
Hazardous Waste Identification

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CHAPTER III

MANAGING HAZARDOUS WASTE – RCRA SUBTITLE C

Overview	III-1
Hazardous Waste Identification	III-3
Hazardous Waste Recycling and Universal Wastes	III-29
Regulations Governing Hazardous Waste Generators	III-39
Regulations Governing Hazardous Waste Transporters	III-49
Regulations Governing Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	III-53
Land Disposal Restrictions	III-87
Hazardous Waste Combustion	III-97
Permitting of Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	III-107
Corrective Action to Clean Up Hazardous Waste Contamination	III-119
Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Regulations	III-125
Authorizing States to Implement RCRA	III-135

OVERVIEW

The improper management of hazardous waste poses a serious threat to human health and the environment. When EPA began developing the hazardous waste management regulations in the late 1970s, the Agency estimated that only 10 percent of all hazardous waste was managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Some threats posed by the mismanagement of hazardous waste are obvious. Reports of chemical accidents or spills of hazardous waste that close highways, or illegal midnight dumping that contaminates property, are familiar. Yet, even when hazardous waste is managed or disposed of in a

careful manner, it may still pose a threat to human health and the environment. For example, toxic hazardous wastes can leak from a hazardous waste landfill that is poorly constructed, improperly maintained, or structurally compromised. Such waste contamination can severely, and sometimes irreversibly, pollute ground water, the primary source of drinking water for half the nation.

Ground water pollution is not the only problem posed by hazardous waste mismanagement. The improper disposal of hazardous waste has polluted streams, rivers, lakes, and other surface waters, killing aquatic life, destroying wildlife, and stripping areas of vegetation. In other cases, careless waste disposal has been linked to respiratory illnesses, skin diseases (including skin cancer), and elevated levels of toxic materials in the blood and tissue of humans and domestic livestock. In still other cases, the mismanagement of hazardous waste has resulted in fires, explosions, or the generation of toxic gases that have killed or seriously injured workers and firefighters.

Since 1980, under RCRA Subtitle C, EPA has developed a comprehensive program to ensure that hazardous waste is managed safely: from the moment it is generated; while it is transported, treated, or stored; until the moment it is finally disposed (see Figure III-1). This cradle-to-grave management system establishes requirements for each of the following:

- **Hazardous Waste Identification**—To facilitate the proper identification and classification of hazardous waste, RCRA begins with hazardous waste identification procedures.

- **Hazardous Waste Recycling and Universal Wastes**—To provide for the safe recycling of hazardous wastes, and facilitate the management of commonly recycled materials, RCRA includes provisions for hazardous waste recycling and universal wastes.
- **Hazardous Waste Generators**—To ensure proper and safe waste management, the RCRA regulations provide management standards for those facilities that produce hazardous waste based on the amount of hazardous waste generated in a calendar month.
- **Hazardous Waste Transporters**—To govern the transport of hazardous waste between management facilities, RCRA regulates hazardous waste transporters.
- **Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)**—To fully protect human health and the environment from hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal, the TSDF requirements establish generic facility management standards, specific provisions governing hazardous waste management units, and additional precautions designed to protect soil, ground water, and air resources.
- **Land Disposal Restrictions**—To reduce the hazards posed by permanently land disposed waste, this program requires effective and expeditious hazardous waste treatment.
- **Combustion**—To minimize the hazards posed by the burning of hazardous waste, RCRA imposes strict standards on units conducting such combustion.
- **Permitting**—To ensure that only facilities meeting the TSDF standards are treating, storing, and disposing of hazardous waste, and to provide each TSDF facility with a record of the specific requirements applicable to each part of its operation, RCRA requires owners and operators of these facilities to obtain a permit.
- **Corrective Action**—Since hazardous waste management may result in spills or releases into the environment, the corrective action program is designed to guide the cleanup of any contaminated air, ground water, or soil resulting from such management.
- **Enforcement**—To ensure that RCRA- regulated facilities, from generators to TSDFs, comply with these regulations, RCRA provides EPA with the authority to enforce provisions of the Act.
- **State Authorization**—To empower states and make enforcement more efficient, RCRA also allows EPA to authorize state governments to administer various parts of the RCRA program.

Each of these aspects of the RCRA Subtitle C program is carefully detailed in this chapter.

Figure III-1: RCRA's Cradle-to-Grave Hazardous Waste Management System



HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION

Overview	III-3
Hazardous Waste Identification Process	III-4
Is the Material a Solid Waste?	III-4
– Recycled Materials	III-5
– Secondary Materials	III-6
– Sham Recycling	III-8
Is the Waste Excluded?	III-9
– Solid Waste Exclusions	III-10
– Hazardous Waste Exclusions	III-13
– Raw Material, Product Storage, and Process Unit Waste Exclusions	III-16
– Sample and Treatability Study Exclusions ..	III-16
– Dredge Materials Exclusion	III-17
Is the Waste a Listed Hazardous Waste?	III-17
– Listing Criteria	III-17
– Hazardous Waste Listings	III-18
– Waste Listed Solely for Exhibiting the Characteristic of Ignitability, Corrosivity, and/or Reactivity	III-20
– Delistings	III-21
Is the Waste a Characteristic Hazardous Waste?	III-21
– Ignitability	III-21
– Corrosivity	III-22
– Reactivity	III-22
– Toxicity	III-23
Special Regulatory Conventions	III-24
– Mixture Rule	III-24
– Derived-From Rule	III-25
– Contained-In Policy	III-26
Mixed Waste	III-26
Summary	III-27

OVERVIEW

What is a hazardous waste? Simply defined, a **hazardous waste** is a waste with properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment. Unfortunately, in order to develop a regulatory framework capable of ensuring adequate protection, this simple narrative definition is not enough. Determining what is a hazardous waste is paramount, because only those wastes that have specific attributes are subject to Subtitle C regulation.

Making this determination is a complex task that is a central component of the hazardous waste management regulations. Hazardous waste is generated from many sources, ranging from industrial manufacturing process wastes, to batteries, to fluorescent light bulbs. Hazardous waste may come in many forms, including liquids, solids, gases, and sludges. To cover this wide range, EPA has developed a system to identify specific substances known to be hazardous and provide objective criteria for including other materials in this universe. The regulations contain guidelines for determining what exactly is a waste (called a solid waste) and what is excluded from the hazardous waste regulations, even though it otherwise is a solid and hazardous waste. Finally, to promote recycling and the reduction of the amount of waste entering the RCRA system, EPA provides exemptions for certain wastes when they are recycled in certain ways.

This chapter introduces the hazardous waste identification process, describes how to determine if a waste is a solid waste, and provides the

regulatory definition for hazardous waste. It also discusses those wastes specifically excluded from Subtitle C regulation and those wastes exempted when recycled.

HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS

Proper hazardous waste identification is essential to the success of the RCRA program. This identification process can be a very complex task. Therefore, it is best to approach the issue by asking a series of questions in a step-wise manner (see Figure III-2). If facility owners and operators answer the following questions, they can determine if they are producing a hazardous waste:

1. Is the material in question a solid waste?
2. Is the material excluded from the definition of solid waste or hazardous waste?
3. Is the waste a listed or characteristic hazardous waste?
4. Is the waste delisted?

This chapter will examine these key questions.

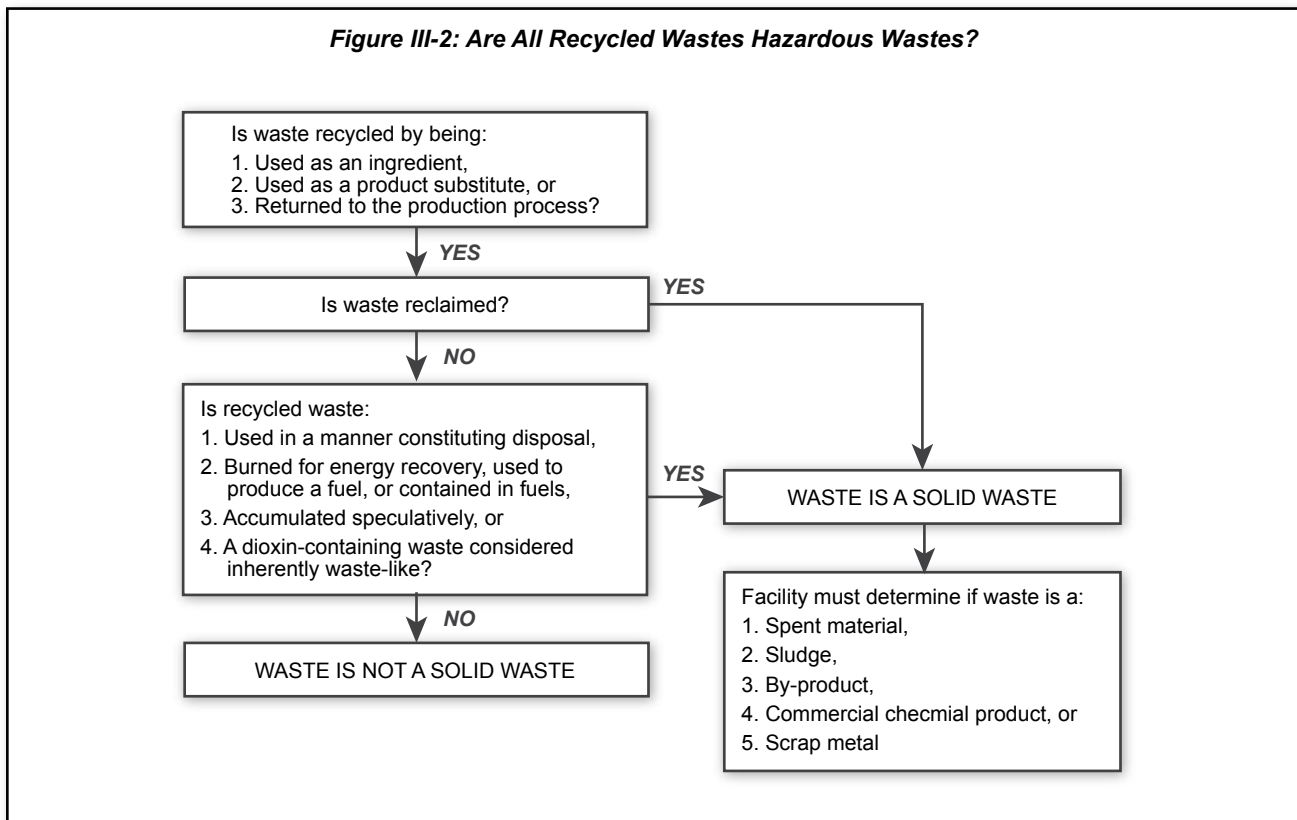
IS THE MATERIAL A SOLID WASTE?

The Subtitle C program uses the term solid waste to denote something that is a waste. In order for a material to be classified as a hazardous waste, it must first be a solid waste. Therefore, the first step in the hazardous waste identification process is determining if a material is a solid waste.

The statutory definition points out that whether a material is a solid waste is not based on the physical form of the material (i.e., whether or not it is a solid as opposed to a liquid or gas), but rather that the material is a waste. The regulations further define **solid waste** as any material that is discarded by being either abandoned, inherently waste-like, a certain military munition, or recycled (see Figure III-3).

- Abandoned—The term **abandoned** simply means thrown away. A material is abandoned if it is disposed of, burned, or incinerated.
- Inherently Waste-Like—Some materials pose such a threat to human health and the environment that they are always considered

Figure III-2: Are All Recycled Wastes Hazardous Wastes?



solid wastes; these materials are considered to be **inherently waste-like**. Examples of inherently waste-like materials include certain dioxin-containing wastes.

- **Military Munition**—**Military munitions** are all ammunition products and components produced for or used by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) or U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security. Unused or defective munitions are solid wastes when abandoned (i.e., disposed of, burned, incinerated) or treated prior to disposal; rendered nonrecyclable or nonuseable through deterioration; or declared a waste by an authorized military official. Used (i.e., fired or detonated) munitions may also be solid wastes if collected for storage, recycling, treatment, or disposal.
- **Recycled**—A material is **recycled** if it is used or reused (e.g., as an ingredient in a process), reclaimed, or used in certain ways (used in a manner constituting disposal, burned for energy recovery, or accumulated speculatively). (Recycled materials are fully discussed in Chapter III, Hazardous Waste Recycling and Universal Wastes.)

A user-friendly reference document containing a collection of written materials about specific issues related to the definition of solid waste can be found at www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/dsw/compendium.htm.

■ **Recycled Materials**

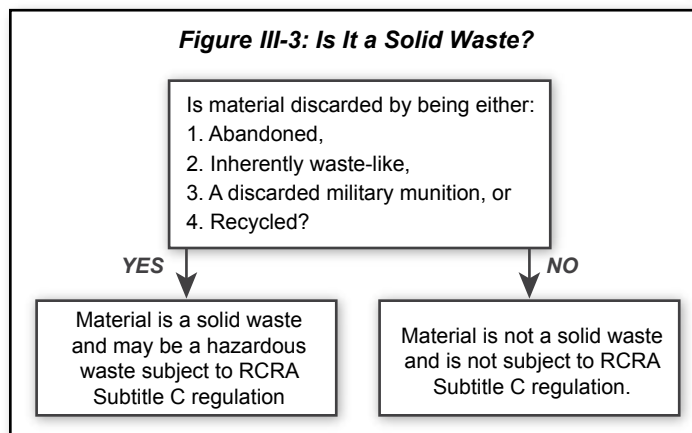
Materials that are recycled are a special subset of the solid waste universe. When recycled, some materials are not solid wastes and, therefore, not

Figure III-4: TCLP Regulatory Levels

Waste Code	Contaminant	Concentration (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	5.0
D005	Barium	100.0
D018	Benzene	0.5
D006	Cadmium	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	0.5
D020	Chlordane	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	100.0
D022	Chloroform	6.0
D007	Chromium	5.0
D023	o-Cresol*	200.0
D024	m-Cresol*	200.0
D025	p-Cresol*	200.0
D026	Total Cresol*	200.0
D016	2,4-D	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
D030	2,4-Dichlorotoluene	0.13
D012	Endrin	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
D034	Hexachloromethane	3.0
D008	Lead	5.0
D013	Lindane	0.4
D009	Mercury	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	10.0
D035	Methylethylketone	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	100.0
D038	Pyridine	5.0
D010	Selenium	1.0
D011	Silver	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silver)	1.0
D043	Vinyl chloride	0.2

* If 0-, m-, and p-cresols cannot be individually measured, the regulatory level for total cresols is used.

Figure III-3: Is It a Solid Waste?



hazardous wastes, while others are solid and hazardous waste, but are subject to less-stringent regulatory controls. The level of regulation that applies to recycled materials depends on the material and the type of recycling (see Figure III-4). Because some types of recycling pose threats to human health and the environment, RCRA does not exempt all recycled materials from the definition of solid waste. As a result, the manner in which a material is recycled will determine whether or not the material is a solid waste and, therefore, potentially regulated as

a hazardous waste. In order to encourage waste recycling, RCRA exempts three types of wastes from the definition of solid waste:

- **Waste Used as an Ingredient**—If a material is directly used as an ingredient in a production process without first being reclaimed, then that material is not a solid waste.
- **Waste Used as a Product Substitute**—If a material is directly used as an effective substitute for a commercial product (without first being reclaimed), it is exempt from the definition of solid waste.
- **Wastes Returned to the Production Process**—When a material is returned directly to the production process (without first being reclaimed) for use as a feedstock or raw material, it is not a solid waste.

Conversely, materials are solid wastes, and are not exempt, if they are recycled in certain ways. If these materials are used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; accumulated speculatively; or are dioxin-containing wastes considered inherently waste-like; then they are defined as solid wastes.

- **Used in a Manner Constituting Disposal**—**Use constituting disposal** is the direct placement of wastes or products containing wastes (e.g., asphalt with petroleum-refining wastes as an ingredient) on the land.
- **Burned for Energy Recovery, Used to Produce a Fuel, or Contained in Fuels**—Burning hazardous waste for fuel (e.g., **burning for energy recovery**) and using wastes to produce fuels are regulated activities. Conversely, commercial products intended to be burned as fuels are not considered solid wastes. For example, off-specification jet fuel (e.g., a fuel with minor chemical impurities) is not a solid waste when it is burned for energy recovery because it is itself a fuel.
- **Accumulated Speculatively**—In order to encourage recycling of wastes as well as ensure that materials are actually recycled, and not simply stored to avoid regulation, EPA established a provision to encourage facilities to recycle sufficient amounts in a timely manner. This provision designates as solid wastes those

materials that are **accumulated speculatively**.

A material is accumulated speculatively (e.g., stored in lieu of expeditious recycling) if it has no viable market or if the person accumulating the material cannot demonstrate that at least 75 percent of the material is recycled in a calendar year, commencing on January 1 (see Figure III-5).

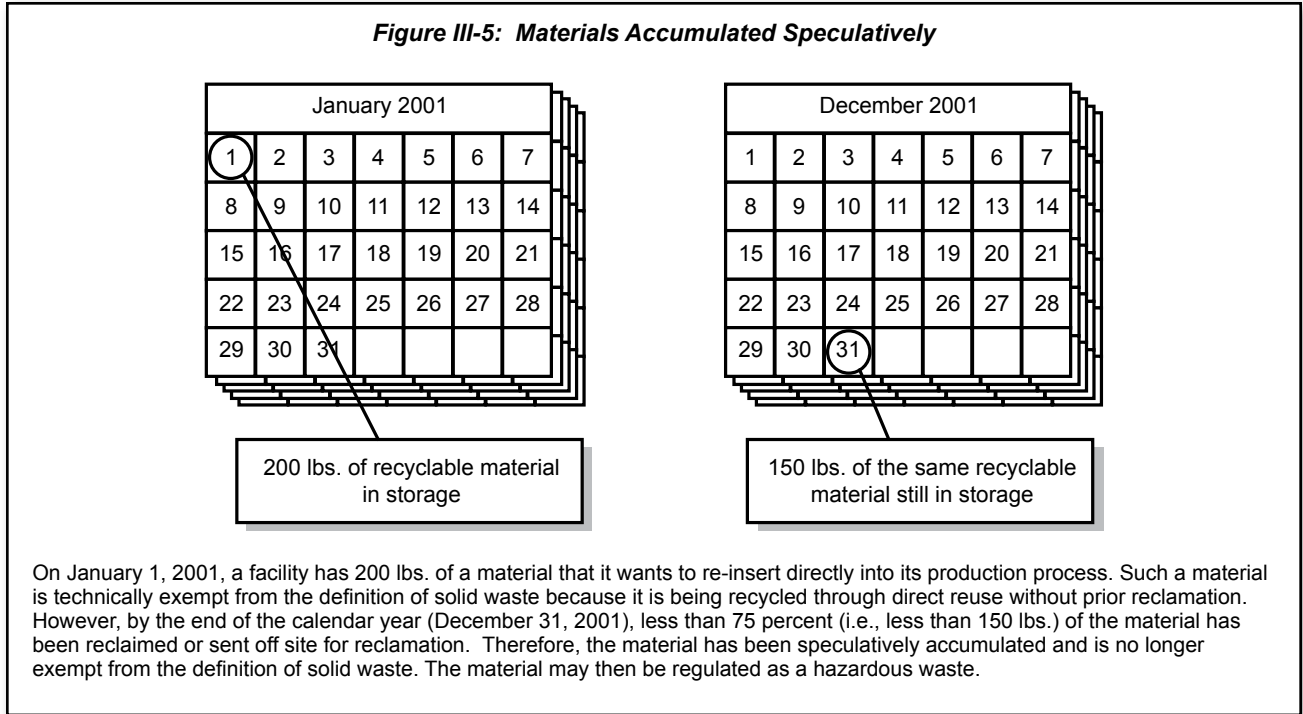
- **Dioxin-Containing Wastes Considered Inherently Waste-Like**—Dioxin-containing wastes are considered inherently waste-like because they pose significant threats to human health and the environment if released or mismanaged. As a result, RCRA does not exempt such wastes from the definition of solid waste even if they are recycled through direct use or reuse without prior reclamation. This is to ensure that such wastes are subject to the most protective regulatory controls.

■ Secondary Materials

Not all materials can be directly used or reused without reclamation. A material is **reclaimed** if it is processed to recover a usable product (e.g., smelting a waste to recover valuable metal constituents), or if it is regenerated through processing to remove contaminants in a way that restores them to their usable condition (e.g., distilling dirty spent solvents to produce clean solvents). If **secondary materials** are reclaimed before use, their regulatory status depends on the type of material. For this solid waste determination process, EPA groups all materials into five categories. These secondary materials consist of spent materials, sludges, by-products, commercial chemical products (CCPs), and scrap metal.

Spent Materials

Spent materials are materials that have been used and can no longer serve the purpose for which they were produced without processing. For example, a solvent used to degrease metal parts will eventually become contaminated such that it cannot be used as a solvent until it is regenerated. If a spent material must be reclaimed, it is a solid waste and is subject to hazardous waste regulation. Spent materials are also regulated as solid wastes when used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery,



used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively (see Figure III-6).

Sludges

Sludges are any solid, semisolid, or liquid wastes generated from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control device (e.g., filters or baghouse dust). Sludges from specific industrial processes or sources (known as

listed sludges) are solid wastes when reclaimed; used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively. On the other hand, characteristic sludges (which are sludges that exhibit certain physical or chemical properties) are not solid wastes when reclaimed, unless they are used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or

Figure III-6: Regulatory Status of Secondary Materials

	Reclaimed	Used in a Manner Constituting Disposal	Burned for Energy Recovery, Used to Produce a Fuel, or Contained in Fuels	Accumulated Speculatively
Spent Materials	☑	☑	☑	☑
Listed Sludges	☑	☑	☑	☑
Characteristic Sludges		☑	☑	☑
Listed By-Products	☑	☑	☑	☑
Characteristic By-Products		☑	☑	☑
Commercial Chemical Products		☑ *	☑ *	
Scrap-Metal	☑	☑	☑	☑

contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively (see Figure III-6). (Listings and characteristics are fully discussed later in this chapter.)

By-Products

By-products are materials that are not one of the intended products of a production process. An example is the sediment remaining at the bottom of a distillation column. By-product is a catch-all term and includes most wastes that are not spent materials or sludges. Listed by-products are solid wastes when reclaimed; used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively. On the other hand, characteristic by-products are not solid wastes when reclaimed, unless they are used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively (see Figure III-6).

Commercial Chemical Products

Commercial chemical products (CCPS) are unused or off-specification chemicals (e.g., chemicals that have exceeded their shelf life), spill or container residues, and other unused manufactured products that are not typically considered chemicals. CCPs are not solid wastes when reclaimed, unless they are used in a manner constituting disposal; or burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels (see Figure III-6).

Scrap Metal

Scrap metal is worn or extra bits and pieces of metal parts, such as scrap piping and wire, or worn metal items, such as scrap automobile parts and radiators. If scrap metal is reclaimed, it is a solid waste and is subject to hazardous waste regulation (see also Chapter III, Hazardous Waste Recycling and Universal Wastes). Scrap metal is also regulated as a solid waste when used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively. This does not apply to processed scrap metal, which is excluded from hazardous waste generation entirely (as discussed later in this chapter).

■ Sham Recycling

For all recycling activities, the above rules are based on the premise that legitimate reclamation or reuse is taking place. EPA rewards facilities recycling some wastes by exempting them from regulation, or by subjecting them to lesser regulation. Some facilities, however, may claim that they are recycling a material in order to avoid being subject to RCRA regulation, when in fact the activity is not legitimate recycling. EPA has established guidelines for what constitutes legitimate recycling and has described activities it considers to be illegitimate or **sham recycling**. Considerations in making this determination include whether the secondary material is effective for the claimed use, if the secondary material is used in excess of the amount necessary, and whether or not the facility has maintained records of the recycling transactions.

SHAM RECYCLING

Sham recycling may include situations when a secondary material is:

- Ineffective or only marginally effective for the claimed use (e.g., using certain heavy metal sludges in concrete when such sludges do not contribute any significant element to the concrete's properties)
- Used in excess of the amount necessary (e.g., using materials containing chlorine as an ingredient in a process requiring chlorine, but in excess of the required chlorine levels)
- Handled in a manner inconsistent with its use as a raw material or commercial product substitute (e.g., storing materials in a leaking surface impoundment as compared to a tank in good condition that is intended for storing raw materials).

IS THE WASTE EXCLUDED?

Not all RCRA solid wastes qualify as hazardous wastes. Other factors must be considered before deciding whether a solid waste should be regulated as a hazardous waste. Regulation of certain wastes may be impractical or otherwise undesirable, regardless of the hazards that the waste might pose.

For instance, household waste can contain dangerous chemicals, such as solvents and pesticides, but subjecting households to the strict

RCRA waste management regulations would create a number of practical problems. As a result, Congress and EPA exempted or excluded certain wastes, such as household wastes, from the hazardous waste definition and regulations. Determining whether or not a waste is excluded or exempted from hazardous waste regulation is the second step in the RCRA hazardous waste identification process. There are five categories of exclusions:

- Exclusions from the definition of solid waste
- Exclusions from the definition of hazardous waste
- Exclusions for waste generated in raw material, product storage, or manufacturing units
- Exclusions for laboratory samples and waste treatability studies
- Exclusions for dredged material regulated under the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act or the Clean Water Act.

If the waste fits one of these categories, it is not regulated as a RCRA hazardous waste, and the hazardous waste requirements do not apply.

A user-friendly reference document containing a collection of written materials about specific issues related to exclusions from the definition of hazardous waste can be found at www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/wastetypes/wasteid/pdfs/rcra2614b-ref.pdf.

■ Solid Waste Exclusions

A material cannot be a hazardous waste if it does not meet the definition of a solid waste. Thus, wastes that are excluded from the definition of solid waste are not subject to RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste regulation. The exclusions from the definition of solid waste are as follows.

Domestic Sewage and Mixtures of Domestic Sewage

Domestic sewage, or sanitary waste, comes from households, office buildings, factories, and any other place where people live and work. These wastes are carried by sewer to a municipal wastewater treatment plant (called a **publicly owned treatment works** (POTW)). The treatment of these wastes is regulated under the Clean Water

Act (CWA). Mixtures of sanitary wastes and other wastes (including hazardous industrial wastes) that pass through a sewer system to a POTW are also excluded from Subtitle C regulation once they enter the sewer. In certain circumstances, this exclusion may be applied to domestic sewage and mixtures of domestic sewage that pass through a federally owned treatment works (FOTW).



Industrial Wastewater Discharges (Point Source Discharges)

Another exclusion from RCRA designed to avoid overlap with CWA regulations applies to **point source discharges**. Point source discharges are discharges of pollutants (e.g., from a pipe, sewer, or pond) directly into a lake, river, stream, or other water body. CWA regulates such discharges under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. Under this exclusion from the definition of solid waste, wastewaters that are subject to CWA regulations are exempt from Subtitle C regulation at the point of discharge. Any hazardous waste generation, treatment, or storage prior to the discharge is subject to RCRA regulation.



Many industrial facilities that treat wastewater on site utilize this point source discharge exclusion.

Irrigation Return Flows

When farmers irrigate agricultural land, water not absorbed into the ground can flow into reservoirs for reuse. This return flow often picks up pesticide or fertilizer constituents, potentially rendering it hazardous. Because this water may be reused on the fields, it is excluded from the definition of solid waste.

Radioactive Waste

Radioactive waste is regulated by either the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under the Atomic Energy Act (AEA). To avoid duplicative regulation under RCRA and AEA, RCRA excludes certain radioactive materials from the definition of solid waste. However, RCRA excludes only the radioactive components of the waste. If a radioactive waste is mixed with a hazardous waste, the resultant mixture is regulated by both AEA and RCRA as a **mixed waste**. Similarly, if a facility generates a hazardous waste that is also radioactive, the material is a mixed waste and is subject to regulation under both RCRA and AEA (the regulatory status of mixed waste is fully discussed later in this chapter).

In-Situ Mining Waste

In-situ (in-place) mining of certain minerals may involve the application of solvent solutions directly to a mineral deposit in the ground. The solvent passes through the ground, collecting the mineral as it moves. The mineral and solvent mixtures are then collected in underground wells where the solution is removed. Such solvent-contaminated earth, or any nonrecovered solvent, is excluded from the definition of solid waste when left in place.

Pulping Liquors

Pulping liquor, also called black liquor, is a corrosive material used to dissolve wood chips for manufacturing of paper and other materials. To promote waste minimization and recycling, EPA excluded pulping liquors from the definition of solid waste if they are reclaimed in a recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process. If the liquors

are recycled in another way, or are accumulated speculatively, they are not excluded.

Spent Sulfuric Acid

Spent sulfuric acid may be recycled to produce virgin sulfuric acid. To promote waste reduction and recycling, such recycled spent sulfuric acid is excluded from the definition of solid waste, unless the facility accumulates the material speculatively.

Closed-Loop Recycling

To further promote waste reduction and recycling, spent materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process in an enclosed system of pipes and tanks are excluded from the definition of solid waste, provided that:

- Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process, through reclamation, is closed to the air (i.e., enclosed)
- Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion, such as that which occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators
- Waste materials are never accumulated in tanks for more than 12 months without being reclaimed
- Reclaimed materials are not used to produce a fuel, or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.

An example of such a closed-loop system might include a closed solvent recovery system in which the dirty solvents are piped from the degreasing unit to a solvent still where the solvent is cleaned, and then piped back to the degreasing unit.

Spent Wood Preservatives

Many wood preserving plants recycle their wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions. These materials are collected on drip pads and sumps, and are in many cases returned directly to the beginning of the wood preserving process where they are reused in the same manner. While the process resembles a closed-loop recycling process, the closed-loop recycling exclusion does not apply because drip pads are open to the air. Consistent with their objective to encourage recycling hazardous waste, EPA developed a specific exclusion for

spent wood preserving solutions and wastewaters containing spent preservatives, provided that the materials have been reclaimed and are reused for their original purpose. In addition, wood preserving solutions and wastewaters are excluded from the definition of solid waste prior to reclamation. To use this exclusion, a facility is required to reuse the materials for their intended purpose and manage them in a way that prevents releases to the environment.

Coke By-Product Wastes

Coke, used in the production of iron, is made by heating coal in high temperature ovens. Throughout the production process many by-products are created. The refinement of these coke by-products generates several listed and characteristic wastestreams. However, to promote recycling of these wastes, EPA provided an exclusion from the definition of solid waste for certain coke by-product wastes that are recycled into new products.

Splash Condenser Dross Residue

The treatment of steel production pollution control sludge generates a zinc-laden residue, called a dross. This material, generated from a splash condenser in a high temperature metal recovery process, is known as a splash condenser dross residue. Because this material contains 50 to 60 percent zinc, it is often reclaimed, reused, or processed as a valuable recyclable material. Since facilities commonly handle this material as a valuable commodity by managing it in a way that is protective of human health and the environment, EPA excluded this residue from the definition of solid waste.

Hazardous Oil-Bearing Secondary Materials and Recovered Oil from Petroleum Refining Operations

Petroleum refining facilities sometimes recover oil from oily wastewaters and reuse this oil in the refining process. In order to encourage waste minimization and recycling, EPA excluded such recovered oil from the definition of solid waste when it is returned to the refinery. Oil-bearing hazardous wastes which are recycled back into the petroleum refining process are also excluded.



Condensates from Kraft Mill Steam Strippers

The kraft process, the most commonly used pulping process today, utilizes various chemicals to break down wood into pulp. This process generates overhead gases that are condensed and often recycled as fuel. To encourage the recycling of these condensates, EPA excluded them from the definition of solid waste provided the condensate is combusted at the mill that generated it.

Comparable Fuels

In order to promote the recycling of materials with high fuel values, certain materials that are burned as fuels are excluded from the definition of solid waste, provided that they meet certain specifications (i.e., are of a certain degree of purity). This is to ensure that the material does not exceed certain levels of toxic constituents and physical properties that might impede burning or are harmful to human health and the environment. Materials that meet this specification are considered comparable to pure or virgin fuels.

Processed Scrap Metal

Scrap metal includes, but is not limited to, pipes, containers, equipment, wire, and other metal items that are no longer of use. To facilitate recycling, scrap metal that has been processed to make it

easier to handle or transport and is sent for metals recovery is excluded from the definition of solid waste. Unprocessed scrap metal is still eligible for an exemption from hazardous waste regulation when recycled (as discussed in Chapter III, Hazardous Waste Recycling and Universal Wastes).

Shredded Circuit Boards

Circuit boards are metal boards that hold computer chips, thermostats, batteries, and other electronic components. Circuit boards can be found in computers, televisions, radios, and other electronic equipment. When this equipment is thrown away, these boards can be removed and recycled. Whole circuit boards meet the definition of scrap metal and are, therefore, exempt from hazardous waste regulation when recycled (as discussed in Chapter III, Hazardous Waste Recycling and Universal Wastes).

On the other hand, some recycling processes involve shredding the board. Such shredded boards do not meet the exclusion for recycled scrap metal. In order to facilitate the recycling of such materials, EPA excluded recycled shredded circuit boards from the definition of solid waste, provided that they are stored in containers sufficient to prevent release to the environment and are free of potentially dangerous components, such as mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, and lithium batteries.

Mineral Processing Spent Materials

Mineral processing generates spent materials that may exhibit hazardous waste characteristics. Common industry practice is to recycle these mineral processing wastes back into the processing operations to recover mineral values. EPA created a conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste for these spent materials when recycled in the mineral processing industry, provided the materials are stored in certain types of units and are not accumulated speculatively.

Petrochemical Recovered Oil

Organic chemical manufacturing facilities sometimes recover oil from their organic chemical industry operations. EPA excluded petrochemical recovered oil from the definition of solid waste when

the facility inserts the material into the petroleum refining process of an associated or adjacent petroleum refinery. Only petrochemical recovered oil that is hazardous because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability or exhibits the toxicity characteristic for benzene (or both) is eligible for the exclusion.

Spent Caustic Solutions from Petroleum Refining

Petroleum refineries use caustics to remove acidic compounds like mercaptans from liquid petroleum streams to reduce product odor and corrosivity as well as to meet product sulfur specifications. Spent liquid treating caustics from petroleum refineries are excluded from the definition of solid waste if they are used as a feedstock in the manufacture of naphthenic and cresylic acid products. EPA believes that spent caustic, when used in this manner, is a valuable commercial feedstock in the production of these particular products and is, therefore, not a solid waste.

Zinc Fertilizers Made from Recycled Hazardous Secondary Materials

EPA promulgated a conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste for hazardous secondary materials that are recycled to make zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients. Zinc, an important micronutrient for plants and animals, can be removed from zinc-rich manufacturing residue and used to produce zinc micronutrient fertilizer. A second conditional exclusion applies to the zinc fertilizer products made from these secondary materials.

Cathode Ray Tubes Being Recycled

EPA provides a conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste for cathode ray tubes (CRTs) and CRT glass destined for recycling. EPA promulgated reduced standards to increase the collection and recycling of CRTs, and to reduce the amount of lead in landfills by allowing lead to be reused to make new CRT glass or sent to a lead smelter. Under this exclusion, used, unbroken CRTs are not regulated as solid waste unless they are stored for more than one year. EPA set simplified standards for unbroken CRTs because the risk of lead releases from them is very low. Used, broken CRTs are also not regulated as solid waste as long as the

conditions of the exclusion are met, which includes management and labeling standards. Glass removed from CRTs remains unregulated when destined for recycling at a CRT glass manufacturer or a lead smelter when the conditions of the exclusion are met. In addition, individuals that export used CRTs for recycling are subject to notification requirements and must receive written consent from the receiving country through EPA before shipments can be made. These exporters must also file annual reports with EPA as well. Exporters sending used CRTs for reuse abroad must also comply with certain notification requirements, but do not have to receive consent from the foreign country.

Reusable Solvent-Contaminated Wipes

EPA excludes solvent-contaminated wipes that are sent for cleaning (e.g., sent to a laundry or dry cleaner) and reuse provided certain conditions are met. Solvent-contaminated wipes must be managed in non-leaking, closed containers and be labeled. Additionally, solvent-contaminated wipes cannot be accumulated for more than 180 days and must contain no free liquids when sent for cleaning. Generators must also maintain certain records and the laundry or dry cleaner must be regulated under the Clean Water Act.

■ Hazardous Waste Exclusions

EPA also excludes certain solid wastes from the definition of hazardous waste. If a material meets an exclusion from the definition of hazardous waste, it cannot be a hazardous waste, even if the material technically meets a listing or exhibits a characteristic. There are currently 15 exclusions from the definition of hazardous waste.

Household Hazardous Waste

Households often generate solid wastes that could technically be hazardous wastes (e.g., old solvents, paints, pesticides, fertilizers, or poisons). However, it would be impossible to regulate every house in the United States that occasionally threw away a can of paint thinner or a bottle of rat poison. Therefore, EPA developed the household waste exclusion. Under this exclusion, wastes generated by normal household activities (e.g., routine house and yard maintenance) are excluded from the definition of

hazardous waste. EPA has expanded the exclusion to include household-like areas, such as bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas. While household hazardous waste is excluded from Subtitle C, it is regulated under Subtitle D as a solid waste (as discussed in Chapter II).

Agricultural Waste

To prevent overregulation of farms and promote waste recycling, solid wastes generated by crop or animal farming are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste provided that the wastes are returned to the ground as fertilizers or soil conditioners. Examples of such wastes are crop residues and manures.

Mining Overburden

After an area of a surface mine has been depleted, it is common practice to return to the mine the earth and rocks (overburden) that were removed to gain access to ore deposits. When the material is returned to the mine site, it is not a hazardous waste under RCRA.

Bevill and Bentsen Wastes

In the Solid Waste Disposal Act Amendments of 1980, Congress amended RCRA by exempting oil, gas, and geothermal exploration, development, and production wastes (**Bentsen wastes**); fossil fuel combustion wastes; mining and mineral processing wastes; and cement kiln dust wastes (**Bevill wastes**) from the definition of hazardous waste pending further study by EPA. These wastes were temporarily exempted because they were produced in very large volumes, were thought to pose less of a hazard than other wastes, and were generally not amenable to the management practices required under RCRA. The following paragraphs describe these exclusions in detail.

Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste

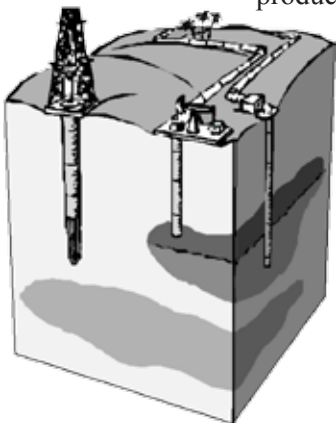
In order to accommodate effective study, fossil fuel combustion wastes were divided into two categories, large-volume coal-fired utility wastes and remaining wastes. After studying these wastes, in 1993, EPA decided to permanently exclude large-volume coal-fired utility wastes, including fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas emission control waste

from the definition of hazardous waste. Further study by EPA, in 2000, indicated that all remaining fossil fuel combustion wastes need not be regulated under RCRA Subtitle C. However, EPA determined that national non-hazardous waste regulations under RCRA Subtitle D are appropriate for coal combustion wastes (CCW) disposed in surface impoundments and landfills and used as minefill.

In 2007, EPA published a Notice of Data Availability (NODA) regarding the management of CCW in landfills and surface impoundments. After the failure of the coal combustion residual (CCR) surface impoundment at the Tennessee Valley Authority's Kingston facility in December 2008, EPA undertook an effort to assess the structural integrity of other CCR surface impoundments. In 2010, EPA proposed two regulatory options under RCRA for the disposal of CCRs generated from electric utilities and independent power producers. Under the first proposal, EPA would revise its previous regulatory determination and would regulate these residuals as special wastes under Subtitle C when they are destined for disposal in landfills or surface impoundments. Under the second proposal, EPA would maintain the initial regulatory determination and regulate disposal of such materials under Subtitle D by issuing national minimum criteria. EPA also issued a subsequent NODA about additional information regarding CCR surface impoundments at electric utilities. EPA will use comments and information received in response to the proposed rule and NODA as the Agency follows up on the regulatory determination.

Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Wastes

Certain wastes from the exploration and production of oil, gas, and geothermal energy are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste. These wastes include those that have been brought to the surface during oil and gas exploration and production operations,



and other wastes that have come into contact with the oil and gas production stream (e.g., during removal of waters injected into the drill well to cool the drill bit).

Mining and Mineral Processing Wastes

Certain wastes from the mining, refining, and processing of ores and minerals are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste.

Cement Kiln Dust

Cement kiln dust is a fine-grained solid by-product generated during the cement manufacturing process and captured in a facility's air pollution control system. After study, EPA decided to develop specific regulatory provisions for cement kiln dust. Until EPA promulgates these new regulatory controls, however, cement kiln dust will generally remain excluded from the definition of hazardous waste.

Trivalent Chromium Wastes

The element chromium exists in two forms, hexavalent and trivalent. EPA determined that while hexavalent chromium poses enough of a threat to merit regulation as a characteristic hazardous waste, trivalent chromium does not. Therefore, to prevent unnecessary regulation, EPA excluded, from the definition of hazardous waste, trivalent chromium-bearing hazardous wastes from certain leather tanning, shoe manufacturing, and leather manufacturing industries.

Arsenically Treated Wood

Discarded arsenically treated wood or wood products that are hazardous only because they exhibit certain toxic characteristics (e.g., contain certain concentrations of leachable metal, pesticide, or organic constituents) are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste. Once such treated wood is used, it may be disposed of by the user (commercial or residential) without being subject to hazardous waste regulation. This exclusion is based on the fact that the use of such wood products on the land is similar to the common disposal method, which is landfilling. This exclusion applies only to end-users and not to manufacturers.

Petroleum-Contaminated Media and Debris from Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

USTs are used to store petroleum (e.g., gasoline, oil) and hazardous substances (e.g., ammonia). When these tanks leak, the UST program under RCRA Subtitle I provides requirements for cleaning up such spills. To facilitate the corrective action process under the UST regulations, contaminated media (soils and ground water) and debris (tanks and equipment) at sites undergoing UST cleanup that are hazardous only because they exhibit certain toxic characteristics (e.g., contain specific concentrations of leachable organic constituents) are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste.

Spent Chlorofluorocarbon Refrigerants

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) released to the atmosphere damage the stratospheric ozone layer. To promote recycling and discourage the practice of venting used CFCs to the atmosphere as a means of avoiding Subtitle C regulation, EPA excluded recycled CFCs from the definition of hazardous waste since the refrigerants are generally reclaimed for reuse.

Used Oil Filters

In order to promote the recycling and recovery of metals and other products from used oil filters, EPA exempted used oil filters that have been properly drained to remove the used oil.

Used Oil Distillation Bottoms

When used oil is recycled, residues (called **distillation bottoms**) form at the bottom of the recycling unit. To promote used oil recycling and the beneficial reuse of waste materials, EPA excluded these residues from the definition of hazardous waste when the bottoms are used as ingredients in asphalt paving and roofing materials.

Landfill Leachate or Gas Condensate Derived from Certain Listed Wastes

Landfill leachate and landfill gas condensate derived from previously disposed wastes, where such wastes now meet the listing description of one or more of the following listed wastes: K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, K178, and K181, would be regulated as a listed hazardous waste. However,

EPA temporarily deferred such landfill leachate and gas condensate from the definition of hazardous waste provided their discharge is regulated under CWA. The exclusion will remain effective while EPA studies how the landfill leachate and landfill gas condensate are currently managed, and the effect of future CWA effluent limitation guidelines for landfill wastewaters.

Disposable Solvent-Contaminated Wipes

EPA conditionally excludes solvent-contaminated wipes (except for wipes that are hazardous due to the presence of trichloroethylene) that are sent for disposal, e.g., to a combustor or landfill. Solvent-contaminated wipes must be managed in non-leaking, closed containers and be labeled. Additionally, solvent-contaminated wipes cannot be accumulated for more than 180 days and must contain no free liquids when sent for cleaning. Generators must also maintain certain records and the combustor or landfill must be regulated under the respective Clean Air Act or RCRA regulations.

■ Raw Material, Product Storage, and Process Unit Waste Exclusions

Hazardous wastes generated in raw material, product storage, or process (e.g., manufacturing) units are exempt from Subtitle C hazardous waste regulation while the waste remains in such units. These units include tanks, pipelines, vehicles, and vessels used either in the manufacturing process or for storing raw materials or products, but specifically do not include surface impoundments. Once the waste is removed from the unit, or when a unit temporarily or permanently ceases operation for 90 days, the waste is considered generated and is subject to regulation.

■ Sample and Treatability Study Exclusions

Hazardous waste samples are small, discrete amounts of hazardous waste that are essential to ensure accurate characterization and proper hazardous waste treatment. In order to facilitate the analysis of these materials, RCRA exempts characterization samples and treatability study samples from Subtitle C hazardous waste regulation.

Waste Characterization Samples

Samples sent to a lab to determine whether or not a waste is hazardous are exempt from regulation. Such samples (typically less than one gallon of waste) are excluded from Subtitle C regulation, provided that these samples are collected and shipped for the sole purpose of determining hazardous waste characteristics or composition. Storage, transportation, and testing of the sample are excluded from RCRA regulation even when the lab testing is complete, provided the sample is returned to the generator, and other specific provisions are met. When shipping the sample to or from the laboratory, the sample collector must comply with certain labeling requirements, as well as any applicable U.S. Postal Service (USPS) or U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping requirements.

Treatability Study Samples

To determine if a particular treatment method will be effective on a given waste or what types of wastes remain after the treatment is complete, facilities send samples of waste to a lab for testing. EPA conditionally exempts those who generate or collect samples for the sole purpose of conducting treatability studies from the hazardous waste regulations, provided that certain requirements, including packaging, labeling, and recordkeeping provisions, are met. In addition, under specific conditions, laboratories conducting such treatability studies may also be exempt from Subtitle C regulation.



■ Dredge Materials Exclusions

Dredge materials subject to the permitting requirements of 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 are not considered hazardous wastes.



IS THE WASTE A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE?

After a facility determines that its waste is a solid waste and is not excluded from the definitions of solid or hazardous waste, the owner and operator must determine if the waste is a hazardous waste. The first step in this process is determining if the waste is a listed hazardous waste. The hazardous waste listings consist of four lists:

- The F list
- The P list
- The K list
- The U list.

Listed wastes are wastes from generic industrial processes, wastes from certain sectors of industry, and unused pure chemical products and formulations. Because these wastes are dangerous enough to warrant full Subtitle C regulation based on their origin, any waste fitting a narrative listing description is considered a listed hazardous waste.

■ Listing Criteria

Before developing each hazardous waste listing, EPA thoroughly studies a particular wastestream and the threats that it can pose to human health and the environment. If the waste poses sufficient threat, EPA includes a precise description of that

DEFINITION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

In RCRA §1004(5), Congress defined hazardous waste as a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:

- a. Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
- b. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Based on this broad definition, Congress instructed EPA to develop more specific criteria for defining solid and hazardous waste. Congress believed that EPA should define hazardous waste using two different mechanisms: by listing certain specific solid wastes as hazardous (i.e., wastes from certain industrial processes or sources), and by identifying characteristics (i.e., physical or chemical properties) which, when exhibited by a solid waste, make it hazardous. Taking Congress' lead, EPA proceeded to develop an elaborate definition of hazardous waste that included both of these mechanisms.

waste on one of four hazardous waste lists within the regulations.

In order to determine whether a waste should be listed in the first place, the Agency developed a set of criteria to use as a guide and a consistent frame of reference when considering listing a wastestream. These criteria were developed by EPA to use in evaluating whether a waste warranted being listed as a hazardous waste. These listing criteria cannot be used by waste handlers for waste identification purposes. Waste handlers must instead consult the actual listings to determine if their waste is regulated as a listed hazardous waste.

There are three different criteria EPA uses to decide whether or not to list a waste as hazardous. The three criteria are:

- The waste typically contains toxic chemicals at levels that could pose a threat to human health and the environment if improperly managed. Such wastes are known as toxic listed wastes.
- The waste contains such dangerous chemicals that it could pose a threat to human health and the environment even when properly managed. These wastes are fatal to humans and animals

even in low doses. Such wastes are known as acute hazardous wastes.

- The waste typically exhibits one of the four characteristics of hazardous waste: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity.

In addition, EPA may list a waste as hazardous, if it has cause to believe that, for some other reason, the waste typically fits within the statutory definition of hazardous waste developed by Congress.

■ Hazardous Waste Listings

EPA has applied the listing criteria to hundreds of specific industrial wastestreams. These wastes are grouped into the four lists located at 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D. Listed wastes are organized as follows:

- The F list—The F list includes wastes from certain common industrial and manufacturing processes. Because the processes generating these wastes can occur in different sectors of industry, the F list wastes are known as wastes from nonspecific sources. The F list is codified in the regulations in 40 CFR §261.31.
- The K list—The K list includes wastes from specific industries. As a result, K list wastes are

HAZARD CODES

To indicate its reason for listing a waste, EPA assigns a hazard code to each waste listed on the F, K, P, and U lists. The last four hazard codes in the table below apply to wastes that have been listed because they typically exhibit one of the four regulatory characteristics of hazardous waste. The first two hazard codes apply to listed wastes whose constituents pose additional threats to human health and the environment. The hazard codes indicating the basis for listing a waste are:

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

The hazard codes assigned to listed wastes affect the regulations that apply to handling the waste. For instance, acute hazardous wastes accompanied by the hazard code (H) are subject to stricter management standards than most other wastes.

known as wastes from specific sources. The K list is found in 40 CFR §261.32.

- The P list and the U list—These two lists include pure or commercial grade formulations of specific unused chemicals. Chemicals are included on the P list if they are acutely toxic. A chemical is acutely toxic if it is fatal to humans in low doses, if scientific studies have shown that it has lethal effects on experimental organisms, or if it causes serious irreversible or incapacitating illness. The U list is generally comprised of chemicals that are toxic, but also includes chemicals that display other characteristics, such as ignitability or reactivity. Both the P list and U list are codified in 40 CFR §261.33.

Each list includes anywhere from 30 to a few hundred listed hazardous wastestreams. All of the wastes on these lists are assigned an identification number (i.e., a waste code) consisting of the letter associated with the list (i.e., F, K, P, or U) followed by three numbers. For example, wastes on the F list may be assigned a waste code ranging from F001 to F039, while wastes on the K list may be assigned a waste code ranging from K001 to K181. These waste codes are an important part of the RCRA regulatory system since waste code assignment has important implications for the future management standards that will apply to the waste.

A user-friendly reference document containing a collection of written materials about specific issues related to the hazardous waste listings can be found at www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/wastetypes/pdfs/listing-ref.pdf.

The F List: Wastes From Nonspecific Sources

The F list designates hazardous wastes from common industrial and manufacturing processes. The F list wastes can be divided into seven groups, depending on the type of manufacturing or industrial operation that creates them:

- Spent solvent wastes (waste codes F001 through F005)
- Electroplating and other metal finishing wastes (F006 through F012 and F019)
- Dioxin-bearing wastes (F020 through F023 and F026 through F028)

- Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons production wastes (F024 and F025)
- Wood preserving wastes (F032, F034, and F035)
- Petroleum refinery wastewater treatment sludges (F037 and F038)
- Multisource leachate (F039).

Spent Solvent Wastes

The spent solvent waste listings (F001 through F005) apply to wastestreams that are generated from the use of certain common organic solvents.

Solvents are commonly used in various industries, such as mechanical repair, dry cleaning, and electronics manufacturing, for degreasing and cleaning in addition to other functions. While solvents are chemicals with many uses, these listings only apply to solvents that are used as solvents for their solvent properties (e.g., to solubilize, dissolve, or mobilize other constituents) and are spent (e.g., cannot be used further without reprocessing). In addition, these listings only apply to solvents that contain one or more of the specific organic solvent constituents found in the F001-F005 narrative descriptions. Lastly, these listings only cover solvents that were above a certain concentration before use.

Electroplating and Other Metal Finishing Wastes

The electroplating and other metal finishing waste listings (F006 through F012 and F019) apply to wastestreams that are commonly produced during electroplating and other metal finishing operations. Diverse industries use electroplating and other methods to change the surface of metal objects in order to enhance the appearance of the objects, make them more resistant to corrosion, or impart some other desirable property to them. Industries involved in plating and metal finishing range from jewelry manufacture to automobile production.

Dioxin-Bearing Wastes

The dioxin-bearing waste listings (F020 through F023 and F026 through F028) describe a number of wastestreams that EPA believes are likely to contain dioxins, which are allegedly among the most dangerous known chemical compounds. The dioxin listings apply primarily to manufacturing process wastes from the production of specific

pesticides or specific chemicals used in the production of pesticides. With the exception of F028, all of the dioxin-bearing wastes are considered acutely hazardous wastes and are designated with the hazard code (H). These wastes are therefore subject to stricter management standards than other hazardous wastes.

Chlorinated Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Production Wastes

The F024 and F025 listings apply to specific chlorinated aliphatic production wastes (exclusive of wastewaters and wastewater treatment sludges). K174 and K175 listings apply to certain wastewater treatment sludges associated with chlorinated aliphatic production. Chlorinated aliphatic chemicals are produced for use in the manufacture of other chemical products, most notably to make vinyl chloride, the main ingredient in PVC, a widely-used plastic.

Wood Preserving Wastes

The wood preserving waste listings (F032, F034, and F035) apply to certain wastes from wood preserving operations. Wood used for certain applications is chemically treated to slow the deterioration caused by decay and insects. For example, telephone poles, railroad cross ties, and other wood products are treated to withstand the rigors of outdoor use.

Wood preservation typically involves pressure-treating lumber with pentachlorophenol, creosote, or preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. The wood preserving process creates wastestreams containing these chemicals, such as excess preservative solution that drips from wood products after treatment. Waste from wood preservation using pentachlorophenol is F032, waste from use of creosote is F034, and waste from treating wood with arsenic or chromium is F035.

Another listing, K001, applies to bottom sediment sludges from treating wastewaters associated with wood preserving using creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.

Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Treatment Sludges

The petroleum refinery wastewater treatment sludge listings apply to specific wastestreams from

petroleum refineries. The petroleum refining process typically creates large quantities of contaminated wastewater. Before this wastewater can be discharged to a river or sewer, it must be treated to remove oil, solid material, and chemical pollutants.

To remove these hydrocarbons from the wastewater, refineries typically use two methods. In the first step, gravity separates the pollutants from the wastewater. The solids and heavier pollutants sink to the bottom of a tank, forming a sludge, while the lighter materials (called **float**) float to the surface of the wastewater, where they can be skimmed off. The second step uses physical (stirring or agitating) and chemical means to separate remaining pollutants from the wastewater into sludge and float. Most of these various wastewater treatment residues are listed hazardous wastes (K048-K051, F037, F038) either when generated in specific types of units (e.g., K048 from DAF units, or K049 from API separators, etc.) or more generically based upon the type of wastewater treatment process (e.g., F037 for sludges generated by gravitational separation, F038 sludges and/or floats generated by other physical or chemical means).

Other petroleum listings that are not directly associated with wastewater treatment residuals include K171 and K172 (spent hydroprocessing catalysts), K052 and K169 (tank bottoms from leaded gasoline storage and crude oil storage tanks, respectively), and K170 (sediment from clarified slurry oil storage and/or filtration).

Multisource Leachate

The F039 listing applies to multisource leachate, the liquid material that accumulates at the bottom of a hazardous waste landfill. The leachate that percolates through landfills, particularly hazardous waste landfills, usually contains high concentrations of chemicals and is often collected to minimize the potential for it to enter and contaminate the soil or ground water below the unit.

The K List: Wastes From Specific Sources

The K list designates hazardous wastes from specific sectors of industry and manufacturing. Like F list wastes, K list wastes are manufacturing process wastes.

To determine whether a waste qualifies as K-listed, a facility must first determine whether the waste fits within one of the 13 different industrial or manufacturing categories on the list. Second, a facility must determine if this waste matches one of the detailed K list waste descriptions in 40 CFR §261.32. The 13 industries that generate K list wastes are:

- Wood preservation
- Organic chemicals manufacturing
- Pesticides manufacturing
- Petroleum refining
- Veterinary pharmaceuticals manufacturing
- Inorganic pigment manufacturing
- Inorganic chemicals manufacturing
- Explosives manufacturing
- Iron and steel production
- Primary aluminum production
- Secondary lead processing
- Ink formulation
- Coking (processing of coal to produce coke, a material used in iron and steel production).

Previously, the K list also included waste codes for 17 different industries. However, due to various court actions taken, EPA withdrew the K waste codes applicable to wastestreams in the primary copper, primary lead, primary zinc, and ferroalloys industries.

The P and U Lists: Discarded Commercial Chemical Products

The P and U lists designate as hazardous waste pure and commercial grade formulations of certain unused chemicals that are being disposed. Unused chemicals may become wastes for a number of reasons. For example, some unused chemicals are spilled by accident. Others are intentionally discarded because they are off-specification and cannot serve the purpose for which they were originally produced. For a waste to qualify as P- or U-listed, the waste must meet the following three criteria:

- The waste must contain one of the chemicals listed on the P or U list

- The chemical in the waste must be unused
- The chemical in the waste must be in the form of a **commercial chemical product (CCP)**.

For purposes of the P and U lists, a CCP is defined as a chemical that is one of the following:

- 100 percent pure
- Technical (e.g., commercial) grade
- The sole active ingredient in a chemical formulation.

While 100 percent pure means that the chemical is the only chemical constituent in the product, **technical grade** means that the formulation is not 100 percent pure, but is of a grade of purity that is either marketed or recognized in general usage by the chemical industry. **Sole active ingredient** means that the chemical is the only ingredient serving the function of the formulation. For instance, a pesticide made for killing insects may contain a poison such as heptachlor, as well as various solvent ingredients that act as carriers or lend other desirable properties to the poison. Although all of these chemicals may be capable of killing insects, only the heptachlor serves the primary purpose of the insecticide product. The other chemicals involved are present for other reasons, not because they are poisonous. Therefore, heptachlor is the sole active ingredient in such a formulation even though it may be present in low concentrations.

■ Wastes Listed Solely for Exhibiting the Characteristic of Ignitability, Corrosivity, and/or Reactivity

Hazardous wastes listed solely for exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, and/or reactivity are not regulated the same way that other listed hazardous wastes are regulated under RCRA. When a waste meets a listing description for one of the 29 wastes listed solely for exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, and/or reactivity, the waste is not hazardous if it does not exhibit that characteristic at the point of generation. For example, F003 is listed for the characteristic of ignitability. If a waste is generated and meets the listing description for F003 but does not exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, it is not regulated as a hazardous waste.

Figure III-8: The Mixture Rule

■ Delistings

The RCRA regulations provide a form of relief for listed wastes with low concentrations of hazardous constituents. Through a site-specific process known as **delisting**, a waste handler can submit to an EPA region or authorized state a petition demonstrating that, even though a particular wastestream generated at its facility is a listed hazardous waste, it does not pose sufficient hazard to merit RCRA regulation. For example, a waste generated at a specific facility may meet a listing description even though the process uses different raw materials than EPA assumed were used when listing the waste; thus the waste may not contain the contaminants for which it was listed. Similarly, after treatment of a listed waste, the residue may no longer pose a threat to human health and the environment.

Specifically, the petition must demonstrate that the waste does not:

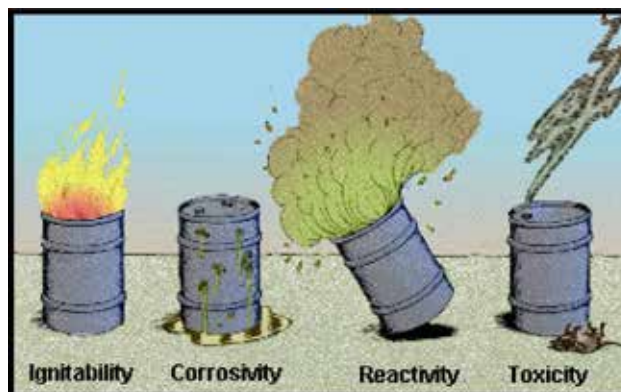
- Meet the criteria for which it was listed
- Exhibit any hazardous waste characteristics (as discussed later in this chapter)
- Pose a threat to human health and the environment by being hazardous for any other reason (e.g., does not contain additional constituents that could pose a threat).

If the EPA region or state grants a delisting petition, the particular wastestream at that facility will not be regulated as a listed hazardous waste.

IS THE WASTE A CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE?

After a facility determines its waste is a solid waste and is not excluded from the definitions of solid or hazardous waste, it must determine if the waste is a hazardous waste. This entails determining if the waste is listed and also if the waste is characteristic. Even if a waste is a listed hazardous waste, the facility must also determine if the waste exhibits a hazardous characteristic by testing or applying knowledge of the waste.

Characteristic wastes are wastes that exhibit measurable properties which indicate that a waste poses enough of a threat to warrant regulation as



hazardous waste. EPA tried to identify characteristics that, when present in a waste, can cause death or injury to humans or lead to ecological damage. The characteristics identify both acute (near-term) and chronic (long-term) hazards, and are an essential supplement to the hazardous waste listings. For example, some wastes may not meet any listing description because they do not originate from specific industrial or process sources, but the waste may still pose threats to human health and the environment. Therefore, a facility is also required to determine whether such a waste possesses a hazardous property (i.e., exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic). The characteristics are applied to any RCRA solid waste from any industry.

Even if a waste does meet a hazardous waste listing description, the facility must still determine if the waste exhibits a characteristic. If such listed wastes do exhibit a characteristic, the waste poses an additional hazard to human health and the environment, and may necessitate additional regulatory precautions. For example, wastes that are both listed and characteristic may have more extensive **land disposal restrictions (LDR)**

DETERMINING BOTH LISTINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS

A facility must determine both listings and characteristics. Even if a waste is a listed hazardous waste, the facility must then still determine if the waste exhibits a characteristic because waste generators are required to fully characterize their listings. While some wastes may not meet any listing description because they do not originate from specific industrial or process sources, the waste may still pose threats to human health and the environment. As a result, a facility is also required to determine whether such a waste possesses a hazardous property (i.e., exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic).

requirements than those that are only listed (the LDR program is fully discussed in Chapter III, Land Disposal Restrictions).

EPA decided that the characteristics of hazardous waste should be detectable by using a standardized test method or by applying general knowledge of the waste's properties. Given these criteria, EPA established four hazardous waste characteristics:

- Ignitability
- Corrosivity
- Reactivity
- Toxicity.

A user-friendly reference document containing a collection of written materials about specific issues related to the hazardous waste characteristics can be found at www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/wastetypes/wasteid/char/hw-char.pdf.

■ Ignitability

The **ignitability characteristic** identifies wastes that can readily catch fire and sustain combustion. Many paints, cleaners, and other industrial wastes pose such a hazard. Liquid and nonliquid wastes are treated differently by the ignitability characteristic.

The ignitability characteristic identifies wastes that can readily catch fire and sustain combustion.

Most ignitable wastes are liquid in physical form. EPA selected a flash point test as the method for determining whether a liquid waste is combustible enough to deserve regulation as hazardous. The flash point test determines the lowest temperature at which the fumes above a waste will ignite when exposed to flame. Liquid wastes with a flash point of less than 60°C (140°F) in closed-cup test are ignitable.

Many wastes in solid or nonliquid physical form (e.g., wood or paper) can also readily catch fire and sustain combustion, but EPA did not intend to regulate most of these nonliquid materials as ignitable wastes. A nonliquid waste is considered ignitable only if it can spontaneously catch fire or catch fire through friction or absorption of moisture under normal handling conditions and can burn so vigorously that it creates a hazard. Certain compressed gases are also classified as ignitable. Finally, substances meeting the DOT's definition of oxidizer are classified as ignitable wastes. Ignitable

wastes carry the waste code D001 and are among some of the most common hazardous wastes. The regulations describing the characteristic of ignitability are codified in 40 CFR §261.21.

■ Corrosivity

The **corrosivity characteristic** identifies wastes that are acidic or alkaline (basic). Such wastes can readily corrode or dissolve flesh, metal, or other materials. They are also among some of the most common hazardous wastes.

The corrosivity characteristic identifies wastes that are acidic or alkaline (basic) and can readily corrode or dissolve flesh, metal, or other materials.

An example is waste sulfuric acid from automotive batteries. EPA uses two criteria to identify liquid and aqueous corrosive hazardous wastes. The first is a pH test. Aqueous wastes with a pH greater than or equal to 12.5 or less than or equal to 2 are corrosive. A liquid waste may also be corrosive if it has the ability to corrode steel under specific conditions. Physically solid, nonaqueous wastes are not evaluated for corrosivity. Corrosive wastes carry the waste code D002. The regulations describing the corrosivity characteristic are found in 40 CFR §261.22.

■ Reactivity

The **reactivity characteristic** identifies wastes that readily explode or undergo violent reactions or react to release toxic gases or fumes. Common examples are discarded munitions or explosives. In many cases, there is no reliable test method to evaluate a waste's potential to explode, react violently, or release toxic gas under common waste handling conditions. Therefore, EPA uses narrative criteria to define most reactive wastes. The narrative criteria, along with knowledge or information about the waste properties, are used to classify waste as reactive.

The reactivity characteristic identifies wastes that readily explode or undergo violent reactions.

A waste is reactive if it meets any of the following criteria:

- It can explode or violently react when exposed to water or under normal handling conditions

- It can create toxic fumes or gases at hazardous levels when exposed to water or under normal waste handling conditions
- It can explode if heated under confinement or exposed to a strong igniting source, or it meets the criteria for classification as an explosive under DOT rules
- It generates toxic levels of sulfide or cyanide gas when exposed to a pH range of 2 through 12.5.

Wastes exhibiting the characteristic of reactivity are assigned the waste code D003. The reactivity characteristic is described in the regulations in 40 CFR §261.23.

■ Toxicity

When hazardous waste is disposed of in a land disposal unit, toxic compounds or elements can leach into underground drinking water supplies and expose users of the water to hazardous chemicals and constituents. EPA developed the **toxicity characteristic (TC)** to identify wastes likely to leach dangerous concentrations of toxic chemicals into ground water.

The toxicity characteristic identifies wastes that are likely to leach dangerous concentrations of toxic chemicals into ground water.

In order to predict whether any particular waste is likely to leach chemicals into ground water at dangerous levels, EPA designed a lab procedure to estimate the leaching potential of waste when disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill. This lab procedure is known as the **Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)**.

The TCLP requires a generator to create a liquid leachate from its hazardous waste samples. This leachate would be similar to the leachate generated by a landfill containing a mixture of household and industrial wastes. Once this leachate is created via the TCLP, the waste generator must determine whether it contains any of 40 different toxic chemicals in amounts above the specified regulatory levels (see Figure III-7). These regulatory levels are based on ground water modeling studies and toxicity data that calculate the limit above which these common toxic compounds and elements will threaten human health and the environment by

Figure III-7: TCLP Regulatory Levels

Waste Code	Contaminant	Concentration (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	5.0
D005	Barium	100.0
D018	Benzene	0.5
D006	Cadmium	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	0.5
D020	Chlordane	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	100.0
D022	Chloroform	6.0
D007	Chromium	5.0
D023	o-Cresol*	200.0
D024	m-Cresol*	200.0
D025	p-Cresol*	200.0
D026	Total Cresol*	200.0
D016	2,4-D	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
D030	2,4-Dichlorotoluene	0.13
D012	Endrin	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
D034	Hexachloromethane	3.0
D008	Lead	5.0
D013	Lindane	0.4
D009	Mercury	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	10.0
D035	Methylethylketone	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	100.0
D038	Pyridine	5.0
D010	Selenium	1.0
D011	Silver	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silver)	1.0
D043	Vinyl chloride	0.2

* If o-, m-, and p-cresols cannot be individually measured, the regulatory level for total cresols is used.

contaminating drinking water. If the leachate sample contains a concentration above the regulatory limit for one of the specified chemicals, the waste exhibits the toxicity characteristic and carries the waste code associated with that compound or element. The TCLP may not be used however, for determining whether remediation waste from manufactured gas plants (MGP) is hazardous under RCRA. Therefore, MGP remediation wastes are exempt from TC regulation. The regulations describing the toxicity characteristic are codified in 40 CFR §261.24, and

the TC regulatory levels appear in Table 1 of that same section.

The TCLP is one of the test methods contained in *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*, also known as SW-846. SW-846 is EPA’s official compendium of analytical and sampling methods that have been evaluated and approved for use in complying with RCRA regulations. In support of the RCRA program, EPA employs analytical chemistry and characteristic testing methodologies, environmental sampling and monitoring, and quality assurance. SW-846 and additional information about RCRA test methods can be found at www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/testmethods.

SPECIAL REGULATORY CONVENTIONS

Once a facility generates a hazardous waste, the waste may become mixed with other wastes, be treated and produce residues, or even be spilled. RCRA provides special regulatory provisions to address the regulatory status of hazardous wastes in these situations.

■ Mixture Rule

The **mixture rule** is intended to ensure that mixtures of listed wastes with nonhazardous solid wastes are regulated in a manner that minimizes threats to human health and the environment.

Listed Wastes

The mixture rule regulates a combination of any amount of a nonhazardous solid waste and any amount of a listed hazardous waste as a listed hazardous waste (see Figure III-8). Even if a small vial of listed waste is mixed with a large quantity of nonhazardous waste, the resulting mixture bears the exemptions same waste code and regulatory status as the original listed component of the mixture,

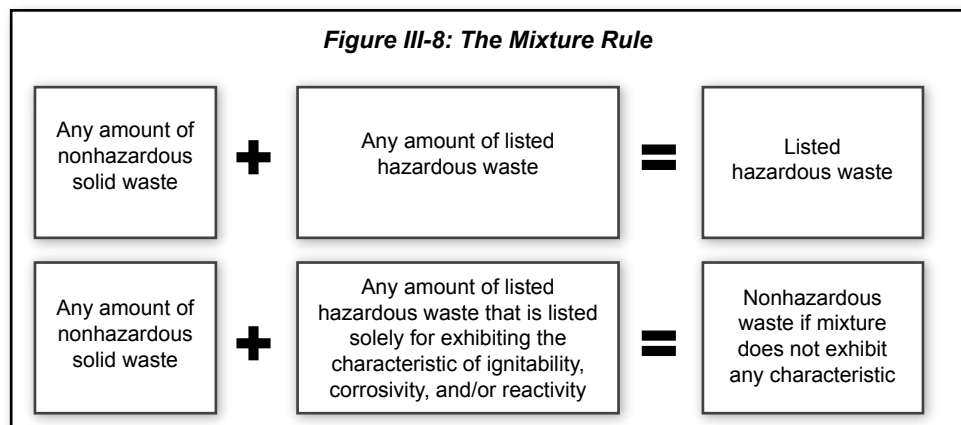
unless the generator obtains a delisting. This is intended to prevent a facility from mixing a listed waste with a nonhazardous waste in order to escape having to manage the waste as hazardous.

Characteristic Wastes

The mixture rule applies differently to listed and characteristic wastes. A mixture involving characteristic wastes is hazardous only if the mixture itself exhibits a characteristic. Characteristic wastes are hazardous because they possess one of four unique and measurable properties. Once a characteristic waste no longer exhibits one of these four dangerous properties, it no longer deserves regulation as hazardous. Thus, a characteristic waste can be made nonhazardous by treating it to remove its hazardous property; however, EPA places certain restrictions on the manner in which a waste can be treated. (These restrictions will be discussed in Chapter III, Land Disposal Restrictions).

Wastes Listed Solely for Exhibiting the Characteristic of Ignitability, Corrosivity, and/or Reactivity

All wastes listed solely for exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity and/or reactivity characteristic are not regulated as hazardous wastes once they no longer exhibit a characteristic. If a hazardous waste listed only for a characteristic is mixed with a solid waste, the original listing does not carry through to the resulting mixture if that mixture does not exhibit any hazardous waste characteristics. For example, EPA listed the F003 spent solvents as hazardous because these wastes typically display the ignitability characteristic. If F003 waste is treated by mixing



it with another waste, and the resulting mixture does not exhibit a characteristic, the F003 listing no longer applies.

Exemptions

There are several exemptions from the mixture rule. One exemption applies to certain listed hazardous wastes that are discharged to wastewater treatment facilities in very small or *de minimis* amounts. Many industrial facilities produce large quantities of nonhazardous wastewaters as their primary wastestreams. These wastewaters are typically discharged to a water body or local sewer system after being treated to remove pollutants, as required by CWA. At many of these large facilities, on-site cleaning, chemical spills, or laboratory operations create relatively small amounts of hazardous waste. For example, a textile plant producing large quantities of nonhazardous wastewater can generate a secondary wastestream of listed spent solvents from cleaning equipment. Routing such secondary hazardous wastestreams to the facility's wastewater treatment system is a practical way of treating and disposing of these wastes. This management option triggers the mixture rule, since even a very small amount of a listed wastestream combined with very large volumes of nonhazardous wastewater causes the entire mixture to be listed. EPA provided an exemption from the mixture rule for situations where relatively small quantities of listed hazardous wastes are routed to large-volume wastewater treatment systems.

Other exemptions apply to mixtures of listed and characteristic wastes with mining and mineral processing wastes that are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under the Bevill exemption. Wastes that are hazardous via the mixture rule can also exit Subtitle C regulation through the delisting process.

■ Derived-From Rule

Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal processes often generate residues that may contain high concentrations of hazardous constituents. In order to adequately protect human health and the environment from the threats posed by these potentially harmful wastes, the **derived- from**

Figure III-9: The Derived-From Rule

Listed Hazardous Waste

Any residue from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a listed waste...

...is still a hazardous waste...

...unless the residue is derived-from a hazardous waste that is listed solely for exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, and/or reactivity and does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste

or

...unless the waste is recycled to make new products or processed to recover usable materials with economic value (provided that product is not used in a manner constituting disposal or burned for energy recovery)

rule governs the regulatory status of such listed waste residues.

Listed Wastes

Residues produced from the treatment of listed hazardous wastes may pose a significant threat to human health and the environment. If not captured by the waste's listing description, such waste could escape regulation. To close this potential regulatory gap, EPA created the derived-from rule which states that any material derived from a listed hazardous waste is also a listed hazardous waste (see Figure III-9). For example, ash created by burning a hazardous waste is considered derived-from that hazardous waste. Thus, such ash bears the same waste code and regulatory status as the original listed waste, regardless of the ash's actual properties. This principle applies regardless of the actual health threat posed by the waste residue or the residue's chemical composition.

Characteristic Wastes

Treatment residues and materials derived from characteristic wastes are hazardous only if they themselves exhibit a characteristic.

Wastes Listed Solely for Exhibiting the Characteristic of Ignitability, Corrosivity, and/or Reactivity

If a waste derived from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste listed for the

characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, and/or reactivity, no longer exhibits one of those characteristics, it is not a hazardous waste. For example, if a sludge is generated from the treatment of F003, and that sludge does not exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, the F003 listing will not apply to the sludge.

Exemptions

There are several regulatory exemptions from the derived-from rule. The first exemption applies to products reclaimed from hazardous wastes. Many listed hazardous wastes can be recycled to make new products or processed to recover usable materials with economic value. Such products derived from recycled hazardous wastes are no longer solid wastes, provided that they are not used in a manner constituting disposal or burned for energy recovery (see Figure III-9). The other exemptions from the derived-from rule apply to residues from specific treatment operations. Wastes that are hazardous via the derived-from rule can also exit Subtitle C regulation through the delisting process.

■ Contained-In Policy

Sometimes listed and characteristic wastes are spilled onto soil or contaminate equipment, buildings, or other structures. The mixture and derived-from rules do not apply to such contaminated soil and materials because these materials are not actually wastes. Soil is considered **environmental media** (e.g., soil, ground water, sediment), while the equipment, buildings, and structures are considered debris (e.g., a broad category of larger manufactured and naturally occurring objects that are commonly discarded). Examples of **debris** include:

- Dismantled construction materials, such as used bricks, wood beams, and chunks of concrete
- Decommissioned industrial equipment, such as pipes, pumps, and dismantled tanks
- Other discarded manufactured objects, such as personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, coveralls, eyewear)
- Large, naturally occurring objects, such as tree trunks and boulders.

Environmental media and debris are contaminated with hazardous waste in a number of ways. Environmental media become contaminated through accidental spills of hazardous waste or spills of product chemicals which, when spilled, become hazardous wastes. Debris can also be contaminated through spills. Most debris in the form of industrial equipment and personal protective gear becomes contaminated with waste or product chemicals during normal industrial operations.

In order to address such contaminated media and debris, EPA created the **contained-in policy** to determine when contaminated media and debris must be managed as RCRA hazardous wastes.

Environmental media are not, in and of themselves, waste, but are regulated as hazardous waste when they contain (are contaminated by) a RCRA listed hazardous waste or exhibit a characteristic. In these cases, the media and debris must be managed as if they were hazardous waste. EPA considers contaminated media or debris to no longer contain hazardous waste when it no longer exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. This applies when the hazardous waste contained within the media or debris is either a characteristic waste or a waste listed solely for a characteristic. Otherwise, when dealing with listed waste contamination, EPA or states can determine that media and debris no longer contain hazardous waste by determining that the media or debris no longer poses a sufficient health threat to deserve RCRA regulation. Once this contained-out determination is made, the media and debris are generally no longer regulated under RCRA Subtitle C. However, under certain circumstances, the RCRA LDR requirements might continue to apply.

MIXED WASTE

RCRA specifically exempts certain radioactive mixed materials from the definition of solid waste. However, some radioactive material may be mixed with hazardous wastes that are regulated under RCRA. In addition, a facility may generate a hazardous waste that is also radioactive. Because the material in both of these situations contains both radioactive material and RCRA hazardous waste, it is referred to as mixed waste under RCRA. RCRA

and AEA regulate these mixed wastes jointly. AEA regulates the RCRA-exempt radioactive portion and RCRA regulates the hazardous waste portion. Mixed waste generators include DOE, power plants, labs, hospitals, and universities using radioactive materials.

EPA has provided increased flexibility to generators and facilities that manage low-level mixed waste (LLMW) and technologically enhanced naturally occurring and/or accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM) containing hazardous waste. The Agency is exempting LLMW from some RCRA storage and treatment regulations, and LLMW or eligible NARM from RCRA hazardous waste transportation and disposal regulations. These wastes are exempt from RCRA Subtitle C requirements, including permitting, provided they meet specific conditions. The exempt wastes must then be managed as radioactive waste according to Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulations.

SUMMARY

In order to determine if a facility is subject to RCRA Subtitle C, the owner and operator must determine if they have a hazardous waste. This determination must be made by using the following methodology:

- Is the material a solid waste?
- Is the waste excluded?
- Is the waste a listed hazardous waste?
- Is the waste a characteristic waste?

A waste must first be a solid waste before it can be a hazardous waste. A solid waste is a waste that is abandoned, inherently waste-like, a military munition, or recycled. On the other hand, if a material is directly reused without prior reclamation by being either used as an ingredient, used as a product substitute, or returned to the production process, then the material is not regulated as a waste at all. If such reused materials, however, are used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; accumulated speculatively; or are dioxin-containing wastes considered inherently waste like; then they are regulated as solid wastes. If a recycled material needs reclamation prior to direct use or

reuse, its regulatory status is determined by the type of material that it is:

- Spent materials are regulated as solid wastes when reclaimed; used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively.
- Listed sludges are solid wastes when reclaimed; used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively.
- Characteristic sludges are not solid wastes when reclaimed, unless they are used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively.
- Listed by-products are solid wastes when reclaimed; used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively.
- Characteristic by-products are not solid wastes when reclaimed, unless they are used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively.
- CCPs are not solid wastes when reclaimed, unless they are used in a manner constituting disposal; or burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels.
- Scrap metal is a solid waste when reclaimed; used in a manner constituting disposal; burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or accumulated speculatively.

Regardless of the type of recycling that takes place, it must be legitimate and not sham recycling.

Some kinds of materials are excluded from the Subtitle C hazardous waste regulations. There are five categories of exclusions:

- Exclusions from the definition of solid waste
- Exclusions from the definition of hazardous waste
- Exclusions for waste generated in raw material, product storage, or manufacturing units

- Exclusions for laboratory samples and waste treatability studies
- Exclusion for dredged material.

If the waste fits one of these categories, it is not regulated as a RCRA hazardous waste, and the hazardous waste requirements do not apply.

If the waste is a solid waste and is not excluded, a facility must determine if it is a listed hazardous waste. The F, K, P, and U lists provide narrative descriptions of wastes from specific industrial processes and sources. Wastes meeting any of these descriptions are listed hazardous wastes. However, through the delisting process, facilities can demonstrate that their wastes does not pose sufficient hazard to warrant Subtitle C regulation as a listed hazardous waste.

Wastes may also be hazardous if they exhibit a characteristic. Even if a facility's waste is listed, the owner and operator must still determine if it exhibits a characteristic. The four characteristics are:

- Ignitability
- Corrosivity
- Reactivity
- Toxicity.

There are special regulatory conventions or provisions that apply to hazardous waste mixtures; treatment, storage, and disposal residues; and contaminated media and debris. These provisions are known as the mixture rule, the derived-from rule, and the contained-in policy.

RCRA and AEA jointly regulate mixed waste, or waste that is radioactive, and listed or characteristic. EPA provided a conditional exemption for LLMW storage, treatment, transportation, and disposal of mixed wastes.