection, and run-on and run-off control; and

B.6. – E. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 17:362 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 25:485 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2500 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2475 (October 2005), LR 33:2127 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Subchapter G. Financial Requirements

§4401. Cost Estimate for Closure

A. The owner or operator must have a detailed written estimate, in current dollars, of the cost of closing the facility in accordance with the requirements in LAC 33:V. ~~4381-4395~~ 4379, 4381, 4383, 4385, and 4387 and applicable closure requirements in LAC 33:V. ~~2117, 1911,~~ 4442, 4457, 4475, 4489, 4501, 4521, 4531, 4543, and 4705.

A.1. – D. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Subchapter I. Tanks

§4439. General Operating Requirements

A. – B. ...

1. spill prevention controls (e.g., check valves, dry disconnect~~mount~~ couplings);

B.2. – C. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:651 (November 1987), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Subchapter J. Surface Impoundments

§4457. Closure and Post-Closure

A. – C.1. ...

2. maintain and monitor the leak detection system in accordance with LAC 33:V.2903.J.3.d and 4 and 4455.B and comply with all other applicable leak detection system requirements of LAC 33:V.~~Chapter 43~~this Chapter;

3. – 4. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 15:470 (June 1989), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 24:2249 (December 1998), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Subchapter M. Landfills

§4497. Action Leakage Rate

A. ...

B. The administrative authority shall approve an action leakage rate for ~~landfills~~surface impoundment units subject to LAC 33:V.4512.A. The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system (LDS) can remove without the fluid head on the bottom liner exceeding 1 foot. The action leakage rate must include an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design (e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material), construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions (e.g., the action leakage rate must consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.).

C. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§4507. Special Requirements for Liquid Waste

A. - F.1.a. ...

b. high molecular weight synthetic polymers (e.g., polyethylene, high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyacrylate, polynorborene, polyisobutylene, ground synthetic rubber, cross-linked allylstyrene, and tertiary butyl copolymers). This does not include polymers derived from biological material or polymers specifically designed to be degradable; or

F.1.c. – G.1. ...

2. placement in such owner's or operator's landfill will not present a risk of contamination of any underground source of drinking water, as defined in LAC 33:V.109 ~~underground source of drinking water (as that term is defined in 40 CFR 144.3).~~

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:829 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:686 (April 1998), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§4512. Design and Operating Requirements

A. The owner or operator of each new landfill unit on which construction commences after January 29, 1992, each lateral expansion of a landfill unit on which construction commences after July 29, 1992, and each replacement of an existing landfill unit that is to commence reuse after July 29, 1992, must install two or more liners and a leachate collection and removal system above and between such liners and operate the leachate collection and removal systems, in accordance with LAC 33:V.2503.L4512.D, E, or F, unless exempted by Subsection C, D, or E of this Section. The term construction commences is as defined in LAC 33:V.109. *Existing Facilities.*

B. – C.2. ...

D. The double liner requirement set forth in LAC 33:V.4512.Subsection A of this Section may be waived by the administrative authority for any monofill, if it meets the requirements specified in LAC 33:V.4512.Paragraphs D.1 and 2 of this Section.

1. The monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and such wastes does not contain constituents ~~which that~~ would render the wastes hazardous for reasons other than the toxicity characteristics in LAC 33:V.4903.E405, with EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers D004-D017.

D.2. – I. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 16:220 (March 1990), amended LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR

26:2509 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2483 (October 2005), LR 33:2135 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Subchapter N. Incinerators

§4513. Applicability

A. ...

B. Integration of the MACT Standards

1. Except as provided by Paragraphs B.2 and 3 of this Section, the standards of this Chapter no longer apply when an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5122, by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the administrative authority a notification of compliance under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(db) documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE.

B.2. – C.4. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 15:737 (September 1989), amended LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:303 (March 2001), LR 29:324 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

Subchapter T. Containment Buildings

§4701. Applicability

A. – A.3.c. ...

4. has controls as needed to prevent~~permit~~ fugitive dust emissions; and

5. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended LR 21:944 (September 1995), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§4703. Design and Operating Standards

A. – B.3.b. ...

c. the secondary containment system must be constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste and liquids managed in the containment building and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressure exerted by overlaying materials and by any equipment used in the containment building. (Containment buildings can serve as secondary containment systems for tanks placed within the building under certain conditions. A containment building can serve as an external liner system for a tank, provided it meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.4437.E~~D~~.1. In addition, the containment building must meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.4437.B and C to be considered an acceptable secondary containment system for a tank.); and

B.4. – C.2. ...

3. throughout the active life of the containment building, if the owner or operator detects a condition that could lead to or has caused a release of hazardous waste, ~~must~~ repair the condition promptly, in accordance with the following procedures:

C.3.a. – E. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:266 (March 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2509 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:2136 (October 2007), LR 34:**.

Chapter 49. Lists of Hazardous Wastes

[Comment: Chapter 49 is divided into two sections: Category I Hazardous Wastes, which consist of Hazardous Wastes from nonspecific and specific sources (F and K wastes), Acute Hazardous Wastes (P wastes), and Toxic Wastes (U wastes) (LAC 33:V.4901); and Category II Hazardous Wastes, which consist of wastes that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic (LAC 33:V.4903).]

§4901. Category I Hazardous Wastes

A. – A.2. ...

B. Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources

1. The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from nonspecific sources unless they are excluded in accordance with LAC 33:V.105.H.

[NOTE: EPA, in January 1985, added new listed hazardous wastes.]

Table 1. Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources		
Industry and EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Hazard Code	Hazardous Waste
* * *		
[See Prior Text]		

* (I,T) should be used to specify mixtures ~~that are containing~~ ignitable and contain toxic constituents.

B.2. – D.4.Comment. ...

E. The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in ~~LAC 33:V.4901. Paragraphs D.1-4 of this Section~~ are identified as acute hazardous wastes (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusions defined in LAC 33:V.108.E. These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are listed in Table 3 of this Section.

[Comment: 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). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound ~~only~~ is listed only for acute toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number.]

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Alphabetical Order by Substance)		
EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Chemical Abstract Number	Hazardous Waste <u>(Substance)</u>

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Alphabetical Order by Substance)		
EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Chemical Abstract Number	Hazardous Waste (Substance)
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Acetaldehyde, chloro- – Brucine]		
P045	39196-18-4	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methyl-thio)-, O- [(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Calcium cyanide – Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)-thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester]		
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethyl-amino)carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1- (1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester – Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate]		
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphor-othioate
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP) – Ethanedinitrile]		
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Ethanimidothioic acid, N- [[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester – Isolan]		
P202	64-00-6	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester 3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate
* * *		
[See Prior Text in 3 (2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)- – Methanethiol, trichloro-]		
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-monohydrochloride
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-
* * *		
[See Prior Text in 6, 9-Methano-2,4,3-benzo-dioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a- hexahydro-, 3-oxide – Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate]		
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Phenol, 2,4-dinitro- – Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester]		
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O- diethyl S-[2-(ethyl-thio)ethyl] ester
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester – Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate]		
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead Tetraethyl lead

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Alphabetical Order by Substance)		
EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Chemical Abstract Number	Hazardous Waste (Substance)
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Tetraethyl pyrophosphate – Ziram]		
¹ CAS Number given for parent compound only.		

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Chemical Abstract Number	Hazardous Waste (Substance)
<u>P001</u>	<u>¹81-81-2</u>	<u>2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy- 3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent</u>
<u>P001</u>	<u>¹81-81-2</u>	<u>Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent</u>
<u>P002</u>	<u>591-08-2</u>	<u>Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-</u>
<u>P002</u>	<u>591-08-2</u>	<u>1-Acetyl-2-thiourea</u>
<u>P003</u>	<u>107-02-8</u>	<u>Acrolein</u>
<u>P003</u>	<u>107-02-8</u>	<u>2-Propenal</u>
<u>P004</u>	<u>309-00-2</u>	<u>Aldrin</u>
<u>P004</u>	<u>309-00-2</u>	<u>1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10- hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a,- hexahydro-, (1alpha, 4alpha, 4abeta, 5alpha, 8alpha, 8abeta)-</u>
<u>P005</u>	<u>107-18-6</u>	<u>Allyl alcohol</u>
<u>P005</u>	<u>107-18-6</u>	<u>2-Propen-1-ol</u>
<u>P006</u>	<u>20859-73-8</u>	<u>Aluminum phosphide (R,T)</u>
<u>P007</u>	<u>2763-96-4</u>	<u>5-(aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol</u>
<u>P007</u>	<u>2763-96-4</u>	<u>3 (2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-</u>
<u>P008</u>	<u>504-24-5</u>	<u>4-Aminopyridine</u>
<u>P008</u>	<u>504-24-5</u>	<u>4-Pyridinamine</u>
<u>P009</u>	<u>131-74-8</u>	<u>Ammonium picrate (R)</u>
<u>P009</u>	<u>131-74-8</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)</u>
<u>P010</u>	<u>7778-39-4</u>	<u>Arsenic acid H₃AsO₄</u>
<u>P011</u>	<u>1303-28-2</u>	<u>Arsenic oxide As₂O₅</u>
<u>P011</u>	<u>1303-28-2</u>	<u>Arsenic pentoxide</u>
<u>P012</u>	<u>1327-53-3</u>	<u>Arsenic oxide As₂O₃</u>
<u>P012</u>	<u>1327-53-3</u>	<u>Arsenic trioxide</u>
<u>P013</u>	<u>542-62-1</u>	<u>Barium cyanide</u>
<u>P014</u>	<u>108-98-5</u>	<u>Benzenethiol</u>
<u>P014</u>	<u>108-98-5</u>	<u>Thiophenol</u>
<u>P015</u>	<u>7440-41-7</u>	<u>Beryllium Powder</u>
<u>P016</u>	<u>542-88-1</u>	<u>Dichloromethyl ether</u>
<u>P016</u>	<u>542-88-1</u>	<u>Methane, oxybis[chloro-</u>
<u>P017</u>	<u>598-31-2</u>	<u>Bromoacetone</u>
<u>P017</u>	<u>598-31-2</u>	<u>2-Propanone, 1-bromo-</u>
<u>P018</u>	<u>357-57-3</u>	<u>Brucine</u>
<u>P018</u>	<u>357-57-3</u>	<u>Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-</u>
<u>P020</u>	<u>88-85-7</u>	<u>Dinoseb</u>

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>P020</u>	<u>88-85-7</u>	<u>Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-</u>
<u>P021</u>	<u>592-01-8</u>	<u>Calcium cyanide</u>
<u>P021</u>	<u>592-01-8</u>	<u>Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)₂</u>
<u>P022</u>	<u>75-15-0</u>	<u>Carbon disulfide</u>
<u>P023</u>	<u>107-20-0</u>	<u>Acetaldehyde, chloro-</u>
<u>P023</u>	<u>107-20-0</u>	<u>Chloroacetaldehyde</u>
<u>P024</u>	<u>106-47-8</u>	<u>Benzenamine, 4-chloro-</u>
<u>P024</u>	<u>106-47-8</u>	<u>p-Chloroaniline</u>
<u>P026</u>	<u>5344-82-1</u>	<u>1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea</u>
<u>P026</u>	<u>5344-82-1</u>	<u>Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)</u>
<u>P027</u>	<u>542-76-7</u>	<u>3-Chloropropionitrile</u>
<u>P027</u>	<u>542-76-7</u>	<u>Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-</u>
<u>P028</u>	<u>100-44-7</u>	<u>Benzene, (chloromethyl)-</u>
<u>P028</u>	<u>100-44-7</u>	<u>Benzyl chloride</u>
<u>P029</u>	<u>544-92-3</u>	<u>Copper cyanide</u>
<u>P029</u>	<u>544-92-3</u>	<u>Copper cyanide Cu(CN)</u>
<u>P030</u>		<u>Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified</u>
<u>P031</u>	<u>460-19-5</u>	<u>Cyanogen</u>
<u>P031</u>	<u>460-19-5</u>	<u>Ethanedinitrile</u>
<u>P033</u>	<u>506-77-4</u>	<u>Cyanogen chloride</u>
<u>P033</u>	<u>506-77-4</u>	<u>Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl</u>
<u>P034</u>	<u>131-89-5</u>	<u>2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol</u>
<u>P034</u>	<u>131-89-5</u>	<u>Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-</u>
<u>P036</u>	<u>696-28-6</u>	<u>Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-</u>
<u>P036</u>	<u>696-28-6</u>	<u>Dichlorophenylarsine</u>
<u>P037</u>	<u>60-57-1</u>	<u>Dieldrin</u>
<u>P037</u>	<u>60-57-1</u>	<u>2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth [2,3- b]oxirene,3,4,5,6,9,9- hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a- octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2aalpha,3beta,6beta,6aalpha,7beta, 7aalpha)-</u>
<u>P038</u>	<u>692-42-2</u>	<u>Arsine, diethyl-</u>
<u>P038</u>	<u>692-42-2</u>	<u>Diethylarsine</u>
<u>P039</u>	<u>298-04-4</u>	<u>Disulfoton</u>
<u>P039</u>	<u>298-04-4</u>	<u>Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O- diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester</u>
<u>P040</u>	<u>297-97-2</u>	<u>O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate</u>
<u>P040</u>	<u>297-97-2</u>	<u>Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester</u>
<u>P041</u>	<u>311-45-5</u>	<u>Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate</u>
<u>P041</u>	<u>311-45-5</u>	<u>Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester</u>
<u>P042</u>	<u>51-43-4</u>	<u>1, 2-Benzenediol, 4-[1- hydroxy-2-(methylamino) ethyl], (R)-</u>
<u>P042</u>	<u>51-43-4</u>	<u>Epinephrine</u>
<u>P043</u>	<u>55-91-4</u>	<u>Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)</u>
<u>P043</u>	<u>55-91-4</u>	<u>Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis (1-methylethyl) ester</u>
<u>P044</u>	<u>60-51-5</u>	<u>Dimethoate</u>
<u>P044</u>	<u>60-51-5</u>	<u>Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)- 2-oxoethyl] ester</u>
<u>P045</u>	<u>39196-18-4</u>	<u>2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O- [(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime</u>
<u>P045</u>	<u>39196-18-4</u>	<u>Thiofanox</u>
<u>P046</u>	<u>122-09-8</u>	<u>Benzenethanamine, alpha, alpha- dimethyl-</u>

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>P046</u>	<u>122-09-8</u>	<u>alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine</u>
<u>P047</u>	<u>¹534-52-1</u>	<u>4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts</u>
<u>P047</u>	<u>¹534-52-1</u>	<u>Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts</u>
<u>P048</u>	<u>51-28-5</u>	<u>2,4-Dinitrophenol</u>
<u>P048</u>	<u>51-28-5</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-</u>
<u>P049</u>	<u>541-53-7</u>	<u>Dithiobiuret</u>
<u>P049</u>	<u>541-53-7</u>	<u>Thioimidodicarbonic diamide [(H₂N)C(S)₂NH]</u>
<u>P050</u>	<u>115-29-7</u>	<u>Endosulfan</u>
<u>P050</u>	<u>115-29-7</u>	<u>6, 9-Methano-2,4,3-benzo-dioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-,3-oxide</u>
<u>P051</u>	<u>¹72-20-8</u>	<u>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-, (1alpha,2beta,2abeta,3alpha,6alpha,6abeta,7beta, 7alpha)-, and metabolites</u>
<u>P051</u>	<u>72-20-8</u>	<u>Endrin</u>
<u>P051</u>	<u>72-20-8</u>	<u>Endrin, and metabolites</u>
<u>P054</u>	<u>151-56-4</u>	<u>Aziridine</u>
<u>P054</u>	<u>151-56-4</u>	<u>Ethyleneimine</u>
<u>P056</u>	<u>7782-41-4</u>	<u>Fluorine</u>
<u>P057</u>	<u>640-19-7</u>	<u>Acetamide, 2-fluoro-</u>
<u>P057</u>	<u>640-19-7</u>	<u>Fluoroacetamide</u>
<u>P058</u>	<u>62-74-8</u>	<u>Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt</u>
<u>P058</u>	<u>62-74-8</u>	<u>Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt</u>
<u>P059</u>	<u>76-44-8</u>	<u>Heptachlor</u>
<u>P059</u>	<u>76-44-8</u>	<u>4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7, 8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</u>
<u>P060</u>	<u>465-73-6</u>	<u>1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10- hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,5beta,8beta, 8abeta)-</u>
<u>P060</u>	<u>465-73-6</u>	<u>Isodrin</u>
<u>P062</u>	<u>757-58-4</u>	<u>Hexaethyl tetraphosphate</u>
<u>P062</u>	<u>757-58-4</u>	<u>Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester</u>
<u>P063</u>	<u>74-90-8</u>	<u>Hydrocyanic acid</u>
<u>P063</u>	<u>74-90-8</u>	<u>Hydrogen cyanide</u>
<u>P064</u>	<u>624-83-9</u>	<u>Methane, isocyanato-</u>
<u>P064</u>	<u>624-83-9</u>	<u>Methyl isocyanate</u>
<u>P065</u>	<u>628-86-4</u>	<u>Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt (R,T)</u>
<u>P065</u>	<u>628-86-4</u>	<u>Mercury fulminate (R,T)</u>
<u>P066</u>	<u>16752-77-5</u>	<u>Ethanimidothioic acid, N- [[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester</u>
<u>P066</u>	<u>16752-77-5</u>	<u>Methomyl</u>
<u>P067</u>	<u>75-55-8</u>	<u>Aziridine, 2-methyl-</u>
<u>P067</u>	<u>75-55-8</u>	<u>1,2-Propylenimine</u>
<u>P068</u>	<u>60-34-4</u>	<u>Hydrazine, methyl-</u>
<u>P068</u>	<u>60-34-4</u>	<u>Methyl hydrazine</u>
<u>P069</u>	<u>75-86-5</u>	<u>2-Methylactonitrile</u>
<u>P069</u>	<u>75-86-5</u>	<u>Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-</u>
<u>P070</u>	<u>116-06-3</u>	<u>Aldicarb</u>
<u>P070</u>	<u>116-06-3</u>	<u>Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime</u>
<u>P071</u>	<u>298-00-0</u>	<u>Methyl parathion</u>

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>P071</u>	<u>298-00-0</u>	<u>Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester</u>
<u>P072</u>	<u>86-88-4</u>	<u>alpha-Naphthylthiourea</u>
<u>P072</u>	<u>86-88-4</u>	<u>Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-</u>
<u>P073</u>	<u>13463-39-3</u>	<u>Nickel carbonyl</u>
<u>P073</u>	<u>13463-39-3</u>	<u>Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)₄ (T-4)-</u>
<u>P074</u>	<u>557-19-7</u>	<u>Nickel cyanide</u>
<u>P074</u>	<u>557-19-7</u>	<u>Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)₂</u>
<u>P075</u>	<u>¹54-11-5</u>	<u>Nicotine, and salts</u>
<u>P075</u>	<u>¹54-11-5</u>	<u>Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (s)- and salts</u>
<u>P076</u>	<u>10102-43-9</u>	<u>Nitric oxide</u>
<u>P076</u>	<u>10102-43-9</u>	<u>Nitrogen oxide NO</u>
<u>P077</u>	<u>100-01-6</u>	<u>Benzenamine, 4-nitro</u>
<u>P077</u>	<u>100-01-6</u>	<u>p-Nitroaniline</u>
<u>P078</u>	<u>10102-44-0</u>	<u>Nitrogen dioxide</u>
<u>P078</u>	<u>10102-44-0</u>	<u>Nitrogen oxide NO₂</u>
<u>P081</u>	<u>55-63-0</u>	<u>Nitroglycerine (R)</u>
<u>P081</u>	<u>55-63-0</u>	<u>1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (R)</u>
<u>P082</u>	<u>62-75-9</u>	<u>Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-</u>
<u>P082</u>	<u>62-75-9</u>	<u>N-Nitrosodimethylamine</u>
<u>P084</u>	<u>4549-40-0</u>	<u>N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine</u>
<u>P084</u>	<u>4549-40-0</u>	<u>Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-</u>
<u>P085</u>	<u>152-16-9</u>	<u>Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-</u>
<u>P085</u>	<u>152-16-9</u>	<u>Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate</u>
<u>P087</u>	<u>20816-12-0</u>	<u>Osmium oxide OsO₄, (T-4)-</u>
<u>P087</u>	<u>20816-12-0</u>	<u>Osmium tetroxide</u>
<u>P088</u>	<u>145-73-3</u>	<u>Endothall</u>
<u>P088</u>	<u>145-73-3</u>	<u>7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid</u>
<u>P089</u>	<u>56-38-2</u>	<u>Parathion</u>
<u>P089</u>	<u>56-38-2</u>	<u>Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester</u>
<u>P092</u>	<u>62-38-4</u>	<u>Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-</u>
<u>P092</u>	<u>62-38-4</u>	<u>Phenylmercury acetate</u>
<u>P093</u>	<u>103-85-5</u>	<u>Phenylthiourea</u>
<u>P093</u>	<u>103-85-5</u>	<u>Thiourea, phenyl-</u>
<u>P094</u>	<u>298-02-2</u>	<u>Phorate</u>
<u>P094</u>	<u>298-02-2</u>	<u>Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester</u>
<u>P095</u>	<u>75-44-5</u>	<u>Carbonic dichloride</u>
<u>P095</u>	<u>75-44-5</u>	<u>Phosgene</u>
<u>P096</u>	<u>7803-51-2</u>	<u>Hydrogen phosphide</u>
<u>P096</u>	<u>7803-51-2</u>	<u>Phosphine</u>
<u>P097</u>	<u>52-85-7</u>	<u>Famphur</u>
<u>P097</u>	<u>52-85-7</u>	<u>Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4- [(dimethylamino)sulfonyl] phenyl]O,O- dimethyl ester</u>
<u>P098</u>	<u>151-50-8</u>	<u>Potassium cyanide</u>
<u>P098</u>	<u>151-50-8</u>	<u>Potassium cyanide K(CN)</u>
<u>P099</u>	<u>506-61-6</u>	<u>Argentate (1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium</u>
<u>P099</u>	<u>506-61-6</u>	<u>Potassium silver cyanide</u>

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>P101</u>	<u>107-12-0</u>	<u>Ethyl cyanide</u>
<u>P101</u>	<u>107-12-0</u>	<u>Propanenitrile</u>
<u>P102</u>	<u>107-19-7</u>	<u>Propargyl alcohol</u>
<u>P102</u>	<u>107-19-7</u>	<u>2-Propyn-1-ol</u>
<u>P103</u>	<u>630-10-4</u>	<u>Selenourea</u>
<u>P104</u>	<u>506-64-9</u>	<u>Silver cyanide</u>
<u>P104</u>	<u>506-64-9</u>	<u>Silver cyanide Ag(CN)</u>
<u>P105</u>	<u>26628-22-8</u>	<u>Sodium azide</u>
<u>P106</u>	<u>143-33-9</u>	<u>Sodium cyanide</u>
<u>P106</u>	<u>143-33-9</u>	<u>Sodium cyanide Na(CN)</u>
<u>P108</u>	<u>157-24-9</u>	<u>Strychnidin-10-one, and salts</u>
<u>P108</u>	<u>157-24-9</u>	<u>Strychnine, and salts</u>
<u>P109</u>	<u>3689-24-5</u>	<u>Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate</u>
<u>P109</u>	<u>3689-24-5</u>	<u>Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester</u>
<u>P110</u>	<u>78-00-2</u>	<u>Plumbane, tetraethyl-</u>
<u>P110</u>	<u>78-00-2</u>	<u>Tetraethyl lead</u>
<u>P111</u>	<u>107-49-3</u>	<u>Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester</u>
<u>P111</u>	<u>107-49-3</u>	<u>Tetraethyl pyrophosphate</u>
<u>P112</u>	<u>509-14-8</u>	<u>Methane, tetranitro- (R)</u>
<u>P112</u>	<u>509-14-8</u>	<u>Tetranitromethane (R)</u>
<u>P113</u>	<u>1314-32-5</u>	<u>Thallic oxide</u>
<u>P113</u>	<u>1314-32-5</u>	<u>Thallium oxide Tl₂O₃</u>
<u>P114</u>	<u>12039-52-0</u>	<u>Selenious acid, dithallium(1+) salt</u>
<u>P114</u>	<u>12039-52-0</u>	<u>Thallium(I) selenite</u>
<u>P115</u>	<u>7446-18-6</u>	<u>Sulfuric acid, dithallium(1+) salt</u>
<u>P115</u>	<u>7446-18-6</u>	<u>Thallium(I) sulfate</u>
<u>P116</u>	<u>79-19-6</u>	<u>Hydrazinecarbothioamide</u>
<u>P116</u>	<u>79-19-6</u>	<u>Thiosemicarbazide</u>
<u>P118</u>	<u>75-70-7</u>	<u>Methanethiol, trichloro-</u>
<u>P118</u>	<u>75-70-7</u>	<u>Trichloromethanethiol</u>
<u>P119</u>	<u>7803-55-6</u>	<u>Ammonium vanadate</u>
<u>P119</u>	<u>7803-55-6</u>	<u>Vanadic acid, ammonium salt</u>
<u>P120</u>	<u>1314-62-1</u>	<u>Vanadium oxide V₂O₅</u>
<u>P120</u>	<u>1314-62-1</u>	<u>Vanadium pentoxide</u>
<u>P121</u>	<u>557-21-1</u>	<u>Zinc cyanide</u>
<u>P121</u>	<u>557-21-1</u>	<u>Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)₂</u>
<u>P122</u>	<u>1314-84-7</u>	<u>Zinc phosphide Zn₃P₂, when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent (R,T)</u>
<u>P123</u>	<u>8001-35-2</u>	<u>Toxaphene</u>
<u>P127</u>	<u>1563-66-2</u>	<u>7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate</u>
<u>P127</u>	<u>1563-66-2</u>	<u>Carbofuran</u>
<u>P128</u>	<u>315-8-4</u>	<u>Mexacarbate</u>
<u>P128</u>	<u>315-18-4</u>	<u>Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)</u>
<u>P185</u>	<u>26419-73-8</u>	<u>1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2, 4-dimethyl-, O-[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxime</u>
<u>P185</u>	<u>26419-73-8</u>	<u>Tirpate</u>

Table 3. Acute Hazardous Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>P188</u>	<u>57-64-7</u>	<u>Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)</u>
<u>P188</u>	<u>57-64-7</u>	<u>Physostigmine salicylate</u>
<u>P189</u>	<u>55285-14-8</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)-thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester</u>
<u>P189</u>	<u>55285-14-8</u>	<u>Carbosulfan</u>
<u>P190</u>	<u>1129-41-5</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester</u>
<u>P190</u>	<u>1129-41-5</u>	<u>Metolcarb</u>
<u>P191</u>	<u>644-64-4</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethyl-amino)carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester</u>
<u>P191</u>	<u>644-64-4</u>	<u>Dimetilan</u>
<u>P192</u>	<u>119-38-0</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1- (1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester</u>
<u>P192</u>	<u>119-38-0</u>	<u>Isolan</u>
<u>P194</u>	<u>23135-22-0</u>	<u>Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester</u>
<u>P194</u>	<u>23135-22-0</u>	<u>Oxamyl</u>
<u>P196</u>	<u>15339-36-3</u>	<u>Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-</u>
<u>P196</u>	<u>15339-36-3</u>	<u>Manganese, dimethyldithiocarbamate</u>
<u>P197</u>	<u>17702-57-7</u>	<u>Formparanate</u>
<u>P197</u>	<u>17702-57-7</u>	<u>Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-</u>
<u>P198</u>	<u>23422-53-9</u>	<u>Formetanate hydrochloride</u>
<u>P198</u>	<u>23422-53-9</u>	<u>Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-monohydrochloride</u>
<u>P199</u>	<u>2032-65-7</u>	<u>Methiocarb</u>
<u>P199</u>	<u>2032-65-7</u>	<u>Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate</u>
<u>P201</u>	<u>2631-37-0</u>	<u>Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate</u>
<u>P201</u>	<u>2631-37-0</u>	<u>Promecarb</u>
<u>P202</u>	<u>64-00-6</u>	<u>m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate</u>
<u>P202</u>	<u>64-00-6</u>	<u>3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate</u>
<u>P202</u>	<u>64-00-6</u>	<u>Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate</u>
<u>P203</u>	<u>1646-88-4</u>	<u>Aldicarb sulfone</u>
<u>P203</u>	<u>1646-88-4</u>	<u>Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sufonyl)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime</u>
<u>P204</u>	<u>57-47-6</u>	<u>Physostigmine</u>
<u>P204</u>	<u>57-47-6</u>	<u>Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-</u>
<u>P205</u>	<u>137-30-4</u>	<u>Zinc,bis(dimethyl-carbamodithioato-S,S')-</u>
<u>P205</u>	<u>137-30-4</u>	<u>Ziram</u>

¹CAS Number given for parent compound only.

F. Commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in LAC 33:V.4901-Paragraphs D.1-4 of this Section are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity generator exclusion defined in LAC 33:V.108.A and G. These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are listed in Table 4 of this Section.

[Comment: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound is listed only for toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number.]

Table 4. Toxic Wastes (Alphabetical Order by Substance)		
EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Chemical Abstract Number	Hazardous Waste <u>(Substance)</u>
* * *		
[See Prior Text in A2213 – Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-]		
U240	194-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichloro- phenoxy)-, salts and esters
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	301-04-02	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt – Benz (j) aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-]		
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine
U016	225-51-4	3,4-Benzacridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Benzamide,3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2 propynyl)- – Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether]		
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Ethylene thiourea – 5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3- amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)- oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-]		
U026	494-03-1	2-Naphthalenamine,N,N'-bis (2-chloroethyl)-
* * *		
[See Prior Text in 1-Naphthalenamine – 2-Nitropropane (I,T)]		
U172	924-16-43	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
* * *		
[See Prior Text in N-Nitrosodiethanolamine – 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)]		
U140	73-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methoxy-(I,T)
* * *		
[See Prior Text in 2-Propanone (I) – 2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5- [bis(2-chloroethyl) amino]-]		
U164	56-04-2 56-04-24	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso- – 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine]		
U226	71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
* * *		
[See Prior Text in 1,1,2-Trichloroethane – Vinyl chloride]		
U248	181-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of <u>0.340</u> percent or less

Table 4. Toxic Wastes (Alphabetical Order by Substance)		
EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Chemical Abstract Number	Hazardous Waste (Substance)
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid,11,17-dimethoxy-18- [(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester,(3beta, 16beta,17alpha,18beta,20alpha)-
U407	14324-55-4	Zinc, bis(diethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less
CAS Number given for parent compound only.		

Table 4. Toxic Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Chemical Abstract Number	Hazardous Waste (Substance)
<u>U001</u>	<u>75-07-0</u>	<u>Acetaldehyde (I)</u>
<u>U001</u>	<u>75-07-0</u>	<u>Ethanal (I)</u>
<u>U002</u>	<u>67-64-1</u>	<u>Acetone (I)</u>
<u>U002</u>	<u>67-64-1</u>	<u>2-Propanone (I)</u>
<u>U003</u>	<u>75-05-8</u>	<u>Acetonitrile (I,T)</u>
<u>U004</u>	<u>98-86-2</u>	<u>Acetophenone</u>
<u>U004</u>	<u>98-86-2</u>	<u>Ethanone, 1-phenyl-</u>
<u>U005</u>	<u>53-96-3</u>	<u>Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-</u>
<u>U005</u>	<u>53-96-3</u>	<u>2-Acetylaminofluorene</u>
<u>U006</u>	<u>75-36-5</u>	<u>Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)</u>
<u>U007</u>	<u>79-06-1</u>	<u>Acrylamide</u>
<u>U007</u>	<u>79-06-1</u>	<u>2-Propenamamide</u>
<u>U008</u>	<u>79-10-7</u>	<u>Acrylic acid (I)</u>
<u>U008</u>	<u>79-10-7</u>	<u>2-Propenoic acid (I)</u>
<u>U009</u>	<u>107-13-1</u>	<u>Acrylonitrile</u>
<u>U009</u>	<u>107-13-1</u>	<u>2-Propenenitrile</u>
<u>U010</u>	<u>50-07-7</u>	<u>Azirino [2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a] indole-4,7-dione,6-amino-8-[[aminocarbonyl]oxymethyl]- 1,1a,2,8,8a,8b,-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1aS-(1alpha,8beta,8aalpha,8balpha)]-</u>
<u>U010</u>	<u>50-07-7</u>	<u>Mitomycin C</u>
<u>U011</u>	<u>61-82-5</u>	<u>Amitrole</u>
<u>U011</u>	<u>61-82-5</u>	<u>1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine</u>
<u>U012</u>	<u>62-53-3</u>	<u>Aniline (I,T)</u>
<u>U012</u>	<u>62-53-3</u>	<u>Benzenamine (I,T)</u>
<u>U014</u>	<u>492-80-8</u>	<u>Auramine</u>
<u>U014</u>	<u>492-80-8</u>	<u>Benzenamine,4,4'-carbonimidoylbis (N,N-dimethyl-</u>
<u>U015</u>	<u>115-02-6</u>	<u>Azaserine</u>
<u>U015</u>	<u>115-02-6</u>	<u>L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)</u>
<u>U016</u>	<u>225-51-4</u>	<u>Benz(c)acridine</u>
<u>U017</u>	<u>98-87-3</u>	<u>Benzal chloride</u>
<u>U017</u>	<u>98-87-3</u>	<u>Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-</u>
<u>U018</u>	<u>56-55-3</u>	<u>Benz[a]anthracene</u>
<u>U019</u>	<u>71-43-2</u>	<u>Benzene (I,T)</u>

Table 4. Toxic Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U020</u>	<u>98-09-9</u>	<u>Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)</u>
<u>U020</u>	<u>98-09-9</u>	<u>Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)</u>
<u>U021</u>	<u>92-87-5</u>	<u>Benzidine</u>
<u>U021</u>	<u>92-87-5</u>	<u>(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine</u>
<u>U022</u>	<u>50-32-8</u>	<u>Benzo[a]pyrene</u>
<u>U023</u>	<u>98-07-7</u>	<u>Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-</u>
<u>U023</u>	<u>98-07-7</u>	<u>Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)</u>
<u>U024</u>	<u>111-91-1</u>	<u>Dichloromethoxy ethane</u>
<u>U024</u>	<u>111-91-1</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis (oxy)]bis[2-chloro-</u>
<u>U025</u>	<u>111-44-4</u>	<u>Dichloroethyl ether</u>
<u>U025</u>	<u>111-44-4</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis [2-chloro-</u>
<u>U026</u>	<u>494-03-1</u>	<u>Chlornaphazin</u>
<u>U026</u>	<u>494-03-1</u>	<u>Naphthalenamine,N,N'-bis (2-chloroethyl)-</u>
<u>U027</u>	<u>108-60-1</u>	<u>Dichloroisopropyl ether</u>
<u>U027</u>	<u>108-60-1</u>	<u>Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-</u>
<u>U028</u>	<u>117-81-7</u>	<u>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester</u>
<u>U028</u>	<u>117-81-7</u>	<u>Diethylhexyl phthalate</u>
<u>U029</u>	<u>74-83-9</u>	<u>Methane, bromo-</u>
<u>U029</u>	<u>74-83-9</u>	<u>Methyl bromide</u>
<u>U030</u>	<u>101-55-3</u>	<u>Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-</u>
<u>U030</u>	<u>101-55-3</u>	<u>4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether</u>
<u>U031</u>	<u>71-36-3</u>	<u>1-Butanol (I)</u>
<u>U031</u>	<u>71-36-3</u>	<u>n-Butyl alcohol (I)</u>
<u>U032</u>	<u>13765-19-0</u>	<u>Calcium chromate</u>
<u>U032</u>	<u>13765-19-0</u>	<u>Chromic acid H₂CrO₄, calcium salt</u>
<u>U033</u>	<u>353-50-4</u>	<u>Carbonic difluoride</u>
<u>U033</u>	<u>353-50-4</u>	<u>Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)</u>
<u>U034</u>	<u>75-87-6</u>	<u>Acetaldehyde, trichloro-</u>
<u>U034</u>	<u>75-87-6</u>	<u>Chloral</u>
<u>U035</u>	<u>305-03-3</u>	<u>Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-</u>
<u>U035</u>	<u>305-03-3</u>	<u>Chlorambucil</u>
<u>U036</u>	<u>57-74-9</u>	<u>Chlordane, alpha and gamma isomers</u>
<u>U036</u>	<u>57-74-9</u>	<u>4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octa-chloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-</u>
<u>U037</u>	<u>108-90-7</u>	<u>Benzene, chloro-</u>
<u>U037</u>	<u>108-90-7</u>	<u>Chlorobenzene</u>
<u>U038</u>	<u>510-15-6</u>	<u>Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha- (4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester</u>
<u>U038</u>	<u>510-15-6</u>	<u>Chlorobenzilate</u>
<u>U039</u>	<u>59-50-7</u>	<u>p-Chloro-m-cresol</u>
<u>U039</u>	<u>59-50-7</u>	<u>Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-</u>
<u>U041</u>	<u>106-89-8</u>	<u>Epichlorohydrin</u>
<u>U041</u>	<u>106-89-8</u>	<u>Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-</u>
<u>U042</u>	<u>110-75-8</u>	<u>2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether</u>
<u>U042</u>	<u>110-75-8</u>	<u>Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-</u>
<u>U043</u>	<u>75-01-4</u>	<u>Ethene, chloro-</u>
<u>U043</u>	<u>75-01-4</u>	<u>Vinyl chloride</u>

Table 4. Toxic Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U044</u>	<u>67-66-3</u>	<u>Chloroform</u>
<u>U044</u>	<u>67-66-3</u>	<u>Methane, trichloro-</u>
<u>U045</u>	<u>74-87-3</u>	<u>Methane, chloro-(I,T)</u>
<u>U045</u>	<u>74-87-3</u>	<u>Methyl chloride (I,T)</u>
<u>U046</u>	<u>107-30-2</u>	<u>Chloromethyl methyl ether</u>
<u>U046</u>	<u>107-30-2</u>	<u>Methane, chloromethoxy-</u>
<u>U047</u>	<u>91-58-7</u>	<u>beta-Chloronaphthalene</u>
<u>U047</u>	<u>91-58-7</u>	<u>Naphthalene, 2-chloro-</u>
<u>U048</u>	<u>95-57-8</u>	<u>o-Chlorophenol</u>
<u>U048</u>	<u>95-57-8</u>	<u>Phenol, 2-chloro-</u>
<u>U049</u>	<u>3165-93-3</u>	<u>Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride</u>
<u>U049</u>	<u>3165-93-3</u>	<u>4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride</u>
<u>U050</u>	<u>218-01-9</u>	<u>Chrysene</u>
<u>U051</u>		<u>Creosote</u>
<u>U052</u>	<u>1319-77-3</u>	<u>Cresols (Cresylic acid)</u>
<u>U052</u>	<u>1319-77-3</u>	<u>Phenol, methyl-</u>
<u>U053</u>	<u>4170-30-3</u>	<u>2-Butenal</u>
<u>U053</u>	<u>4170-30-3</u>	<u>Crotonaldehyde</u>
<u>U055</u>	<u>98-82-8</u>	<u>Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-(I)</u>
<u>U055</u>	<u>98-82-8</u>	<u>Cumene (I)</u>
<u>U056</u>	<u>110-82-7</u>	<u>Benzene, hexahydro-(I)</u>
<u>U056</u>	<u>110-82-7</u>	<u>Cyclohexane (I)</u>
<u>U057</u>	<u>108-94-1</u>	<u>Cyclohexanone (I)</u>
<u>U058</u>	<u>50-18-0</u>	<u>Cyclophosphamide</u>
<u>U058</u>	<u>50-18-0</u>	<u>2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine,N,N- bis(2-chloroethyl) tetrahydro-,2-oxide</u>
<u>U059</u>	<u>20830-81-3</u>	<u>Daunomycin</u>
<u>U059</u>	<u>20830-81-3</u>	<u>5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3- amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)- oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-</u>
<u>U060</u>	<u>72-54-8</u>	<u>Benzene, 1, 1'-(2, 2-dichloroethylidene)bis [4-chloro-</u>
<u>U060</u>	<u>72-54-8</u>	<u>DDD</u>
<u>U061</u>	<u>50-29-3</u>	<u>Benzene, 1, 1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-</u>
<u>U061</u>	<u>50-29-3</u>	<u>DDT</u>
<u>U062</u>	<u>2303-16-4</u>	<u>Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-S-(2,3-dichloro-2- propenyl)ester</u>
<u>U062</u>	<u>2303-16-4</u>	<u>Diallate</u>
<u>U063</u>	<u>53-70-3</u>	<u>Dibenz[a,h]anthracene</u>
<u>U064</u>	<u>189-55-9</u>	<u>Benzo[rs]t pentaphene</u>
<u>U064</u>	<u>189-55-9</u>	<u>Dibenzofa,i pyrene</u>
<u>U066</u>	<u>96-12-8</u>	<u>1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane</u>
<u>U066</u>	<u>96-12-8</u>	<u>Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-</u>
<u>U067</u>	<u>106-93-4</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-</u>
<u>U067</u>	<u>106-93-4</u>	<u>Ethylene dibromide</u>
<u>U068</u>	<u>74-95-3</u>	<u>Methane, dibromo-</u>
<u>U068</u>	<u>74-95-3</u>	<u>Methylene bromide</u>
<u>U069</u>	<u>84-74-2</u>	<u>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester</u>

Table 4. Toxic Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U069</u>	<u>84-74-2</u>	<u>Dibutyl phthalate</u>
<u>U070</u>	<u>95-50-1</u>	<u>Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-</u>
<u>U070</u>	<u>95-50-1</u>	<u>o-Dichlorobenzene</u>
<u>U071</u>	<u>541-73-1</u>	<u>Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-</u>
<u>U071</u>	<u>541-73-1</u>	<u>m-Dichlorobenzene</u>
<u>U072</u>	<u>106-46-7</u>	<u>Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-</u>
<u>U072</u>	<u>106-46-7</u>	<u>p-Dichlorobenzene</u>
<u>U073</u>	<u>91-94-1</u>	<u>(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-</u>
<u>U073</u>	<u>91-94-1</u>	<u>3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine</u>
<u>U074</u>	<u>764-41-0</u>	<u>2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)</u>
<u>U074</u>	<u>764-41-0</u>	<u>1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)</u>
<u>U075</u>	<u>75-71-8</u>	<u>Dichlorodifluoromethane</u>
<u>U075</u>	<u>75-71-8</u>	<u>Methane, dichlorodifluoro-</u>
<u>U076</u>	<u>75-34-3</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-</u>
<u>U076</u>	<u>75-34-3</u>	<u>Ethylidene dichloride</u>
<u>U077</u>	<u>107-06-2</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-</u>
<u>U077</u>	<u>107-06-2</u>	<u>Ethylene dichloride</u>
<u>U078</u>	<u>75-35-4</u>	<u>1,1-Dichloroethylene</u>
<u>U078</u>	<u>75-35-4</u>	<u>Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-</u>
<u>U079</u>	<u>156-60-5</u>	<u>1,2-Dichloroethylene</u>
<u>U079</u>	<u>156-60-5</u>	<u>Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-</u>
<u>U080</u>	<u>75-09-2</u>	<u>Methane, dichloro-</u>
<u>U080</u>	<u>75-09-2</u>	<u>Methylene chloride</u>
<u>U081</u>	<u>120-83-2</u>	<u>2,4-Dichlorophenol</u>
<u>U081</u>	<u>120-83-2</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-</u>
<u>U082</u>	<u>87-65-0</u>	<u>2,6-Dichlorophenol</u>
<u>U082</u>	<u>87-65-0</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-</u>
<u>U083</u>	<u>78-87-5</u>	<u>Propane, 1,2-dichloro-</u>
<u>U083</u>	<u>78-87-5</u>	<u>Propylene dichloride</u>
<u>U084</u>	<u>542-75-6</u>	<u>1,3-Dichloropropene</u>
<u>U084</u>	<u>542-75-6</u>	<u>1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-</u>
<u>U085</u>	<u>1464-53-5</u>	<u>2,2'-Bioxirane</u>
<u>U085</u>	<u>1464-53-5</u>	<u>1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)</u>
<u>U086</u>	<u>1615-80-1</u>	<u>N,N'-Diethylhydrazine</u>
<u>U086</u>	<u>1615-80-1</u>	<u>Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-</u>
<u>U087</u>	<u>3288-58-2</u>	<u>O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl-dithiophosphate</u>
<u>U087</u>	<u>3288-58-2</u>	<u>Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl,S-methyl ester</u>
<u>U088</u>	<u>84-66-2</u>	<u>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester</u>
<u>U088</u>	<u>84-66-2</u>	<u>Diethyl phthalate</u>
<u>U089</u>	<u>56-53-1</u>	<u>Diethylstilbestrol</u>
<u>U089</u>	<u>56-53-1</u>	<u>Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2- ethenediyl) bis-, (E)-</u>
<u>U090</u>	<u>94-58-6</u>	<u>1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-</u>
<u>U090</u>	<u>94-58-6</u>	<u>Dihydrosafrole</u>
<u>U091</u>	<u>119-90-4</u>	<u>(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-</u>
<u>U091</u>	<u>119-90-4</u>	<u>3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine</u>
<u>U092</u>	<u>124-40-3</u>	<u>Dimethylamine (I)</u>

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<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U092</u>	<u>124-40-3</u>	<u>Methanamine, N-methyl-(I)</u>
<u>U093</u>	<u>60-11-7</u>	<u>Benzenamine,N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-</u>
<u>U093</u>	<u>60-11-7</u>	<u>p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene</u>
<u>U094</u>	<u>57-97-6</u>	<u>Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-</u>
<u>U094</u>	<u>57-97-6</u>	<u>7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene</u>
<u>U095</u>	<u>119-93-7</u>	<u>(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-</u>
<u>U095</u>	<u>119-93-7</u>	<u>3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine</u>
<u>U096</u>	<u>80-15-9</u>	<u>alpha,alpha-Dimethyl-benzylhydroperoxide (R)</u>
<u>U096</u>	<u>80-15-9</u>	<u>Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-(R)</u>
<u>U097</u>	<u>79-44-7</u>	<u>Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-</u>
<u>U097</u>	<u>79-44-7</u>	<u>Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride</u>
<u>U098</u>	<u>57-14-7</u>	<u>1,1-Dimethylhydrazine</u>
<u>U098</u>	<u>57-14-7</u>	<u>Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-</u>
<u>U099</u>	<u>540-73-8</u>	<u>1,2-Dimethylhydrazine</u>
<u>U099</u>	<u>540-73-8</u>	<u>Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-</u>
<u>U101</u>	<u>105-67-9</u>	<u>2,4-Dimethylphenol</u>
<u>U101</u>	<u>105-67-9</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-</u>
<u>U102</u>	<u>131-11-3</u>	<u>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester</u>
<u>U102</u>	<u>131-11-3</u>	<u>Dimethyl phthalate</u>
<u>U103</u>	<u>77-78-1</u>	<u>Dimethyl sulfate</u>
<u>U103</u>	<u>77-78-1</u>	<u>Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester</u>
<u>U105</u>	<u>121-14-2</u>	<u>Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-</u>
<u>U105</u>	<u>121-14-2</u>	<u>2,4-Dinitrotoluene</u>
<u>U106</u>	<u>606-20-2</u>	<u>Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-</u>
<u>U106</u>	<u>606-20-2</u>	<u>2,6-Dinitrotoluene</u>
<u>U107</u>	<u>117-84-0</u>	<u>1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester</u>
<u>U107</u>	<u>117-84-0</u>	<u>Di-n-octyl phthalate</u>
<u>U108</u>	<u>123-91-1</u>	<u>1,4-Diethyleneoxide</u>
<u>U108</u>	<u>123-91-1</u>	<u>1,4-Dioxane</u>
<u>U109</u>	<u>122-66-7</u>	<u>1,2-Diphenylhydrazine</u>
<u>U109</u>	<u>122-66-7</u>	<u>Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-</u>
<u>U110</u>	<u>142-84-7</u>	<u>Dipropylamine (I)</u>
<u>U110</u>	<u>142-84-7</u>	<u>1-Propanamine, N-propyl-(I)</u>
<u>U111</u>	<u>621-64-7</u>	<u>Di-n-propylnitrosamine</u>
<u>U111</u>	<u>621-64-7</u>	<u>1-Propanamine, N-nitroso- N-propyl-</u>
<u>U112</u>	<u>141-78-6</u>	<u>Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)</u>
<u>U112</u>	<u>141-78-6</u>	<u>Ethyl acetate (I)</u>
<u>U113</u>	<u>140-88-5</u>	<u>Ethyl acrylate (I)</u>
<u>U113</u>	<u>140-88-5</u>	<u>2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)</u>
<u>U114</u>	<u>111-54-6</u>	<u>Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediybis-,salts and esters</u>
<u>U114</u>	<u>111-54-6</u>	<u>Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters</u>
<u>U115</u>	<u>75-21-8</u>	<u>Ethylene oxide (I,T)</u>
<u>U115</u>	<u>75-21-8</u>	<u>Oxirane (I,T)</u>
<u>U116</u>	<u>96-45-7</u>	<u>Ethylene thiourea</u>
<u>U116</u>	<u>96-45-7</u>	<u>2-Imidazolidinethione</u>
<u>U117</u>	<u>60-29-7</u>	<u>Ethane,1,1'-oxybis-(I)</u>

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<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U117</u>	<u>60-29-7</u>	<u>Ethyl ether (I)</u>
<u>U118</u>	<u>97-63-2</u>	<u>Ethyl methacrylate</u>
<u>U118</u>	<u>97-63-2</u>	<u>2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester</u>
<u>U119</u>	<u>62-50-0</u>	<u>Ethyl methanesulfonate</u>
<u>U119</u>	<u>62-50-0</u>	<u>Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester</u>
<u>U120</u>	<u>206-44-0</u>	<u>Fluoranthene</u>
<u>U121</u>	<u>75-69-4</u>	<u>Methane, trichlorofluoro-</u>
<u>U121</u>	<u>75-69-4</u>	<u>Trichloromonofluoromethane</u>
<u>U122</u>	<u>50-00-0</u>	<u>Formaldehyde</u>
<u>U123</u>	<u>64-18-6</u>	<u>Formic acid (C,T)</u>
<u>U124</u>	<u>110-00-9</u>	<u>Furan (I)</u>
<u>U124</u>	<u>110-00-9</u>	<u>Furfuran (I)</u>
<u>U125</u>	<u>98-01-1</u>	<u>2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)</u>
<u>U125</u>	<u>98-01-1</u>	<u>Furfural (I)</u>
<u>U126</u>	<u>765-34-4</u>	<u>Glycidylaldehyde</u>
<u>U126</u>	<u>765-34-4</u>	<u>Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde</u>
<u>U127</u>	<u>118-74-1</u>	<u>Benzene, hexachloro-</u>
<u>U127</u>	<u>118-74-1</u>	<u>Hexachlorobenzene</u>
<u>U128</u>	<u>87-68-3</u>	<u>1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-</u>
<u>U128</u>	<u>87-68-3</u>	<u>Hexachlorobutadiene</u>
<u>U129</u>	<u>58-89-9</u>	<u>Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha,5alpha,6beta)-</u>
<u>U129</u>	<u>58-89-9</u>	<u>Lindane</u>
<u>U130</u>	<u>77-47-4</u>	<u>1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-</u>
<u>U130</u>	<u>77-47-4</u>	<u>Hexachlorocyclopentadiene</u>
<u>U131</u>	<u>67-72-1</u>	<u>Ethane, hexachloro-</u>
<u>U131</u>	<u>67-72-1</u>	<u>Hexachloroethane</u>
<u>U132</u>	<u>70-30-4</u>	<u>Hexachlorophene</u>
<u>U132</u>	<u>70-30-4</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6- trichloro-</u>
<u>U133</u>	<u>302-01-2</u>	<u>Hydrazine (R,T)</u>
<u>U134</u>	<u>7664-39-3</u>	<u>Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)</u>
<u>U134</u>	<u>7664-39-3</u>	<u>Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)</u>
<u>U135</u>	<u>7783-06-4</u>	<u>Hydrogen sulfide</u>
<u>U135</u>	<u>7783-06-4</u>	<u>Hydrogen Sulfide H₂S</u>
<u>U136</u>	<u>75-60-5</u>	<u>Arsinic acid, dimethyl-</u>
<u>U136</u>	<u>75-60-5</u>	<u>Cacodylic acid</u>
<u>U137</u>	<u>193-39-5</u>	<u>Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene</u>
<u>U138</u>	<u>74-88-4</u>	<u>Methane, iodo-</u>
<u>U138</u>	<u>74-88-4</u>	<u>Methyl iodide</u>
<u>U140</u>	<u>78-83-1</u>	<u>Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)</u>
<u>U140</u>	<u>73-83-1</u>	<u>1-Propanol, 2-methyl-(I,T)</u>
<u>U141</u>	<u>120-58-1</u>	<u>1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-</u>
<u>U141</u>	<u>120-58-1</u>	<u>Isosafrole</u>
<u>U142</u>	<u>143-50-0</u>	<u>Kepone</u>
<u>U142</u>	<u>143-50-0</u>	<u>1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta- [cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a, 5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-</u>

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<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U143</u>	<u>303-34-4</u>	<u>2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-,7-[[2,3- dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3- methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]- 2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin- 1-yl ester, [1S-[1alpha(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7aalpha]]-</u>
<u>U143</u>	<u>303-34-4</u>	<u>Lasiocarpine</u>
<u>U144</u>	<u>301-04-2</u>	<u>Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt</u>
<u>U144</u>	<u>301-04-2</u>	<u>Lead acetate</u>
<u>U145</u>	<u>7446-27-7</u>	<u>Lead phosphate</u>
<u>U145</u>	<u>7446-27-7</u>	<u>Phosphoric acid, lead(2+)salt(2:3)</u>
<u>U146</u>	<u>1335-32-6</u>	<u>Lead,bis(acetato-O) tetrahydroxytri-</u>
<u>U146</u>	<u>1335-32-6</u>	<u>Lead subacetate</u>
<u>U147</u>	<u>108-31-6</u>	<u>2,5-Furandione</u>
<u>U147</u>	<u>108-31-6</u>	<u>Maleic anhydride</u>
<u>U148</u>	<u>123-33-1</u>	<u>Maleic hydrazide</u>
<u>U148</u>	<u>123-33-1</u>	<u>3,6-Pyridazinedione,1,2-dihydro-</u>
<u>U149</u>	<u>109-77-3</u>	<u>Malononitrile</u>
<u>U149</u>	<u>109-77-3</u>	<u>Propanedinitrile</u>
<u>U150</u>	<u>148-82-3</u>	<u>Melphalan</u>
<u>U150</u>	<u>148-82-3</u>	<u>L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis (2-chloroethyl)amino]-</u>
<u>U151</u>	<u>7439-97-6</u>	<u>Mercury</u>
<u>U152</u>	<u>126-98-7</u>	<u>Methacrylonitrile (I,T)</u>
<u>U152</u>	<u>126-98-7</u>	<u>2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-(I,T)</u>
<u>U153</u>	<u>74-93-1</u>	<u>Methanethiol (I,T)</u>
<u>U153</u>	<u>74-93-1</u>	<u>Thiomethanol (I,T)</u>
<u>U154</u>	<u>67-56-1</u>	<u>Methanol (I)</u>
<u>U154</u>	<u>67-56-1</u>	<u>Methyl alcohol (I)</u>
<u>U155</u>	<u>91-80-5</u>	<u>1,2-Ethanediamine,-N,N-dimethyl-N'-2- pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-</u>
<u>U155</u>	<u>91-80-5</u>	<u>Methapyrilene</u>
<u>U156</u>	<u>79-22-1</u>	<u>Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)</u>
<u>U156</u>	<u>79-22-1</u>	<u>Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)</u>
<u>U157</u>	<u>56-49-5</u>	<u>Benz (j) aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-</u>
<u>U157</u>	<u>56-49-5</u>	<u>3-Methylcholanthrene</u>
<u>U158</u>	<u>101-14-4</u>	<u>Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis [2-chloro-</u>
<u>U158</u>	<u>101-14-4</u>	<u>4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)</u>
<u>U159</u>	<u>78-93-3</u>	<u>2-Butanone (I,T)</u>
<u>U159</u>	<u>78-93-3</u>	<u>Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)</u>
<u>U160</u>	<u>1338-23-4</u>	<u>2-Butanone, peroxide (R,T)</u>
<u>U160</u>	<u>1338-23-4</u>	<u>Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)</u>
<u>U161</u>	<u>108-10-1</u>	<u>Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)</u>
<u>U161</u>	<u>108-10-1</u>	<u>4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)</u>
<u>U161</u>	<u>108-10-1</u>	<u>Pentanol, 4-methyl-</u>
<u>U162</u>	<u>80-62-6</u>	<u>Methyl methacrylate (I,T)</u>
<u>U162</u>	<u>80-62-6</u>	<u>2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)</u>
<u>U163</u>	<u>70-25-7</u>	<u>Guanidine,N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-</u>
<u>U163</u>	<u>70-25-7</u>	<u>MNNG</u>
<u>U164</u>	<u>56-04-2</u>	<u>Methylthiouracil</u>
<u>U164</u>	<u>56-04-2</u>	<u>4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-</u>

Table 4. Toxic Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U165</u>	<u>91-20-3</u>	<u>Naphthalene</u>
<u>U166</u>	<u>130-15-4</u>	<u>1,4-Naphthalenedione</u>
<u>U166</u>	<u>130-15-4</u>	<u>1,4-Naphthoquinone</u>
<u>U167</u>	<u>134-32-7</u>	<u>1-Naphthalenamine</u>
<u>U167</u>	<u>134-32-7</u>	<u>alpha-Naphthylamine</u>
<u>U168</u>	<u>91-59-8</u>	<u>2-Naphthalenamine</u>
<u>U168</u>	<u>91-59-8</u>	<u>beta-Naphthylamine</u>
<u>U169</u>	<u>98-95-3</u>	<u>Benzene, nitro-</u>
<u>U169</u>	<u>98-95-3</u>	<u>Nitrobenzene (I,T)</u>
<u>U170</u>	<u>100-02-7</u>	<u>p-Nitrophenol</u>
<u>U170</u>	<u>100-02-7</u>	<u>Phenol, 4-nitro-</u>
<u>U171</u>	<u>79-46-9</u>	<u>2-Nitropropane (I,T)</u>
<u>U171</u>	<u>79-46-9</u>	<u>Propane, 2-nitro-(I,T)</u>
<u>U172</u>	<u>924-16-3</u>	<u>1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-</u>
<u>U172</u>	<u>924-16-3</u>	<u>N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine</u>
<u>U173</u>	<u>1116-54-7</u>	<u>Ethanol,2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-</u>
<u>U173</u>	<u>1116-54-7</u>	<u>N-Nitrosodiethanolamine</u>
<u>U174</u>	<u>55-18-5</u>	<u>Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-</u>
<u>U174</u>	<u>55-18-5</u>	<u>N-Nitrosodiethylamine</u>
<u>U176</u>	<u>759-73-9</u>	<u>N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea</u>
<u>U176</u>	<u>759-73-9</u>	<u>Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-</u>
<u>U177</u>	<u>684-93-5</u>	<u>N-Nitroso-N-methylurea</u>
<u>U177</u>	<u>684-93-5</u>	<u>Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-</u>
<u>U178</u>	<u>615-53-2</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-,ethyl ester</u>
<u>U178</u>	<u>615-53-2</u>	<u>N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane</u>
<u>U179</u>	<u>100-75-4</u>	<u>N-Nitrosopiperidine</u>
<u>U179</u>	<u>100-75-4</u>	<u>Piperidine,1-nitroso-</u>
<u>U180</u>	<u>930-55-2</u>	<u>N-Nitrosopyrrolidine</u>
<u>U180</u>	<u>930-55-2</u>	<u>Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-</u>
<u>U181</u>	<u>99-55-8</u>	<u>Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-</u>
<u>U181</u>	<u>99-55-8</u>	<u>5-Nitro-o-toluidine</u>
<u>U182</u>	<u>123-63-7</u>	<u>Paraldehyde</u>
<u>U182</u>	<u>123-63-7</u>	<u>1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-</u>
<u>U183</u>	<u>608-93-5</u>	<u>Benzene, pentachloro</u>
<u>U183</u>	<u>608-93-5</u>	<u>Pentachlorobenzene</u>
<u>U184</u>	<u>76-01-7</u>	<u>Ethane, pentachloro-</u>
<u>U184</u>	<u>76-01-7</u>	<u>Pentachloroethane</u>
<u>U185</u>	<u>82-68-8</u>	<u>Benzene, pentachloronitro-</u>
<u>U185</u>	<u>82-68-8</u>	<u>Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)</u>
<u>U186</u>	<u>504-60-9</u>	<u>1-Methylbutadiene (I)</u>
<u>U186</u>	<u>504-60-9</u>	<u>1,3-Pentadiene (I)</u>
<u>U187</u>	<u>62-44-2</u>	<u>Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-</u>
<u>U187</u>	<u>62-44-2</u>	<u>Phenacetin</u>
<u>U188</u>	<u>108-95-2</u>	<u>Phenol</u>
<u>U189</u>	<u>1314-80-3</u>	<u>Phosphorus sulfide (R)</u>
<u>U189</u>	<u>1314-80-3</u>	<u>Sulfur phosphide (R)</u>

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<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U190</u>	<u>85-44-9</u>	<u>1,3-Isobenzofurandione</u>
<u>U190</u>	<u>85-44-9</u>	<u>Phthalic anhydride</u>
<u>U191</u>	<u>109-06-8</u>	<u>2-Picoline</u>
<u>U191</u>	<u>109-06-8</u>	<u>Pyridine, 2-methyl-</u>
<u>U192</u>	<u>23950-58-5</u>	<u>Benzamide,3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2 propynyl)-</u>
<u>U192</u>	<u>23950-58-5</u>	<u>Pronamide</u>
<u>U193</u>	<u>1120-71-4</u>	<u>1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide</u>
<u>U193</u>	<u>1120-71-4</u>	<u>1,3-Propane sultone</u>
<u>U194</u>	<u>107-10-8</u>	<u>1-Propanamine (I,T)</u>
<u>U194</u>	<u>107-10-8</u>	<u>n-Propylamine (I,T)</u>
<u>U196</u>	<u>110-86-1</u>	<u>Pyridine</u>
<u>U197</u>	<u>106-51-4</u>	<u>p-Benzoquinone</u>
<u>U197</u>	<u>106-51-4</u>	<u>2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione</u>
<u>U200</u>	<u>50-55-5</u>	<u>Reserpine</u>
<u>U200</u>	<u>50-55-5</u>	<u>Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid,11,17-dimethoxy-18- [(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester,(3beta, 16beta,17alpha,18beta,20alpha)-</u>
<u>U201</u>	<u>108-46-3</u>	<u>1,3-Benzenediol</u>
<u>U201</u>	<u>108-46-3</u>	<u>Resorcinol</u>
<u>U202</u>	<u>181-07-2</u>	<u>1,2-Benzisothiazol-3 (2H)- one,1,1,-dioxide, and salts</u>
<u>U202</u>	<u>181-07-2</u>	<u>Saccharin and salts</u>
<u>U203</u>	<u>94-59-7</u>	<u>1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-</u>
<u>U203</u>	<u>94-59-7</u>	<u>Safrole</u>
<u>U204</u>	<u>7783-00-8</u>	<u>Selenious acid</u>
<u>U204</u>	<u>7783-00-8</u>	<u>Selenium dioxide</u>
<u>U205</u>	<u>7488-56-4</u>	<u>Selenium sulfide</u>
<u>U205</u>	<u>7488-56-4</u>	<u>Selenium sulfide SeS₂(R,T)</u>
<u>U206</u>	<u>18883-66-4</u>	<u>Glucopyranose,2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3- nitrosoureido)-, D-</u>
<u>U206</u>	<u>18883-66-4</u>	<u>D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2- [[[methylnitrosoamino)- carbonyl]amino]-</u>
<u>U206</u>	<u>18883-66-4</u>	<u>Streptozotocin</u>
<u>U207</u>	<u>95-94-3</u>	<u>Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-</u>
<u>U207</u>	<u>95-94-3</u>	<u>1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene</u>
<u>U208</u>	<u>630-20-6</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-</u>
<u>U208</u>	<u>630-20-6</u>	<u>1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane</u>
<u>U209</u>	<u>79-34-5</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-</u>
<u>U209</u>	<u>79-34-5</u>	<u>1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane</u>
<u>U210</u>	<u>127-18-4</u>	<u>Ethene, tetrachloro-</u>
<u>U210</u>	<u>127-18-4</u>	<u>Tetrachloroethylene</u>
<u>U211</u>	<u>56-23-5</u>	<u>Carbon tetrachloride</u>
<u>U211</u>	<u>56-23-5</u>	<u>Methane, tetrachloro-</u>
<u>U213</u>	<u>109-99-9</u>	<u>Furan, tetrahydro-(I)</u>
<u>U213</u>	<u>109-99-9</u>	<u>Tetrahydrofuran (I)</u>
<u>U214</u>	<u>563-68-8</u>	<u>Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt</u>
<u>U214</u>	<u>563-68-8</u>	<u>Thallium(I) acetate</u>
<u>U215</u>	<u>6533-73-9</u>	<u>Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt</u>
<u>U215</u>	<u>6533-73-9</u>	<u>Thallium(I) carbonate</u>
<u>U216</u>	<u>7791-12-0</u>	<u>Thallium (I) chloride</u>

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<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U216</u>	<u>7791-12-0</u>	<u>Thallium chloride TlCl</u>
<u>U217</u>	<u>10102-45-1</u>	<u>Nitric acid, thallium(1+)salt</u>
<u>U217</u>	<u>10102-45-1</u>	<u>Thallium (I) nitrate</u>
<u>U218</u>	<u>62-55-5</u>	<u>Ethanethioamide</u>
<u>U218</u>	<u>62-55-5</u>	<u>Thioacetamide</u>
<u>U219</u>	<u>62-56-6</u>	<u>Thiourea</u>
<u>U220</u>	<u>108-88-3</u>	<u>Benzene, methyl-</u>
<u>U220</u>	<u>108-88-3</u>	<u>Toluene</u>
<u>U221</u>	<u>25376-45-8</u>	<u>Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-</u>
<u>U221</u>	<u>25376-45-8</u>	<u>Toluenediamine</u>
<u>U222</u>	<u>636-21-5</u>	<u>Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride</u>
<u>U222</u>	<u>636-21-5</u>	<u>o-Toluidine hydrochloride</u>
<u>U223</u>	<u>26471-62-5</u>	<u>Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-(R,T)</u>
<u>U223</u>	<u>26471-62-5</u>	<u>Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)</u>
<u>U225</u>	<u>75-25-2</u>	<u>Bromoform</u>
<u>U225</u>	<u>75-25-2</u>	<u>Methane, tribromo-</u>
<u>U226</u>	<u>71-55-6</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-</u>
<u>U226</u>	<u>71-55-6</u>	<u>Methyl chloroform</u>
<u>U226</u>	<u>71-55-6</u>	<u>1,1,1-Trichloroethane</u>
<u>U227</u>	<u>79-00-5</u>	<u>Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-</u>
<u>U227</u>	<u>79-00-5</u>	<u>1,1,2-Trichloroethane</u>
<u>U228</u>	<u>79-01-6</u>	<u>Ethene, trichloro-</u>
<u>U228</u>	<u>79-01-6</u>	<u>Trichloroethylene</u>
<u>U234</u>	<u>99-35-4</u>	<u>Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-</u>
<u>U234</u>	<u>99-35-4</u>	<u>1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)</u>
<u>U235</u>	<u>126-72-7</u>	<u>1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)</u>
<u>U235</u>	<u>126-72-7</u>	<u>Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate</u>
<u>U236</u>	<u>72-57-1</u>	<u>2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid,3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl- [1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl) bis(azo)bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy]-,tetrasodium salt</u>
<u>U236</u>	<u>72-57-1</u>	<u>Trypan blue</u>
<u>U237</u>	<u>66-75-1</u>	<u>2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5- [bis(2-chloroethyl) amino]-</u>
<u>U237</u>	<u>66-75-1</u>	<u>Uracil mustard</u>
<u>U238</u>	<u>51-79-6</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, ethyl ester</u>
<u>U238</u>	<u>51-79-6</u>	<u>Ethyl carbamate (urethane)</u>
<u>U239</u>	<u>1330-20-7</u>	<u>Benzene, dimethyl-(I,T)</u>
<u>U239</u>	<u>1330-20-7</u>	<u>Xylene (I)</u>
<u>U240</u>	<u>194-75-7</u>	<u>Acetic acid, (2,4-dichloro- phenoxy)-, salts and esters</u>
<u>U240</u>	<u>194-75-7</u>	<u>2,4-D, salts and esters</u>
<u>U243</u>	<u>1888-71-7</u>	<u>Hexachloropropene</u>
<u>U243</u>	<u>1888-71-7</u>	<u>1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-</u>
<u>U244</u>	<u>137-26-8</u>	<u>Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide [(H₂N)C(S)]₂ S₂, tetramethyl-</u>
<u>U244</u>	<u>137-26-8</u>	<u>Thiram</u>
<u>U246</u>	<u>506-68-3</u>	<u>Cyanogen bromide (CN) Br</u>
<u>U247</u>	<u>72-43-5</u>	<u>Benzene, 1, 1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-</u>
<u>U247</u>	<u>72-43-5</u>	<u>Methoxychlor</u>

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<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>U248</u>	<u>181-81-2</u>	<u>2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less</u>
<u>U248</u>	<u>181-81-2</u>	<u>Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less</u>
<u>U249</u>	<u>1314-84-7</u>	<u>Zinc phosphide Zn₃P₂, when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less</u>
<u>U271</u>	<u>17804-35-2</u>	<u>Benomyl</u>
<u>U271</u>	<u>17804-35-2</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-, methyl ester</u>
<u>U278</u>	<u>22781-23-3</u>	<u>Bendiocarb</u>
<u>U278</u>	<u>22781-23-3</u>	<u>1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate</u>
<u>U279</u>	<u>63-25-2</u>	<u>Carbaryl</u>
<u>U279</u>	<u>63-25-2</u>	<u>1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate</u>
<u>U280</u>	<u>101-27-9</u>	<u>Barban</u>
<u>U280</u>	<u>101-27-9</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester</u>
<u>U328</u>	<u>95-53-4</u>	<u>Benzenamine, 2-methyl-</u>
<u>U328</u>	<u>95-53-4</u>	<u>o-Toluidine</u>
<u>U353</u>	<u>106-49-0</u>	<u>Benzenamine, 4-methyl-</u>
<u>U353</u>	<u>106-49-0</u>	<u>p-Toluidine</u>
<u>U359</u>	<u>110-80-5</u>	<u>Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-</u>
<u>U359</u>	<u>110-80-5</u>	<u>Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether</u>
<u>U364</u>	<u>22961-82-6</u>	<u>Bendiocarb phenol</u>
<u>U364</u>	<u>22961-82-6</u>	<u>1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-</u>
<u>U367</u>	<u>1563-38-8</u>	<u>7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-</u>
<u>U367</u>	<u>1563-38-8</u>	<u>Carbofuran phenol</u>
<u>U372</u>	<u>10605-21-7</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester</u>
<u>U372</u>	<u>10605-21-7</u>	<u>Carbendazim</u>
<u>U373</u>	<u>122-42-9</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester</u>
<u>U373</u>	<u>122-42-9</u>	<u>Propham</u>
<u>U387</u>	<u>52888-80-9</u>	<u>Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester</u>
<u>U387</u>	<u>52888-80-9</u>	<u>Prosulfocarb</u>
<u>U389</u>	<u>2303-17-5</u>	<u>Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester</u>
<u>U389</u>	<u>2303-17-5</u>	<u>Triallate</u>
<u>U394</u>	<u>30558-43-1</u>	<u>A2213</u>
<u>U394</u>	<u>30558-43-1</u>	<u>Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester</u>
<u>U395</u>	<u>5952-26-1</u>	<u>Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate</u>
<u>U395</u>	<u>5952-26-1</u>	<u>Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate</u>
<u>U404</u>	<u>121-44-8</u>	<u>Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-</u>
<u>U404</u>	<u>121-44-8</u>	<u>Triethylamine</u>
<u>U409</u>	<u>23564-05-8</u>	<u>Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester</u>
<u>U409</u>	<u>23564-05-8</u>	<u>Thiophanatemethyl</u>
<u>U410</u>	<u>59669-26-0</u>	<u>Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-[thiobis(methylimino)carbonyloxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester</u>
<u>U410</u>	<u>59669-26-0</u>	<u>Thiodicarb</u>
<u>U411</u>	<u>114-26-1</u>	<u>Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate</u>
<u>U411</u>	<u>114-26-1</u>	<u>Propoxur</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>93-76-5</u>	<u>Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>87-86-5</u>	<u>Pentachlorophenol</u>

Table 4. Toxic Wastes (Numerical Order by EPA Hazardous Waste Number)		
<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Number</u>	<u>Chemical Abstract Number</u>	<u>Hazardous Waste (Substance)</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>87-86-5</u>	<u>Phenol, pentachloro-</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>58-90-2</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>95-95-4</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>88-06-2</u>	<u>Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>93-72-1</u>	<u>Propanoic acid,2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>93-72-1</u>	<u>Silvex (2,4,5-TP)</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>93-76-5</u>	<u>2,4,5-T</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>58-90-2</u>	<u>2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>95-95-4</u>	<u>2,4,5-Trichlorophenol</u>
<u>See F027</u>	<u>88-06-2</u>	<u>2,4,6-Trichlorophenol</u>
¹ CAS Number given for parent compound only.		

G. Constituents that Serve as a Basis for Listing Hazardous Waste. Table 6 of this Section lists constituents that serve as a basis for listing hazardous waste.

Table 6. Table of Constituents that Serve as a Basis for Listing Hazardous Waste
* * *
[See Prior Text in EPA Hazardous Waste Number F001 – EPA Hazardous Waste Number F038]
EPA Hazardous Waste Number F039
All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters and nonwastewaters) under LAC 33:V.229947, Table 2
* * *
[See Prior Text in EPA Hazardous Waste Number K001 – EPA Hazardous Waste Number K181]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 12:319 (May 1986), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 14:426 (July 1988), LR 14:791 (November 1988), LR 15:182 (March 1989), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 16:1057 (December 1990), LR 17:369 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:829, 840 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:1522 (November 1997), LR 24:321 (February 1998), LR 24:686 (April 1998), LR 24:1754 (September 1998), LR 25:487 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:304 (March 2001), LR 27:715 (May 2001), LR 28:1009 (May 2002), LR 29:324 (March 2003), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1573 (July 2005), amended by the Office of the

Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:831 (May 2006), LR 33:1627 (August 2007), LR 34:**.

§4903. Category II Hazardous Wastes

A. – B.2. ...

3. ~~It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in LDPS Regulation LAC 33:V.Subpart 2.Chapter 101 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods LAC 33:V.105.I.~~

a. The term *compressed gas* designates any material or mixture having in the container an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. at 70°F or, regardless of the pressure at 70°F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130°F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100°F as determined by ASTM Test D-323.

b. A compressed gas shall be characterized as ignitable if any one of the following occurs:

i. either a mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air forms a flammable mixture or the flammable range with air is wider than 12 percent regardless of the lower limit. These limits shall be determined at atmospheric temperature and pressure. The method of sampling and test procedure shall be acceptable to the Bureau of Explosives and approved by the Director, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Technology, U.S. Department of Transportation (see Note 2 to this Subsection);

ii. using the Bureau of Explosives' Flame Projection Apparatus (see Note 1 to this Subsection), the flame projects more than 18 inches beyond the ignition source with valve opened fully, or the flame flashes back and burns at the valve with any degree of valve opening;

iii. using the Bureau of Explosives' Open Drum Apparatus (see Note 1 to this Subsection), there is any significant propagation of flame away from the ignition source; or

iv. using the Bureau of Explosives' Closed Drum Apparatus (see Note 1 to this Subsection), there is any explosion of the vapor-air mixture in the drum.

4. ~~It is an oxidizer as defined in LDPS Regulations LAC 33:V.Subpart 2.Chapter 101. An oxidizer, for the purposes of these regulations, is a substance, such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter (see Note 4 to this Subsection). An organic compound containing the bivalent -O-O- structure and that may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals must be classed as an organic peroxide unless:~~

a. the material meets the definition of a Class A explosive or a Class B explosive, as defined in LAC 33:V.4903.D.8, in which case it must be classed as an explosive;

b. the material is forbidden to be offered for transportation according to 49 CFR 172.101 or 49 CFR 173.21;

c. it is determined that the predominant hazard of the material containing an organic peroxide is other than that of an organic peroxide; or

d. according to data on file with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in the U.S. Department of Transportation (see Note 3 to this Subsection), it has been determined that the material does not present a hazard in transportation.

[Note 1: A description of the Bureau of Explosives' Flame Projection Apparatus, Open Drum Apparatus, Closed Drum Apparatus, and method of tests may be procured from the Bureau of Explosives.]

[Note 2: As part of a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) reorganization, the Office of Hazardous Materials Technology (OHMT), which was the office listed in the 1980 publication of 49 CFR 173.300 for the purposes of approving sampling and test procedures for a flammable gas, ceased operations on February 20, 2005. OHMT programs have moved to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in the DOT.]

[Note 3: As part of a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) reorganization, the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), which was the office listed in the 1980 publication of 49 CFR 173.151a for the purposes of determining that a material does not present a hazard in transport, ceased operations on February 20, 2005. RSPA programs have moved to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in the DOT.]

[Note 4: The DOT regulatory definition of an oxidizer was contained in §173.151 of 49 CFR, and the definition of an organic peroxide was contained in paragraph 173.151a. An organic peroxide is a type of oxidizer.]

C. – F. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 16:1057 (December 1990), LR 17:369 (April 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 22:829 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:325 (March 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§4909. Comparable/Syngas Fuel Exclusion

A. – C.5. ...

Table 7: Detection and Detection Limit Values for Comparable Fuel Specification					
Chemical Name	CAS Number	Composite Value (mg/kg)	Heating Value (Btu/lb)	Concentration Limit (mg/kg at required 10,000 Btu/lb)	Minimum Required Detection Limit (mg/kg)
* * *					
[See Prior Text in Total Nitrogen as N – Cyanide, total]					
Metals					
* * *					
[See Prior Text in Antimony, total – Thallium, total]					
Hydrocarbons					
* * *					
[See Prior Text in Benzo[a]anthracene – Toluene]					
Oxygenates					
* * *					
[See Prior Text in Acetophenone – Safrole]					
Sulfonated Organics					
* * *					
[See Prior Text in Carbon disulfide – O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate]					
Nitrogenated Organics					

Table 7: Detection and Detection Limit Values for Comparable Fuel Specification					
Chemical Name	CAS Number	Composite Value (mg/kg)	Heating Value (Btu/lb)	Concentration Limit (mg/kg at required 10,000 Btu/lb)	Minimum Required Detection Limit (mg/kg)
* * *					
[See Prior Text in Acetonitrile [Methyl cyanide] – 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene, [sym-Trinitrobenzene]]					
Halogenated Organics					
* * *					
[See Prior Text in Allyl chloride – 1,1-Dichloroethylene [Vinylidene chloride]]					
Dichloromethoxy ethane [Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane]	111-91-1	Nondetect		Nondetect	2400
* * *					
[See Prior Text in 2,4-Dichlorophenol – Vinyl Chloride]					
Notes: NA – Not Applicable					

D. – D.13. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 25:489 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:305 (March 2001), LR 28:1010 (May 2002), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§4911. Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) Undergoing Recycling

A. – A.1.b. ...

2. Labeling. Each container in which used, broken CRT material is contained shall be labeled or marked clearly with one of the following phrases: "~~Waste Cathode Ray Tube(s) — Contains Leaded Glass,~~" or "Used Cathode Ray Tube(s) — Contains Leaded Glass," or "Leaded Glass from Televisions or Computers." It shall also be labeled: "Do Not Mix with Other Glass Materials."

3. Transportation. These used, broken CRTs shall be transported in a container meeting the requirements of Subparagraph A.1.b and Paragraph A.2 of this Section.

4. Speculative Accumulation and Use Constituting Disposal. These used, broken CRTs are subject to the limitations on speculative accumulation as defined in LAC 33:V.109. If they are used in a manner constituting disposal, they must comply with the applicable requirements of LAC 33:V.4139 and 4141 instead of the requirements of this Section.

5. Exports. In addition to the applicable conditions specified in Paragraphs A.1-4 of this Section, exports of used, broken CRTs must comply with 40 CFR 261.39(a)(5).

B. Requirements for Processing of Used, Broken CRTs. Used, Broken CRTs undergoing *CRT processing* as defined in LAC 33:V.109 are not solid wastes if they meet the following requirements.

1. Storage. Used, Broken CRTs undergoing processing are subject to the requirements of Paragraphs A.1, 2, and 4 of this Section.

2. Processing. All CRTs shall be processed within a building with a roof, floor, and walls. No activities may be performed that use temperatures high enough to volatilize lead from CRTs.

C. Processed CRT Glass Sent to CRT Glass Making or Lead Smelting. Glass removed from used CRTs that is destined for recycling at a CRT glass manufacturing facility or a lead smelter after processing is not a solid waste unless it is speculatively accumulated as defined in LAC 33:V.109. Imported, processed glass from CRTs is subject to these requirements as soon as it enters this state.

D. – E. . . .

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq. and in particular R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:3122 (December 2005), amended LR 34:**.

§4913. Conditional Exclusion for Used, Intact Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) Exported for Recycling

A. Used, intact CRTs exported for recycling are not solid wastes if they meet the notice and consent conditions of LAC 33:V.4911.A.5, and if they are not speculatively accumulated as defined in LAC 33:V.109.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq. and in particular R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.

§4915. Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) Exported for Reuse

A. Persons who export used, intact CRTs for reuse must send a one-time notification to the EPA's Regional Administrator. The notification must include a statement that the notifier plans to export used, intact CRTs for reuse; the notifier's name, address, and EPA ID number (if applicable); and the name and phone number of a contact person.

B. Persons who export 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.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq. and in particular R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 34:**.