United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste and
Emergency Response
(5305W)

EPA530-R-96-011
PB96 187-729
July 1996

EPA

RCRA Permit Policy Compendium Update Package

Revision 5

Photocopied on recycled paper that contains at least 20 % post consumer fiber

*** IMPORTANT ***
INSTRUCTIONS

CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW THE STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS LISTED BELOW:

Step 1: **Replace all of the spines and covers in your existing bound compendium volumes**

Step 2: **Update your copy of the compendium by appending the July 1996 update documents as indicated on the attached cover sheets**

Step 3: **Confirm that the first and the last document in each volume corresponds to the sections that are indicated on the associated cover and spine**

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE JULY 1996 RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM UPDATE PACKAGE

For your convenience, we have provided a list of the documents (organized by volume number and reference number) which are contained in the July 1996 RCRA Permit Policy Compendium Update Package. There are no current update documents for Volume 3, Volume 8, Volume 11 or Volume 12.

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM

For your convenience, we have provided a complete list of the documents (organized by reference number) which are contained in the updated RCRA Permit Policy Compendium.

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9431.1994(02)	9432.00-1	9432.1980(01)
9432.1981(01)	9432.1982(01)	9432.1983(01)
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9443.1995(03)	9444.1980(01)	9444.1980(02)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM
(Continued)

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9444.1988(02a)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM
(Continued)

9444.1988(03)	9444.1988(05)	9444.1988(06)
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LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM
(Continued)

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9471.1984(01)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM
(Continued)

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9476.00-16	9476.00-18	9476.1983(02)
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9477.00-5	9477.00-6	9477.1982(01)
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9477.1988(03)	9477.1988(04)	9477.1988(05)
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9477.1990(02)	9477.1993(01)	9477.1994(01)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM (Continued)

9477.1994(02)	9477.1994(03)	9477.1994(04)
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9481.1986(06)	9481.1986(08)	9481.1986(10)
9481.1987(01)	9481.1987(02)	9481.1987(03)
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9481.1987(07)	9481.1988(01)	9481.1988(02)
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9484.00-5a	9484.1984(01)	9484.1984(02)
9484.1985(01)	9484.1985(01b)	9484.1985(02)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM (Continued)

9484.1986(01)	9484.1986(02)	9484.1986(03)
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9487.00-9	9487.1981(01)	9487.1984(01)
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(Continued)

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9502.00-7	9502.1984(01)	9502.1985(01)
9502.1985(02)	9502.1985(04)	9502.1985(05)

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9522.1988(05)	9522.1990(01)	9522.1992(01)
9522.1993(01)	9522.1993(02)	9523.00-11
9523.00-12	9523.00-14	9523.00-15
9523.00-17	9523.00-18	9523.1982(01)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM
(Continued)

9523.1983(02)	9523.1983(03)	9523.1983(06)
9523.1984(01)	9523.1984(02)	9523.1984(03)
9523.1984(04)	9523.1984(06)	9523.1984(07)
9523.1984(08)	9523.1984(10)	9523.1984(11)
9523.1985(01)	9523.1985(02)	9523.1985(05)
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9523.1986(04)	9523.1986(05)	9523.1987(02)
9523.1987(03)	9523.1988(01)	9523.1991(01)
9523.1993(01)	9523.1994(01)	9523.50-1A
9524.1983(01)	9524.1984(01)	9524.1984(02)
9524.1985(01)	9524.1986(01)	9524.1988(01)
9524.1989(01)	9524.1989(02)	9524.1989(03)
9524.1994(01)	9525.1982(01)	9525.1984(01)
9525.1985(01)	9525.1986(01)	9525.1986(02)
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9527.1985(01)	9527.1986(01)	9527.1986(02)
9527.1987(02)	9527.1988(03)	9527.1992(01)
9527.1993(01)	9528.00-1	9528.1982(01)
9528.1982(02)	9528.1983(01)	9528.1983(03)
9528.1984(01)	9528.1985(01)	9528.1985(02)
9528.1985(03)	9528.1985(04)	9528.1985(05)
9528.1985(09)	9528.1985(11)	9528.1986(01)
9528.1986(03)	9528.1986(04)	9528.1986(06)
9528.1986(07)	9528.1986(08)	9528.1986(09)
9528.1986(10)	9528.1986(11)	9528.1987(01)
9528.1987(02)	9528.1987(03)	9528.1987(04)
9528.1987(09)	9528.1987(10)	9528.1987(12)
9528.1987(14)	9528.1987(15)	9528.1987(16)
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9541.1984(04)	9541.1984(05)	9541.1984(08)
9541.1984(09)	9541.1985(01)	9541.1985(05)
9541.1985(07)	9541.1985(09)	9541.1986(04)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM
(Continued)

9541.1986(05)	9541.1986(10)	9541.1986(13)
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9542.1981(02)	9542.1982(01)	9542.1982(02)
9542.1982(03)	9542.1983(01)	9542.1985(01)
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9551.1987(14)	9551.1987(16)	9551.1987(19)
9551.1987(20)	9551.1987(21)	9551.1987(22)
9551.1987(23)	9551.1987(24)	9551.1988(01)
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9551.1989(04)	9551.1989(05)	9551.1989(06)
9551.1990(01)	9551.1990(02)	9551.1990(03)
9551.1990(04)	9551.1990(05)	9551.1990(06)
9551.1990(07)	9551.1990(08)	9551.1990(09)
9551.1990(10)	9551.1990(11)	9551.1990(12)
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9551.1995(01)	9553.1986(02)	9553.1986(03)
9553.1986(04)	9553.1987(01)	9553.1987(02)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM
(Continued)

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9592.1993(07)
9592.1994(01)
9592.1994(04)
9592.1994(07)
9592.1994(10)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM (Continued)

9592.1994(11)	9592.1994(12)	9592.1995(01)
9592.1995(02)	9593.1995(01)	

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Revised
Covers and Spines

Replace the June 1995 RCRA Permit Policy Compendium covers and spines with the attached covers and spines

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Volume 1
Revised

Replace the entire June 1995 Volume 1 (including user's guide and index) with the attached revised Volume 1

(New disks containing the revised index are also included to replace the old dBase file)

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RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM

User's Guide

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RCRA PERMIT POLICY COMPENDIUM USER'S GUIDE

OVERVIEW

The RCRA Permit Policy Compendium is a reference for Regional and State permit writers which consists of Headquarters' permitting policies and procedures. The Compendium volumes include this Users' Guide, a key word index, and reference memoranda, letters, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Directives, and other documents organized chronologically within subject categories.

The Compendium was originally compiled in late 1985. This updated Compendium includes documents issued through December 31, 1995.

For these compilations, the files of EPA Headquarters Office of Solid Waste Divisions and Branches were reviewed to identify memoranda, letters, directives, and other documents that set forth policies and interpretations relevant to the RCRA permit program. The documents identified as relevant were then organized, according to a system based on the structure of the OSWER Directives System. Each document is assigned an unique number which both categorizes the document by general topic area and identifies the year in which the document was written. The numbering system uses the same basic categories as the OSWER Directives System.

KEYWORD INDEX

A key word index is included in Volume 1 to assist the user in identifying and locating relevant documents. The index, organized in alphabetical order, lists the topic and the documents which are relevant to the topic, identified by title, document number and date. The key word index groups related topics and cross references topics which may be relevant. Subkey words have been identified as a means to specify groups of titles which may fall within a broader key word category.

Summaries of documents which had been included in the original Compendium have been deleted. Users of the original Compendium did not find them useful.

After a key word listing, there may be a "See ___ " or "See also _____." In the "See ____" case, the documents relating to the key word have been grouped into another listing. For example, the listing for "Absorbents" refers the user to "Liquid Waste." Similarly, the listing for "Appeal" refers the reader to "Permit Process," but also reminds the user to "See also 'Closure'", since appeals of closure plans also may be relevant.

As an alternative method to search for a specific memo, diskettes with the key word index on dBase III Plus have been included in this package. Additional information on loading, indexing, and searching in this database can be found in Appendix I.

DOCUMENTS INCLUDED

The Compendium incorporates a wide variety of documents that may be useful to staff working in the field of RCRA permitting. The Compendium includes relevant RCRA permitting memoranda, letters, OSWER Directives, Regulatory Interpretive Letters (RILs), Program Interpretation Guidelines (PIGs), RCRA Reauthorization Statutory Interpretations (RSIs), RCRA/Superfund Hotline Monthly Status Reports and Summaries of Permit Assistance Team (PAT) Comments. Although the Compendium includes RILs, PIGs, RSIs, and PATs from the previous years, the Office of Solid Waste no longer issues these documents.

Documents that are internal Headquarters correspondence or express preliminary thoughts or comments were not included in the Compendium. Only those documents providing a clear interpretation of Agency policy or procedures have been compiled.

ORGANIZATION

The RCRA Permit Policy Compendium volumes include this Users' Guide, a key word index, and memoranda, letters, and other documents organized chronologically within subject categories. The source documents include all documents issued through December 31, 1995. OSWER Directives are the first documents in any section. They are ordered chronologically as well.

There are 13 volumes in this reference document:

Volume Number	Document Reference Numbers	Broad Subject Categories
1	-	User's Guide, Key Word Index
2	- 9420.1980-9441.1984	Hazardous Waste Management System, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
3	- 9441.1985-9441.1989	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste (cont'd)
4	- 9441.1990-9441.1995	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste (cont'd)
5	- 9442.1980-9444.1986	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste (cont'd)
6	- 9444.1987-9457.1995	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste (cont'd), Generator Standards

7	-	9460.1980-9482.1995	Transporters Standards, TSDF Administrative Requirements, TSDF Technical Requirements
8	-	9483.1980-9486.1986	TSDF Technical Requirements (cont'd)
9	-	9486.1987-9498.1995	TSDF Technical Requirements (cont'd), Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes
10	-	9500.1980-9522.1995	Permitting Policies, Permitting Procedures
11	-	9523.1980-9528.1995	Permitting Procedures (cont'd)
12	-	9530.1980-9551.1991	Air Emissions, State Authorization, Land Disposal Restrictions
13	-	9551.1992-9593.1995	Land Disposal Restrictions (cont'd), Waste Minimization, Subtitle D, RCRA Grant Funds, Miscellaneous

NUMBERING SYSTEM

All source documents are identified by a reference number in the upper right hand corner of the page. The document reference number is also in the key word index. This reference numbering system is designed to be consistent with the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Directives System which generally follows the organizational structure of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Each document reference number consists of four digits preceding a decimal point and additional alpha/numeric characters following the decimal point. The basic form used for numbering the Compendium documents is illustrated below:

9999.1986(09)

9999 = Subject category number

1986 = Year document was issued

(09) = Chronological number within the year of issue and the subject category.

This document would be the ninth document of 1986 in the subject category 9999.

Subject Category Prefix

The first four digits of the document reference number indicate the subject category into which the document has been classified, based on the structure of the RCRA regulations including Subtitles C, D and J. Each subject category refers to a subsection of the RCRA regulations or relevant statutory issue (such as Waste Minimization). Thus, a document is assigned a four digit category number based on the sub-section of

the regulations or the issue which is addressed in the document. Appendix II of this Users' Guide lists the subject category numbers and identifies, if appropriate, the 40 CFR Part or Subpart associated with each number. As demonstrated in Appendix II, there are a number of sections within the OSWER Directives that are "Reserved." These sections correspond to regulations which do not exist at this time.

All documents assigned to the same category are located together in the reference volumes under the appropriate category number. Within each subject category, documents are ordered chronologically.

Document Specific Suffix

The alpha/numeric characters found after the decimal point in the document reference number indicate the year and, within that year, the chronological order in which the document was issued.

ADDENDUM DOCUMENTS

Included in each update is a series of addendums to the Compendium. These documents are the reference materials which have been produced since the last update. They should be inserted in the back of the appropriate section of the Compendium.

DELETED REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND SUMMARIES

Since the original compilation of the Compendium, a number of documents have been deleted because they are now out-of-date or they were replaced by a more recent document. As a result, there are some gaps in the chronological numbering sequence of the documents and summaries.

INSERTED REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Since the original compilation of the Compendium, a number of documents have been identified as missing from the Compendium. As these documents are identified, they will be included in the next Compendium Update. They should be inserted into their appropriate location within the Compendium.

LOCATING INFORMATION

The Compendium is a reference tool that can be used in two ways, depending on the needs of the user. Information may be found referring to individual subject category sections or by using the key word index.

In reviewing individual subject categories, the user will find all of the documents concerning a specific subject. Alternatively, by referring to the key word index, the user may locate the exact document of interest without reviewing all of the documents in the category. As noted earlier, the key word index also serves to remind the user of other topics which may be relevant to the particular issue in question. Appendix III contains the list of available key word and subkey words located in the key word index.

Asterisks

The document titles preceded by an asterisk in the key word index are the RCRA/Superfund Hotline Monthly summaries. They are marked with an asterisk to clearly differentiate them from the letters and memoranda.

DISCLAIMER

The compilation of documents in this Compendium, as well as the policies, procedures and interpretations outlined in the documents themselves, is intended solely for the guidance of employees of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This compilation may not include all documents discussing Agency views on particular subjects. In addition, these documents are not intended and cannot be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party in litigation with the United States. The views expressed in these documents do not necessarily reflect the current position of the Agency, and EPA reserves the right to act at variance with these views or to change them at any time without public notice.

APPENDIX I

Loading, Indexing and Searching

in dBase III Plus

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Loading and Using the Key Word Index on dBase III Plus

The key word index has been divided into two database files due to size. These files should be merged and saved on the computer hard drive to allow the entire document to be indexed and searched. The following instructions will allow the user to load, retrieve, and merge the files together and save the files as one file on the computer hard drive.

Loading

Insert the disk labelled COMP2.DBF into the disk drive.

At the prompt, type:

copy [source drive] COMP2.DBF to [target drive\target directory]

Enter dBase III+. Typically, this is done by typing either "dBase" or "db" at the prompt.

The dBase III+ system will display a copyright screen and then prompt the user to continue by pressing the [ENTER] key. The default drive and directory must now be set to retrieve the COMP2.DBF file.

Retrieving

1. Press the [ESC] key at the dBase III+ menu to access the dBase dot prompt.

2. Set the default drive and directory: at the dot prompt, type

   set directory to [default drive]\[default directory]

3. Retrieve the COMP2.DBF file: at the dot prompt, type

   use comp2.dbf

The COMP2.DBF file has now been retrieved and is currently open. The COMP1.DBF file must now be merged with the COMP2.DBF file.

Merging

1. Merge the COMP1.DBF file with the COMP2.DBF file: at the dot prompt, type

   append from [source drive] comp1.dbf

The APPEND command adds the records in the COMP1.DBF file to the COMP2.DBF file. Thus, COMP2.DBF becomes the file name for the entire key word index located on the default hard drive\directory. The key word index file (COMP2.DBF) can now be indexed or searched in its entirety.

Indexing

dBase III+ is a management system which allows the user to organize and manipulate data. When the COMP2.DBF file is retrieved without indexing, the data records are in the same order in which the data were originally entered or appended. To readily manipulate the data, the file must be indexed. The following instructions will index the file as it appears in the key word index of Volume 1.

1. Index the COMP2.DBF file: at the dot prompt, type

   ```
   index on substr(KEYWORD,1,25)+
         substr(SUBKEYWORD,1,25)+
         substr(TITLE,1,30) to KEY.NDX
   ```

   The COMP2.DBF file will index to 100% and an index file (KEY.NDX) will be created.

2. Press the [F2] key to return to the dBase III+ menu.

The COMP2.DBF file is now indexed and the user can browse through the file in the manner in which it is presented in Volume 1.

Searching

dBase III+ allows the user to search for particular data elements within a file. Therefore, if the user knows the date of a memo, the COMP2.DBF file can be searched for all of the memos written on that specific date. Searches can be conducted for each of the data fields within COMP2.DBF (e.g., KEYWORD, SUBKEYWORD, IDNUMBER, TITLE and DOCDATE). The following instructions indicate how to search for specific documents.

1. Highlight RETRIEVE option from the dBase III+ menu

2. Select DISPLAY

3. Select BUILD A SEARCH CONDITION

4. Select a COMP2.DBF file Field Name: options include KEYWORD, SUBKEYWORD, IDNUMBER, TITLE, and DOCDATE (e.g., select DOCDATE)

5. Select a logical operator: options include =EQUAL TO, <=LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO, <LESS THAN, >GREATER THAN, >=GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO, and <>NOT EQUAL TO (e.g., select =EQUAL TO)

6. At the prompt, enter a search value (e.g., enter 10/02/91)

7. Select a logical operator for the FOR clause: options include NO MORE CONDITIONS, COMBINE WITH .AND., and COMBINE WITH .OR. (e.g., select NO MORE CONDITIONS)

8. Select EXECUTE COMMAND

The system will now display the record numbers and the associated data for each document dated 10/02/91.

For more information on data manipulation, indexing, and searching, consult a dBase III+ Reference Book.

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APPENDIX II

Subject Category Numbering System

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9400.00 GENERAL OSW POLICY AND PROCEDURES

9410.00 RESERVED

9420.00 RESERVED

9430.00 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (Part 260)

- 9431.00 GENERAL (Subpart A)
- 9432.00 DEFINITIONS (Subpart B)
- 9433.00 RULEMAKING PETITIONS (Subpart C)
- 9434.00 OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES
- 9435.00-9439.00 RESERVED

9440.00 IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (Part 261)

- 9441.00 GENERAL (Subpart A)
- 9442.00 CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES (Subpart B)
- 9443.00 CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (Subpart C)
- 9444.00 LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (Subpart D)
- 9445.00 APPENDICES
- 9446.00-9449.00 RESERVED

9450.00 GENERATOR STANDARDS (Part 262)

- 9451.00 GENERAL (Subpart A)
- 9452.00 MANIFEST (Subpart B)
- 9453.00 PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS (Subpart C)
- 9454.00 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING (Subpart D)
- 9455.00 EXPORTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (Subpart E)
- 9456.00 IMPORTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (Subpart F)
- 9457.00-9459.00 RESERVED

9460.00 TRANSPORTER STANDARDS (Part 263)

- 9461.00 GENERAL STANDARDS (Subpart A)
- 9462.00 COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING (Subpart B)
- 9463.00 HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGES (Subpart C)
- 9464.00-9469.00 RESERVED

9470.00 TSDF ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS (Parts 264 and 265)

- 9471.00 GENERAL (Subpart A)
- 9472.00 GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS (Subpart B)
- 9473.00 PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION (Subpart C)
- 9474.00 CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES (Subpart D)
- 9475.00 MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING (Subpart E)
- 9476.00 CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE (Subpart G)
- 9477.00 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS (Subpart H)
- 9478.00-9479.00 RESERVED

9480.00 TSDF TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS (Parts 264 and 265)

- 9481.00 GROUND WATER PROTECTION STANDARDS (Subpart F)
- 9482.00 CONTAINERS (Subpart I)
- 9483.00 TANKS (Subpart J)
- 9484.00 SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS (Subpart K)
- 9485.00 WASTE PILES (Subpart L)
- 9486.00 LAND TREATMENT (Subpart M)
- 9487.00 LANDFILLS (Subpart N)
- 9488.00 INCINERATORS (Subpart 0)
- 9489.00 MISCELLANEOUS UNITS (Part 264, Subpart X, Part 265, Subparts P, Q and R)

9490.00 STANDARDS FOR MANAGING SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTES AND SPECIFIC TYPES OF FACILITIES (Part 266)

- 9491.00 SUBPART A (RESERVED)
- 9492.00 SUBPART B (RESERVED)
- 9493.00 RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL (Subpart C)
- 9494.00 HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY (Subpart D)
- 9495.00 USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY (Subpart E)
- 9496.00 RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED FOR PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY (Subpart F)
- 9497.00 SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED (Subpart G)
- 9498.00 BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES (Subpart H)
- 9499.00 RESERVED

9500.00 PERMITTING POLICIES

- 9501.00 PERMITTING PRIORITIES
- 9502.00 CORRECTIVE ACTION
- 9503.00 SPECIAL PERMITTING UNIVERSE
- 9504.00 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT
- 9505.00 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PERMITTING ACTIVITIES
- 9506.00-9509.00 RESERVED

9510.00 RESERVED

9520.00 PERMITTING PROCEDURES (Parts 124 and 270)

- 9521.00 GENERAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS (Part 124, Subpart A)
- 9522.00 GENERAL INFORMATION (Part 270, Subpart A)
- 9523.00 PERMIT APPLICATION (Part 270, Subpart B)
- 9524.00 PERMIT CONDITIONS (Part 270, Subpart C)
- 9525.00 CHANGES TO PERMITS (Part 270, Subpart D)
- 9526.00 EXPIRATION AND CONTINUATION OF PERMITS (Part 270, Subpart E)
- 9527.00 SPECIAL FORMS OF PERMITS (Part 270, Subpart F)
- 9528.00 INTERIM STATUS (Part 270, Subpart G)
- 9529.00 RESERVED

9530.00 AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TSDFs

- 9531.00 GENERAL (Subpart A)
- 9532.00 RESERVED
- 9533.00 RESERVED
- 9534.00 EQUIPMENT LEAKS AND PROCESS VENTS (Subpart C)
- 9535.00-9539.00 RESERVED

9540.00 STATE AUTHORIZATION (Part 271)

- 9541.00 FINAL AUTHORIZATION (Subpart A)
- 9542.00 INTERIM AUTHORIZATION (Subpart B)
- 9543.00 ASSESSMENT OF STATE CAPABILITIES
- 9544.00-9549.00 RESERVED

9550.00 LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS (Part 268)

- 9551.00 GENERAL (Subpart A)
- 9552.00 RESERVED
- 9553.00 PROHIBITION ON LAND DISPOSAL WASTE SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS GROUP (Subpart C)
- 9554.00 TREATMENT STANDARDS (Subpart D)
- 9555.00 PROHIBITIONS ON STORAGE (Subpart E)
- 9556.00-9559.00 RESERVED

9560.00 WASTE MINIMIZATION

- 9561.00 POLICY STATEMENTS
- 9562.00-9569.00 RESERVED

9570.00 SUBTITLE D

- 9571.00 MINING WASTES
- 9572.00 STATE PROGRAMS
- 9573.00 MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION
- 9574.00 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

9575.00-9579.00	RESERVED

9580.00	ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVES
9581.00	RCRA GRANT FUNDS
9582.00	CORRESPONDENCE
9583.00-9589.00	RESERVED

9590.00	MISCELLANEOUS
9591.00	MEDICAL WASTE (Subtitle J)
9592.00	USED OIL (Part 279)
9593.00	UNIVERSAL WASTES (Part 273)
9594.00-9599.00	RESERVED

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APPENDIX III

List of Key Words and Subkey Words

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KEY WORD LIST

ABSORBENTS (see Liquid Waste)
ACCUMULATION (see Generators; see also Tank System)
ACL (see Alternate Concentration Limit, Groundwater Monitoring)
ACTIVE INGREDIENT (see Listed Hazardous Waste under Sole Active Ingredient)
ACTIVE/INACTIVE FACILITY (see Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities)
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (see Enforcement, Corrective Action)
AEROSOL CANS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
AGRICULTURAL WASTE (see also Exclusions)

- FIFRA
- Pesticides

AIR EMISSIONS
AIRBAG INFLATORS (see Listed Hazardous Waste under Commercial Chemical Products)
ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT (ACL) (see Groundwater Monitoring; see also Appendix VIII)
ANALYTIC METHODS (see also Appendix VIII, Appendix IX, SW-846)

- Detection Limits
- Laboratory Analysis
- Sample Analysis
- Sampling
- Sampling Plan

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (see Tank System)
API SEPARATOR SLUDGE (see also Petroleum Refinery Wastes, Sludge, Wastewater)
APPEALS (see Permit Process; see also Closure Process)
APPENDIX IX (see also Appendix VIII, Groundwater Monitoring)

- Skinner List

APPENDIX VIII (see also ACL, Analytic Methods, Appendix IX, Groundwater Monitoring, Hazardous Constituents, Sampling)
AQUEOUS WASTE (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
AQUIFER (see Groundwater Monitoring)
ASBESTOS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
ASSESSMENT MONITORING (see Groundwater Monitoring)
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (AEA) (see Mixed Waste)
AUTHORIZED STATES (see State Authorization)
BAGHOUSE DUST (see Incineration, Sludge, Scrubber)
BALLAST FLUID (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
BATTERIES (see Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification)

BDAT (see Best Demonstrated Available Technology, Land Disposal Restrictions)
BEST DEMONSTRATED AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY (BDAT) (see Land Disposal Restrictions)
BEVILL EXCLUSION (AMENDMENT) (see Mining Waste under Bevill Amendment)
BIENNIAL REPORTS (see Generators)
BIF RULE (see Incineration)
BIFs (see Boiler and Industrial Furnaces)
BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT (see Treatment)
BLASTING CAPS (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
BLENDING AND BURNING (see Burning and Blending)
BOILER (see Incineration)
BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES (BIFs)

- Continuous Emissions Monitors
- Performance Standards
- Sham Recycling

BOILER SLAG (see Mining Waste)
BOND RATINGS (see Financial Responsibility)
BULK LIQUIDS (see Land Disposal Restrictions, Liquid Waste)
BURNING AND BLENDING (see also Incineration, Used Oil)

- Burning Hazardous Waste Fuel

BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL (see Burning and Blending)
BY-PRODUCT (see Solid Waste, Mixed Waste)
CALIFORNIA LIST (see Land Disposal Restrictions)
CAPABILITY ASSESSMENTS (see State Authorization)
CAPACITY (see Siting)
CARBON FILTERS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
CASE-BY-CASE EXTENSION (see Land Disposal Restrictions)
CEMENT KILN (see Incineration; see also Hazardous Waste Fuels)
CEMs (see Continuous Emissions Monitors)
CERCLA (SUPERFUND) (see RCRA/CERCLA Interface)
CERCLA/RCRA INTERFACE (see RCRA/CERCLA Interface)
CERTIFICATION (see also Closure, Generators, Post-Closure, Waste Minimization)
CHANGE DURING INTERIM STATUS (see Interim Status Process)
CHANGING FEDERAL REGULATIONS (see State Authorization)
CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE (see also SW-846, Listed Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification)

- Aqueous Waste
- Blasting Caps
- Corrosive Wastes

- Dilution
- EP Toxicity
- Explosive Wastes
- Flammable
- Ignitability
- Lead
- Reactive Wastes
- TCLP
- Toxicity

CHEMICAL DEODORANTS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
CHEMICAL STABILIZATION (see Treatment)
CHLORINATION TANK (see Listed Hazardous Waste)
CHROMIUM (see Exclusions)
CIVIL ENFORCEMENT (see Enforcement; see also Compliance)
CLEAN AIR ACT (see also Incineration, Used Oil, TSDFs)
CLEAN CLOSURE (see Closure Process)
CLEAN WATER ACT (see also Exclusions)

- NPDES Facilities
- Wastewater

CLEANUP STANDARDS (see Corrective Action)
CLOSURE (see Interim Status Process)
CLOSURE PLAN (see Closure Process)
CLOSURE PROCESS (see also Interim Status Process, Post-Closure, TSDFs)

- Clean Closure
- Closure Plan
- Closure Requirements
- Closure Standards
- Partial Closure
- Permitting
- Public Participation

CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS (see Closure Process)
CLOSURE STANDARDS (see Closure Process)
COAL (See Mining Waste)
COAL TAR/COKE (see also Hazardous Waste Fuels)
COLLECTION PROGRAMS (see Household Hazardous Waste)
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS (see Listed Hazardous Waste)
COMPATIBILITY (see also Containers, Liners, Minimum Technological Requirements, Tank System)
COMPLIANCE (see also Enforcement, Interim Status Process)

- Inspections

COMPLIANCE MONITORING (see Groundwater Monitoring)
COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES (see also Corrective Action, Enforcement, State Authorization)
COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
CONSTRUCTION (see also Interim Status Process)

- New Unit

CONTAINED-IN (see also Hazardous Waste Identification)
CONTAINERS

- Empty

CONTAINMENT (see Secondary Containment)
CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS
CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER (see Hazardous Waste Identification, Corrective Action)
CONTAMINATED MEDIA (see Hazardous Waste Identification Rule)
CONTAMINATED SOIL (see Hazardous Waste Identification, Corrective Action)
CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Spills

CONTINUING RELEASES (see Corrective Action)
CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORS (see Boilers and Industiral Furnaces)
CORPORATE GUARANTEE (see Financial Responsibility)
CORRECTIVE ACTION (see also Groundwater Monitoring, Enforcement, Interim Status Process, Permit Conditions)

- Administrative Order
- Cleanup Standards
- Contaminated Groundwater
- Contaminated Soil
- Continuing Releases
- Corrective Action Management Unit
- RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)
- Regulated Unit
- Release
- Remediation
- Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs)
- Voluntary Cleanups

CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNIT (See Corrective Action)
CORROSIVE WASTES (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
COST (see Financial Responsibility)
COST ESTIMATES (see Financial Responsibility)
COVER DESIGN (see Final Cover)

CREOSOTE (see Wood Treatment, Hazardous Waste Identification)
CYANIDE (see Hazardous Waste Identification; see also SW-846)
DATA
- Noncompliance

DE MINIMIS (see also Listed Hazardous Waste)
DEADLINES (see Permit Process; see also State Authorization)
DEFINITION (see Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification, Listed Hazardous Waste, Regulated Unit, Treatment)
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY (see Permit Process)
DELISTING (see also Appendix VIII, Appendix IX, Hazardous Waste Identification, Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
- Temporary Exclusion
- VHS Model

DENIAL (see Permit Process under Permit Denial)
DENTAL AMALGAM (see Scrap Metal)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) (see Federal Facilities)
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) (see Federal Facilities; see also Mixed Waste)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) (see Generators, Transporters)
DERIVED-FROM RULE (see also Mixture Rule)
- Residue

DESTRUCTION REMOVAL EFFICIENCY (DRE) (see Incineration)
DETECTION LIMITS (see Analytic Methods)
DETECTION MONITORING (see Groundwater Monitoring)
DIBUTYLIN DIFLUORIDE (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
DILUTION (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste; see also Land Disposal Restrictions)
DIOXIN (see also Listed Hazardous Waste, Land Disposal Restrictions, RCRA/CERCLA Interface)
DISCARDED MATERIALS (see Solid Waste; see also Land Disposal Restrictions, RCRA/CERCLA Interface)
DISCHARGE (see Wastewater; see also Spills)
DISPOSAL (see also Land Disposal Facilities, Land Disposal Restrictions, Recycle, TSDFs)
DO-IT-YOURSELFERS (DIYERS) (see Used Oil)
DOD (see Department of Defense, Federal Facilities)
DOE (see Department of Energy, Federal Facilities)
DOT (see Department of Transportation, Generators; see also Transportors
DOUBLE LINER (see Minimum Technological Requirements)
DRE (see Incineration under Destruction Removal Efficiency)
DREDGED SEDIMENTS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
DRILLING FLUIDS (see Energy Exploration Wastes)

DRINKING WATER
DRIP PADS
DRUM SHREDDING UNIT (see Treatment)
DUST
DUST SUPPRESSION (see also HSWA, Disposal, Used Oil)
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE (see Hazardous Waste Identification, Incineration)
ELECTROPLATING (see also Listed Hazardous Waste, Solvents)
- Pickle Liquor
- Zinc Plating

ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS (see Exclusions)
EMERGENCY PERMIT
EMISSION CONTROL WASTES (see Sludge)
EMPTY (see Containers, Tank System)
ENERGY EXPLORATION WASTES (see also Mining Waste)
- Drilling Fluids

ENFORCEMENT (see also Compliance)
- Administrative Order
- Civil Enforcement
- Enforcement Action

ENFORCEMENT ACTION (see Enforcement)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS
EP TOXICITY (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
EPA I.D. NUMBER (see also Generators, Transporters, TSDFs, Notification)
- Identification
- Identification Numbers

EQUIVALENCY (see Test Methods)
EXCLUSIONS (see also Agricultural Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification, Recycle, Solid Waste, Wastewater)
- Chromium
- Elementary Neutralization Units
- Exemption
- Filter Press
- Fossil Fuels
- Gaseous Emissions
- Mining Waste
- Totally Enclosed Treatment Units

EXEMPTION (see Exclusions)
EXPANSIONS (see Permit Conditions; see also Interim Status Process)
EXPLORATION WASTE (see Mining Waste under Energy Exploration Waste)

EXPLOSIVE WASTES (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (see also Transporters, Manifest)
EXPOSURE INFORMATION (see Risk Assessment)
EXTENSION (see also Land Disposal Restrictions)
F-WASTES (see Listed Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification, Regulated Unit)
FACILITY (see TSDFs)
FACILITY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FEDERAL FACILITIES
- DOD
- DOE
- Inventory
- Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD)

FERROUS METALS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
FIFRA (see Agricultural Waste)
FILTER PRESS (see Exclusions)
FINAL COVER (see also Closure)
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (see also Closure Process, Post-Closure)
- Bond Ratings
- Corporate Guarantee
- Cost
- Cost Estimates
- Insurance
- Liability
- Liability Coverage

FLAMMABLE (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT
FOOD PROCESSING WASTE (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
FORMALDEHYDE (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
FOSSIL FUELS (see Mining Waste, Exclusions)
FREE LIQUIDS (see Land Disposal Restrictions, Paint Filter Test; see also SW-846)
FREON (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
FUEL (see Hazardous Waste Fuels, Used Oil)
FURNACE (see Incineration)
GAS CONDENSATE (see Land Disposal Facilities)
GAS PROCESSING WASTES
GASEOUS EMISSIONS (see Exclusions)
GENERATORS (see also Hazardous Waste Identification, Import, Export of Hazardous Waste)
- Accumulation

- Biennial Reports
- DOT
- Manifest
- Small Quantity Generator
- Universities

GEOLOGIC REPOSITORIES (see Subpart X, Land Disposal Facilities)

GROUNDWATER MONITORING (see also Post-Closure)

- Alternate Concentration Limit (ACL)
- Aquifer
- Assessment Monitoring
- Compliance Monitoring
- Detection Monitoring
- Groundwater Standards
- Hydrogeological Data
- Monitoring
- Student's T Test
- Unsaturated Zone Monitoring
- VHS Model
- Well Construction

GROUNDWATER STANDARDS (see Groundwater Monitoring)

GUIDANCE

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA) (see also Corrective Action, Delisting, Joint Permitting, Land Disposal Restrictions, Leachate Collection)

- HSWA Provisions

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS (see also Appendix VIII, Appendix IX, Corrective Action, Delisting)

HAZARDOUS WASTE FUELS (see also Burning and Blending, Incineration, Used Oil)

- Fuel
- Waste-Derived Fuel
- Waste-as-Fuel

HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION (see also Characteristic Hazardous Waste, Listed Hazardous Waste)

- Aerosol Cans
- Asbestos
- Ballast Fluid
- Batteries
- Carbon Filters
- Chemical Deodorants
- Compressed Gas Cylinders

- Contained-In
- Contaminated Groundwater
- Contaminated Soil
- Creosote
- Cyanide
- Definition
- Dibutyltin Difluoride
- Dredged Sediments
- Electric Arc Furnace
- F-Wastes
- Ferrous Metals
- Food Processing Waste
- Formaldehyde
- Freon
- High Tech Wastes
- Iron Sponge
- Manufacturing Process Units
- Mercury
- Metals
- Munitions
- Oily Waste
- Paint Waste
- Phosphate Wastes
- Process Wastes
- Regulated Wastes
- Smelting Waste
- Soil
- TCLP
- TNT
- Toxicity

HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION RULE (HWIR)
- Contaminated Media

HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPORTATION (see Import)
HEALTH AND SAFETY
HEALTH ASSESSMENTS (see Risk Assessment)
HIGH TECH WASTES (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (see also Subtitle D)
- Collection Programs

HOUSEHOLD WASTES (see Solid Waste)

HSWA (see Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments)
HSWA PROVISIONS (see Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments)
HWIR (see Hazardous Waste Identification Rule)
HYDROGEOLOGICAL DATA (see Groundwater Monitoring)
IDENTIFICATION (see EPA I.D. Number)
IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (see EPA I.D. Number)
IGNITABILITY (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
IMPORT (see also Generators, Transporters)
- Hazardous Waste Importation

INCINERATION (see also Subpart X under Thermal Treatment)
- Baghouse Dust
- BIF Rule
- Boiler
- Cement Kiln
- Destruction Removal Efficiency (DRE)
- Electric Arc Furnace
- Furnace
- Hazardous Waste Fuels
- Incinerator Residue
- Incinerators
- Industrial Furnace
- POHCs
- Scrubber Water
- System Removal Efficiency (SRE)
- Trial Burn
- Waste Burning

INCINERATOR RESIDUE (see Incineration)
INCINERATORS (see Incineration)
INCOMPLETE PART B'S (see Permit Application)
INDUSTRIAL FURNACE (see Incineration)
INSPECTIONS (see Compliance)
INSURANCE (see Financial Responsibility)
INTERIM AUTHORIZATION (see State Authorization)
INTERIM STATUS PROCESS (see also Construction)
- Change During Interim Status
- Closure
- Corrective Action
- Loss of Interim Status
- Obtaining Interim Status

- Protective Filers

INVENTORY (see Federal Facilities)
IRON FOUNDRY WASTE (see Listed Hazardous Waste)
IRON SPONGE (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
JOINT PERMITTING (see State Authorization, Permit Process)
K-WASTES (see Listed Hazardous Waste)
LABORATORY ANALYSIS (see Analytic Methods)
LABORATORY WASTES
LAND BAN (see Land Disposal Restrictions under Land Disposal Ban)
LAND DISPOSAL (see Land Disposal Facilities)
LAND DISPOSAL BAN (see Land Disposal Restrictions)
LAND DISPOSAL FACILITIES (see also Closure, Post-Closure, Minimum Technological Requirements, Land Disposal Restrictions, Surface Impoundment)

- Gas Condensate
- Geologic Repositories
- Land Disposal
- Land Treatment
- Landfill
- Landfill Gas
- Waste Piles

LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

- BDAT
- Bulk Liquids
- California List
- Case-by-Case Extension
- Free Liquids
- Land Disposal Ban
- National Variance
- No-Migration Variance
- Notification
- Treatment Standards

LAND TREATMENT (see Land Disposal Facilities)
LANDFILL (see Land Disposal Facilities)
LANDFILL GAS (see Land Disposal Facilities)
LARGE VOLUME WASTE (see Mining Waste)
LEACHATE (see also Appendix VIII)
LEACHATE COLLECTION/DETECTION SYSTEM (see Minimum Technological Requirements)
LEAD (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)

LEAK DETECTION (see Secondary Containment)
LEAKAGE (see Secondary Containment)
LIABILITY (see Financial Responsibility)
LIABILITY COVERAGE (see Financial Responsibility)
LINERS (see Minimum Technological Requirements; see also Land Disposal Facilities)
LIQUID WASTE (see also Land Disposal Restrictions, Characteristic Hazardous Waste)

- Absorbents
- Bulk Liquids
- Non-Hazardous Liquids

LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE (see also Solid Waste, Delisting, Characteristic Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification, Dioxin)

- Chlorination Tank
- Commercial Chemical Products
- Definition
- F-Wastes
- Iron Foundry Waste
- K-Wastes
- Off-Specification
- P-Wastes
- Sole Active Ingredient
- Steel Foundries
- Toluene
- U-Wastes
- Wastewater Treatment Sludge

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LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS (see Interim Status Process; see also Permit Process)
LOW LEVEL WASTE (see Mixed Waste)
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MANAGEMENT STANDARDS (see Used Oil)
MANIFEST (see Generators; see also Transporters, DOT, Waste Minimization)
MANUFACTURING PROCESS UNITS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
MARKETER (see Used Oil)
MERCURY (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
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MINERAL PROCESSING (see also Mining Waste)
MINIMUM SHELL THICKNESS (see Tank System)
MINIMUM TECHNOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS (MTR) (see also Compatibility, HSWA, Release, Surface Impoundment, Land Disposal, TSDFs)

- Double Liner

- Leachate Collection/Detection System
- Liners
- Retrofit

MINING WASTE (see also Exclusions)
- Bevill Amendment
- Boiler Slag
- Coal
- Energy Exploration Waste
- Fossil Fuels
- Large Volume Waste

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS (see Subpart X)
MIXED RADIOACTIVE WASTES (see Mixed Waste)
MIXED RADIOACTIVE/RADIOACTIVE WASTES (see Mixed Waste)
MIXED WASTE
- Atomic Energy Act (AEA)
- By-Product
- Low Level Waste
- Mixed Radioactive Wastes
- Mixed Radioactive/Radioactive Wastes
- NRC

MIXTURE RULE (see also Derived-from-Rule)
MOBILE TREATMENT UNITS (see also Permit Process, Permit Conditions)
MODELS
MODIFICATIONS (see Permit Process under Permit Modification)
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MORE STRINGENT/BROADER IN SCOPE (see State Authorization)
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL (see also Solid Waste)
- Sanitary Landfill

MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION (see also Incineration)
MUNITIONS (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
NATIONAL VARIANCE (see Land Disposal Restrictions)
NATURAL GAS
NEW UNIT (see Construction)
NO-MIGRATION VARIANCE (see Land Disposal Restrictions)
NONCOMPLIANCE (see Data)
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NRC (see Mixed Waste)
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OFF-SPECIFICATION (see Listed Hazardous Waste)
OILY WASTE (see also Hazardous Waste Identification)
OMNIBUS PROVISION
ON-SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT (see also Permit Process, Generators)
OPEN BURNING/OPEN DETONATION (OB/OD) (see Subpart X, Federal Facilities)
OPERATING LIFE (see Permit Conditions)
OSHA (see also Health and Safety)
OWNER/OPERATOR (see also Permit Application)
P-WASTES (see Listed Hazardous Waste)
PAINT FILTER TEST (see also SW-846)
- Free Liquids

PAINT WASTE (see Hazardous Waste Identification; see also Listed Hazardous Waste, Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
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PART B PERMIT APPLICATION (see Permit Application; see also Interim Status Process)
PARTIAL CLOSURE (see Closure Process)
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PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (see Boilers and Industrial Furnaces)
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- Incomplete Part B's
- Owner/Operator
- Part A Permit Application
- Part B Permit Application
- Pre-Construction Ban
- Signatures
- Withdrawals

PERMIT CONDITIONS (see also Corrective Action, Storage, TSDFs)
- Expansions
- Operating Life
- Permit Requirements
- Permit Standards

PERMIT DENIAL (see Permit Process)
PERMIT MODIFICATION (see Permit Process)
PERMIT PROCESS
- Appeals

- Deadlines
- Delegation of Authority
- Joint Permitting
- On-Site Waste Management
- Permit Denial
- Permit Modification
- Permitting

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (see Permit Conditions)
PERMIT STANDARDS (see Permit Conditions)
PERMITTING (see Closure Process, Permit Process)
PERSONNEL TRAINING
PESTICIDES (see Agricultural Waste; see also Hazardous Waste Identification)
PETITIONS (see also Exclusions, Delisting, Land Disposal Restrictions)
PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTES (see also Exclusions, Delisting)

- Refinery Waste
- Used Oil

PHOSPHATE WASTES (see Hazardous Waste Identification)
PICKLE LIQUOR (see Electroplating)
POHCS (see Incineration)
POST-CLOSURE (see also Closure, Cost Estimates, Financial Responsibility, Groundwater Monitoring, Permit Process)
POTW (See Wastewater)
PRE-CONSTRUCTION BAN (see Permit Application)
PRE-HSWA PROVISIONS (see State Authorization)
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PROCESSOR REQUIREMENTS (see Used Oil)
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RCRA (see RCRA/CERCLA Interface)
RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT (RFA) (see Corrective Action)
RCRA/CERCLA INTERFACE

- CERCLA (Superfund)

- RCRA
- Tax
- Treatability Study

RD&D PERMIT
REACTIVE WASTES (see Characteristic Hazardous Waste)
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- Recovery
- Unused Materials

RECOVERED OIL (see Used Oil)
RECOVERY (see Reclamation)
RECYCLE (see also Reclamation, Solid Waste)

- Precious Metals
- Regeneration
- Reuse
- Use-Constituting Disposal

REFINERY WASTE (see Petroleum Refinery Wastes)
REGENERATION (see Recycle)
REGULATED UNIT (see also Corrective Action, Groundwater Monitoring)

- Definition
- F-Wastes

REGULATED WASTES (see Hazardous Waste Identification, Solid Waste)
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RELEASE (see Corrective Action, Secondary Containment)
REMEDIATION (see Corrective Action)
REPORTING INFORMATION (see also Generators, Notification)
RESIDUE (see Derived-from Rule)
RETROFIT (see Minimum Technological Requirements, Surface Impoundment)
REUSE (see Recycle)
RFA (see RCRA Facility Assessment)
RISK (see Risk Assessment)
RISK ANALYSIS (see Risk Assessment)
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- Exposure Information
- Health Assessments
- Risk
- Risk Analysis

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SAMPLE ANALYSIS (see Analytic Methods)
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SAMPLING PLAN (see Analytic Methods)
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- Dental Amalgam

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- Baghouse Dust

SCRUBBER WATER (see Incineration)
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- Containment
- Leak Detection
- Leakage
- Release
- Sumps

SECONDARY MATERIALS (see Solid Waste)
SECONDARY TREATMENT (see Treatment)
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SEWAGE SLUDGE (see Wastewater)
SHAM RECYCLING (see Boilers and Industrial Furnaces)
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(See Characteristic Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
AQUIFER		
(See Groundwater Monitoring)	XREF	/ /
ASBESTOS		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
ASSESSMENT MONITORING		
(See Groundwater Monitoring)	XREF	/ /
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (AEA)		
(See Mixed Waste)	XREF	/ /
AUTHORIZED STATES		
(See State Authorization)	XREF	/ /
BAGHOUSE DUST		
(See Incineration, Sludge)	XREF	/ /
BALLAST FLUID		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
BATTERIES		
(See Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /

BDAT

(See Best Demonstrated Available Technology, Land Disposal Restrictions) XREF / /

BEST DEMONSTRATED AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY (BDAT)

(See Land Disposal Restrictions) XREF / /

BEVILL EXCLUSION (AMENDMENT)

(See Mining Waste) XREF / /

BIENNIAL REPORTS

(See Generators) XREF / /

BIF RULE

(See Incineration) XREF / /

BIFs

(See Boilers and Industrial Furnaces) XREF / /

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

(See Treatment) XREF / /

BLASTING CAPS

(See Characteristic Hazardous Waste) XREF / /

BLENDING AND BURNING

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MINIMUM HEAT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES BURNED IN BIFs 9498.1994(02) 05/20/94
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(See also Incineration, Used Oil)	XREF	/ /
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*OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL	9454.1986(02)	02/28/86
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ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON WASTE BURNING FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9494.1986(06)	12/31/86
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BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL

(See Burning and Blending) XREF / /

BY-PRODUCT

(See Solid Waste, Mixed Waste) XREF / /

CALIFORNIA LIST

(See Land Disposal Restrictions) XREF / /

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENTS

(See State Authorization) XREF / /

CAPACITY

(See Siting) XREF / /

CARBON FILTERS

(See Hazardous Waste Identification) XREF / /

CASE-BY-CASE EXTENSION

(See Land Disposal Restrictions) XREF / /

CEMENT KILN

(See Incineration) (See also Hazardous Waste Fuels) XREF / /

CEMs

(See Continuous Emissions Monitors) XREF / /

CERCLA (SUPERFUND)

(See RCRA/CERCLA Interface) XREF / /

CERCLA/RCRA INTERFACE		
(See RCRA/CERCLA Interface)	XREF	/ /
CERTIFICATION		
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*CERTIFICATION FOR CONTAINER STORAGE	9523.1983(02)	02/28/83
*CERTIFICATION OF CLOSURE	9476.1987(05)	09/30/87
*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS - INSTALLATION/CERTIFICATION OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	9483.1988(13)	06/30/88
*LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS - LAND DISPOSAL FACILITIES	9528.1985(03)	09/30/85
*SOFT HAMMER CERTIFICATIONS/DEMONSTRATIONS	9551.1988(13)	11/30/88
*TREATMENT SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS LOSING INTERIM STATUS BECAUSE OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH GWM AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	9470.1985(01)	02/28/85
213 OF HSWA, REQUIREMENTS - PERMIT ISSUANCE AND CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	9522.1985(03)	07/05/85
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CLARIFICATION OF THE TERM INDEPENDENT, REGISTERED, CERTIFIED ENGINEER	9476.1992(02)	12/21/92
DIOXIN TRIAL BURNS FOR PURPOSES OF CERTIFICATION OR A RCRA PERMIT	9488.00-1A	05/07/86
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MODIFIED MANIFEST WASTE MINIMIZATION CERTIFICATION FOR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS	9452.1986(02)	10/20/86
NEUTRALIZATION SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, RETROFITTING VARIANCES	9484.1986(04)	04/21/86
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POLICIES REGARDING SELF-CERTIFICATION OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	9442.1995(02)	02/07/95
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TANK SYSTEMS APPLICABLE TO PRODUCTION TANKS DURING CLEANOUT, PROCESS TRANSFER EQUIPMENT, AND HOSE LINES	9483.1986(11)	12/19/86
THIRD THIRD LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1990(15)	12/20/90
THIRD THIRD LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS FINAL RULE	9551.1991(13)	12/20/91
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CHANGING FEDERAL REGULATIONS		
(See State Authorization)	XREF	/ /
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(See also SW-846, Listed Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
*DISCARDED MERCURY THERMOMETERS	9444.1989(09)	08/30/89
*HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTED SOLELY FOR SUBPART C CHARACTERISTICS	9441.1986(74)	09/30/86
*USED OIL STORAGE TANK BOTTOMS: HAZARDOUS WASTE OR USED OIL WHEN BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY?	9592.1994(11)	09/30/94
*WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9441.1987(77a)	09/30/87
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APPLICABILITY OF HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES TO A CHEMICAL POLISHING SYSTEM	9443.1994(05)	07/15/94
ARE TANK BOTTOMS REMOVED FROM TANKS CONTAINING ONLY NAPHTHA DEEMED TO BE K052 HAZARDOUS WASTE?	9442.1995(04)	05/25/95
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CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTES GENERATED AT PRIMARY METAL SMELTING AND REFINING SITES	9442.1989(05)	07/05/89
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CHLORIDE-ILMENITE PROCESS WASTES	9443.1985(09)	10/03/85
CLARIFICATION OF THE USED OIL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO MIXTURES OF USED OIL AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTE	9441.1991(05)	04/22/91
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ETCHANTS USED TO MANUFACTURE COPPER SALTS	9433.1986(01)	01/07/86
EXCAVATED CONSTRUCTION SOIL CONTAINING QUANTITIES OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	9441.1986(82)	11/08/86
EXCLUSION FROM REGULATION FOR CHARACTERISTIC AND LISTED WASTES - LEACHATE LEVELS	9443.1985(01)	02/21/85
EXPORTING CHARACTERISTICALLY HAZARDOUS SLUDGE FOR RECLAMATION	9441.1986(03)	01/07/86
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HYDRAULIC DEVICES CONTAMINATED WITH OIL DURING QUALITY CONTROL TESTING	9441.1986(78)	10/12/86
K035 LISTING AND INCLUSION OF SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF CREOSOTE PRODUCTION WASTEWATERS	9495.1986(20)	08/22/86
LEAKS, SPILLS, AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF LISTED WASTES TO SURFACE WATERS, MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO	9444.1987(52)	12/11/87
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LUBRICATING OIL AND JET FUELS USED TO PRODUCE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9443.1987(02)	01/14/87
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SCRAP DEHP AND SMALL CAPACITORS CONTAINING DEHP, DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS FOR	9443.1987(18)	08/19/87
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TREATMENT RESIDUALS OF CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE AS A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9443.1987(11)	06/08/87
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	9441.1986(	02/11/86

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*"AQUEOUS" AS APPLIED TO THE CORROSIVITY CHARACTERISTIC	9443.1992(05)	09/30/92
*ALCOHOL-CONTENT EXCLUSION FOR THE IGNITABILITY CHARACTERISTIC	9443.1992(03)	07/31/92
*AQUEOUS WASTE AS IGNITABLE	9443.1984(06)	08/30/84
*POLLUTION CONTROL SLUDGE FROM TREATMENT OF MINING WASTE - EXCLUSION	9441.1985(09)	02/28/85
AQUEOUS AS USED IN THE CORROSIVITY CHARACTERISTIC	9443.1987(19)	09/14/87
AQUEOUS SOLUTION, IGNITABILITY DEFINED	9443.1985(02)	02/26/85
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MATERIALS USED IN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT	9493.1991(05)	10/11/91
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REVISIONS TO THE TCLP	9443.1993(04)	04/02/93
SHELL OIL FACILITY - TC COMPLIANCE	9431.1991(02)	05/09/91
SLUDGES WITHIN SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, NEWLY REGULATED DUE TO TC RULE	9484.1991(01)	03/08/91
TC APPLICABILITY TO MIXED WASTE	9441.1991(02)	02/12/91
TC RULE - IMPLEMENTATION	9441.1990(29)	10/01/90
TC RULE HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION	9441.1991(12)	07/31/91
TC RULE RELATIONSHIP TO USED OIL FILTER DISPOSAL	9451.1991(03)	04/16/91
TCLP EXTRACTIONS APPLIED TO LIQUID WASTES, OILS AND SOLVENT-BASED PRODUCTS	9442.1991(14)	10/29/91
TCLP EXTRACTIONS AS THEY APPLY TO OILY WASTE	9442.1991(08)	06/13/91
TCLP IN THE LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS PROGRAM AND HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM	9443.1987(29)	11/18/87
TCLP PARTICLE SIZE REDUCTION EXEMPTION FOR MUNITIONS	9442.1991(16)	05/01/91
UNDERGROUND INJECTION WELLS USED IN HYDROCARBON RECOVERY	9521.1991(02)	08/30/91
USE OF PETROLEUM-CONTAMINATED SOILS AS AN INGREDIENT IN ASPHALT BATCHING	9493.1991(02)	06/20/91
USED AUTOMOBILE ANTIFREEZE DISPOSAL	9442.1991(18)	12/19/91
USED OIL FILTERS - REGULATION	9441.1990(30)	10/30/90
USED OIL FILTERS, REGULATORY DETERMINATION	9442.1990(05)	10/30/90
WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR ZINC-CARBON BATTERIES	9441.1993(09)	05/06/93
Toxicity		
*USE OF TOTAL WASTE ANALYSIS IN TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC DETERMINATIONS	9445.1994(01)	01/31/94
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION OF SPENT NUCLEAR REACTOR FUELS	9442.1993(04)	11/22/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT ANTIFREEZE	9441.1994(01)	01/21/94
CHEMICAL DEODORANTS		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
CHEMICAL STABILIZATION		
(See Treatment)	XREF	/ /
CHLORINATION TANK		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /

CHROMIUM		
(See Exclusions)	XREF	/ /
CIVIL ENFORCEMENT		
(See Enforcement) (See also Compliance)	XREF	/ /
CLEAN AIR ACT		
(See also Incineration, Used Oil, TSDFs)	XREF	/ /
BIF REGULATIONS EFFECTS ON INDUSTRIAL BOILER	9488.1991(03)	09/23/91
GASEOUS EMISSIONS FROM LANDFILLS	9487.1986(03)	03/06/86
INCINERATORS THAT RECEIVE GASEOUS EMISSIONS, RCRA EXCLUSION, CAA APPLIES	9441.1984(15)	07/31/84
RESIDUES FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES	9487.1986(08)	05/27/86
CLEAN CLOSURE		
(See Closure Process)	XREF	/ /
CLEAN WATER ACT		
(See also Exclusions)	XREF	/ /
DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENT TREATMENT (DET) FOR 8 OF THE WASTE CODES FROM A TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (TDI) TREATABILITY GROUP	9554.1994(06)	10/24/94
ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PLANTS	9444.1986(07)	04/07/86
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
NPDES Facilities		
LEAKS, SPILLS, AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF LISTED WASTES TO SURFACE WATERS, MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO	9441.1986(07)	01/23/86
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR ZERO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	9471.1989(01)	03/20/89
WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT EXEMPTION	9431.1989(02)	09/26/89
Wastewater		
*BDAT FOR WASTEWATER	9432.1986(16)	12/30/86
*MIXTURE RULE - DISCHARGES TO WASTEWATER	9522.1987(02)	12/30/87
*ZERO DISCHARGE AT FACILITIES AND SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, RCRA EXCLUSION, CWA APPLIES	9441.1984(14)	05/30/84
ANTARCTICA WASTE DISPOSAL PRACTICES	9442.1989(04)	04/26/89
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITY, MIXTURE OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES (CALGON)	9441.1986(33)	04/23/86
CLARIFICATION OF RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AS THEY APPLY TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT ACTIVITIES	9592.1994(02)	03/22/94
EXEMPTION FOR WASTEWATER DISCHARGES AND GENERATOR ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS	9441.1987(96)	12/10/87
FILTER PRESS PROPOSED AS PART OF CORRECTIVE ACTION - NOT EXCLUDED FROM PERMITTING	9433.1987(10)	06/12/87
INTERPRETATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE	9441.1995(05)	02/17/95
LAND DISPOSAL OF SOLVENTS	9453.1987(09)	12/10/87
REACTOR VESSEL WASHOUT CONTAINING TRACE AMOUNTS OF SOLVENT	9444.1987(49)	10/26/87
SAMPLING LOCATION IN A SEPARATOR - THICKENER TREATMENT TRAIN AND THE MIXTURE RULE	9433.1986(11)	04/24/86
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS VIS-A-VIS NPDES-PERMITTED DISCHARGE POINTS	9484.1986(09)	12/29/86
WASTES COVERED UNDER THE DIOXIN LISTING	9444.1986(23)	10/21/86
WASTES GENERATED IN A PROCESS USING METHYLENE CHLORIDE TO RECOVER ALKALOIDS FROM PLANT MATTER	9441.1986(52)	07/02/86
WASTEWATERS EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF F021 FOR PCP MANUFACTURE	9444.1987(39)	09/02/87
CLEANUP STANDARDS		
(See Corrective Action)	XREF	/ /
CLOSURE		
(See Interim Status Process)	XREF	/ /

	XREF	/ /
CLOSURE PLAN		
(See Closure Process)		
CLOSURE PROCESS		
	XREF	/ /
(See also Interim Status Process, Post-Closure, TSDFs)		
*CLOSURE OF INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9484.1987(04)	04/30/87
*CORRECTIVE ACTION BEYOND FACILITY BOUNDARY - FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENT	9502.1986(10)	05/30/86
*LEASING OF PROPERTY PRIOR TO CLOSURE	9528.1983(03)	09/30/83
*MIXED RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE, DISPOSAL OF	9431.1988(02)	01/30/88
*PERSONNEL TRAINING DURING POST-CLOSURE	9523.1985(05)	10/30/85
*TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF USTs	9483.1989(05)	10/30/89
3008(h) ORDERS OR POST-CLOSURE PERMITS AT CLOSING FACILITIES, USE OF	9502.00-7	03/08/88
CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS	9476.00-12	02/02/88
DELAY OF CLOSURE PERIOD FOR HWM FACILITIES	9476.1989(01)	05/16/89
DELAY OF CLOSURE RULE PREAMBLE LANGUAGE, CORRECTION	9476.1989(02)	08/22/89
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS - CERTIFYING CLOSURE	9477.1990(02)	05/28/90
GROUNDWATER QUALITY AT CLOSURE	9476.1985(02)	08/27/85
LAND DISPOSAL UNIT CLOSURE CLARIFICATION OF PROPOSED AND PROMULGATED RULES	9476.1985(05)	12/13/85
PERMITTING UNITS OR FACILITIES THAT HAVE LOST INTERIM STATUS	9528.1986(08)	11/20/86
POST-CLOSURE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (ARMCO STEEL)	9522.1986(03)	11/20/86
POST-CLOSURE PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-REGULATED UNITS	9476.1985(04)	09/25/85
RCRA PROGRAM DIRECTIONS - PRIORITY TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT FACILITIES	9501.1987(02)	12/14/87
RD&D PERMITS - POLICY GUIDANCE	9503.50-1A	12/23/85
RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, RCRA APPLICABILITY TO	9502.1987(05)	04/02/87
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-17	09/02/88
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT RETROFITTING AND TIME ALLOWED FOR CLOSURE	9484.00-5a	10/15/88
TRANSFER OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE OPERATION TO A NEW SITE	9528.1986(03)	03/03/86
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
Clean Closure		
*CLEAN CLOSURE	9476.1987(03)	06/30/87
*CLEAN CLOSURE OF INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT AND WASTE PILE	9522.1988(01)	02/28/88
CLEAN CLOSURE AND DISPOSAL OF AN INCINERATOR	9488.1987(04)	06/12/87
CLEANUP LEVELS FOR LEAD AND CADMIUM IN SOILS FOR CLEAN CLOSURE	9476.1988(02a)	03/02/88
CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE ISSUES FOR INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9476.1987(08)	12/17/87
DEMONSTRATING EQUIVALENCE OF PART 265 CLEAN CLOSURE WITH PART 264 REQUIREMENTS	9476.00-18	05/12/89
EFFECTIVE DATES FOR CHARACTERISTIC & LISTED WASTES PER 03/19/87 CLEAN CLOSURE REGULATION	9476.00-16	04/01/88
GROUNDWATER MONITORING AT CLEAN CLOSING SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT & WASTE PILE UNITS	9476.00-14	03/31/88
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF OBJECTION TO CLEAN-CLOSURE EQUIVALENCY PETITION FOR STEEL ABRASIVES, INC.	9476.1990(01)	06/04/90
SOIL BACKGROUND LEVELS AS CLEAN CLOSURE STANDARDS, USE OF	9476.1988(03a)	05/27/88
SOIL CLEANUPS FOR LEAD - CLEANUP STANDARDS FOR CLEAN CLOSURE	9502.1989(02)	05/25/89
Closure Plan		
*CLOSURE PLAN PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FOR INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9476.1987(07)	11/30/87
*CLOSURE PLANS - APPEALS	9476.1986(01a)	08/30/86
*CONTINGENT CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLANS FOR TANKS	9483.1987(08)	05/30/87
*POST-CLOSURE PLANS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS	9476.1988(03)	04/30/88
CALL-IN OF STORAGE AND TREATMENT APPLICATIONS	9528.1988(06)	04/19/88
CLARIFICATION OF THE CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	9476.1993(01)	05/28/93
CLOSURE PLAN COMMENTS/ISSUES (CRUCIBLE STEEL)	9476.1984(05)	09/18/84
CLOSURE PLAN FOR THE HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE UNITS AT VERTAC'S SHUTDOWN MANUFACTURING PLANT	9488.1987(01)	02/09/87
DEADLINES APPLICABLE TO PROPOSED DELAY OF CLOSURE REGULATION, GUIDANCE	9476.1988(04)	05/31/88

DELISTING PETITION-STEEL FACILITY, REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSURE PLAN	9433.1986(07)	03/18/86
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATION	9476.1993(02)	06/04/93
PERMITTING UNITS OR FACILITIES THAT HAVE LOST INTERIM STATUS	9528.1986(11)	12/10/86
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-18	03/14/89
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-15	03/30/88
Closure Requirements		
*CERTIFICATION OF CLOSURE	9476.1987(05)	09/30/87
*ESTIMATED CLOSURE DATES IN PART B PERMIT APPLICATIONS	9523.1984(03)	04/30/84
*FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS/CLOSURE COSTS	9477.1986(11)	06/30/86
*GENERATOR CLOSURE/FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TANK SYSTEMS	9483.1989(01)	04/30/89
*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE	9476.1986(02)	09/30/86
*RETROFITTING SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9476.1986(04)	10/30/86
CLARIFICATION OF THE CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	9476.1993(01)	05/28/93
CLOSURE & POST-CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES	9476.1983(02)	01/11/83
CLOSURE AFTER CESSATION OF RECEIPT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9476.1986(03)	10/08/86
CLOSURE COST ESTIMATES	9477.1983(03)	12/09/83
CLOSURE COST ESTIMATES BASED ON THIRD PARTY COSTS	9477.1984(01)	01/12/84
CLOSURE ISSUES RELATED TO WOOD PRESERVING PLANTS	9476.1984(04)	08/07/84
CLOSURE OF A DOE SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT THAT LOST INTERIM STATUS	9484.1986(02)	04/02/86
CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AT FACILITIES HAVING DELISTING EXCLUSIONS REVOKED	9476.1988(01)	01/29/88
CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF STORAGE TANKS	9483.1987(03)	04/08/87
CLOSURE STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE LAND TREATMENT UNITS	9476.1991(01)	05/02/91
CLOSURE/POST-CLOSURE REGULATIONS/PARTIAL CLOSURE (EMELLE,AL)	9476.1986(01)	05/08/86
ESTIMATED CLOSURE DATES IN PERMIT APPLICATIONS	9523.1984(01)	01/17/84
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REGULATIONS RELATED TO BANKRUPTCY (LTV)	9477.1986(12)	07/23/86
INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS & CLEAN CLOSED WASTE PILES, CODIFICATION RULE 12/01/87	9522.1988(05)	11/30/88
NEUTRALIZATION SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, GROUNDWATER MONITORING FOR CLOSURE OF INTERIM-STATUS	9484.1986(03)	04/09/86
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE, APPLICABILITY OF 3005(i) OF RCRA TO	9476.1987(01)	06/09/87
TEMPORARY PERIOD AND HOLDING DEFINED	9522.1986(01)	09/01/86
Closure Standards		
CLOSURE PERFORMANCE STANDARD	9476.00-13	02/08/88
FACILITY TRANSFER/RECONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS	9477.1986(01)	01/03/86
POST-CLOSURE PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-REGULATED UNITS	9521.1985(01)	09/25/85
Partial Closure		
*AMENDING CLOSURE PLANS TO ADDRESS PARTIAL CLOSURE	9476.1985(01)	06/30/85
*TANK REPLACEMENT	9477.1988(03)	07/30/88
Permitting		
*AMENDING CLOSURE PLANS TO ADDRESS PARTIAL CLOSURE	9476.1985(01)	06/30/85
*INTERIM STATUS CLOSURE CERTIFICATION	9476.1984(03)	03/30/84
PERMITTING UNITS CREATED FOR FACILITY CLOSURE	9476.1985(03)	09/11/85
Public Participation		
*CLOSURE PLAN PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FOR INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9476.1987(07)	11/30/87
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSURE PLAN APPROVAL	9476.1989(03)	09/07/89
CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS		
(See Closure Process)	XREF	/ /
CLOSURE STANDARDS		
(See Closure Process)	XREF	/ /

	XREF	/ /
COAL		
(See Mining Waste)		
COAL TAR/COKE		
(See also Hazardous Waste Fuels)		
*COKE AND COAL TAR RECYCLABLE MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS	9441.1989(04)	02/28/89
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9441.1987(75)	09/04/87
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9441.1987(98)	12/24/87
REGULATORY STATUS OF CENTRIFUGE UNDERFLOW WASTES	9444.1993(02)	04/20/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF COAL TAR DISTILLATES	9441.1992(20)	07/09/92
WASTE-DERIVED FUELS AT IRON AND STEEL MILLS AS PRODUCTS OR WASTE FUELS, INFORMATION REQUIRED	9441.1986(08)	01/24/86
WASTES GENERATED BY COKE AND COAL TAR PLANTS	9442.1987(02)	07/24/87
COLLECTION PROGRAMS		
(See Household Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
COMPATIBILITY		
(See also Containers, Liners, Minimum Technology Requirements, Tank System)	XREF	/ /
BULKING AND CONSOLIDATING SHIPMENTS OF COMPATIBLE WASTES WITH DIFFERENT HAZARDOUS CODES	9461.1985(01)	09/19/85
CONTAINERS STORING HAZARDOUS WASTE, REQUIREMENTS	9482.1986(01)	01/21/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
TRD INDICATING THAT ETHANOL AND STAINLESS STEEL ARE COMPATIBLE	9483.1987(12)	07/29/87
COMPLIANCE		
(See also Enforcement, Interim Status Process)	XREF	/ /
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING - COMPLIANCE PERIOD/POST-CLOSURE CARE PERIOD	9481.1988(03)	04/30/88
*RCRA COMPLIANCE ORDERS	9523.1986(03)	08/30/86
213 OF HSWA, REQUIREMENTS - PERMIT ISSUANCE AND CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	9522.1985(03)	07/05/85
EPA AUTHORITY TO CONSIDER PERMIT APPLICANT HISTORY OF COMPLIANCE WITH RCRA	9523.1991(01)	03/13/91
PERMIT COMPLIANCE/ENFORCEMENT ISSUES (REG. X)	9522.00-3	11/13/87
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, THERMEX ENERGY/RADIAN	9521.1987(01)	08/07/87
PHYSICAL COMPLIANCE IN GROUNDWATER MONITORING, DEFINITION	9481.1985(04)	10/30/85
Inspections	9483.1987(06)	05/30/87
*INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS	9431.1987(03)	07/30/87
*LABORATORY AUDIT INSPECTION	9504.1985(01)	05/31/85
*RCRA INSPECTIONS		
COMPLIANCE MONITORING		
(See Groundwater Monitoring)	XREF	/ /
COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES		
(See also Corrective Action, Enforcement, State Authorization)	XREF	/ /
COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES IN RCRA PERMITS	9524.1984(01)	10/05/84
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES, NATIONAL PRIORITIES	9502.1986(04)	02/13/86
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM (IRP) - DOD	9502.1986(20)	12/08/86

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM (IRP) - DOD

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS — 9502.1986(20) 12/08/86

(See Hazardous Waste Identification)

CONSTRUCTION — XREF / /

(See also Interim Status Process)

*CONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS - RECONSTRUCTION LIMIT WHERE SOME UNITS HAVE CLOSED	XREF	/ /
*CONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS WHERE ORIGINAL UNITS ARE CLOSED	9528.1987(04)	03/30/87
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION	9528.1987(03)	03/30/87
*PERMIT MODIFICATION	9481.1985(05)	10/30/85
*RCRA PERMITS FOR MOBILE TREATMENT UNITS	9525.1985(01)	10/30/85
CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW INCINERATOR WITH THE CHANGES DURING INTERIM STATUS	9523.1986(01)	03/30/86
DESTRUCTION OF DIOXIN CONTAMINATED SOIL USING MOBILE INCINERATION	9528.1986(07)	09/19/86
IN-EXISTENCE AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION-DEFINITIONS	9488.1986(05)	04/24/86
SPENT FLUIDIZED BED MEDIA AND CHANGES UNDER INTERIM STATUS	9432.1989(02)	05/16/89
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9444.1986(28)	12/05/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
	9523.00-15	03/30/88

New Unit

BIF RULE APPLIED TO NEWLY REGULATED UNITS AT INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9528.1991(01)	08/07/91
EXISTING UNITS UNDER HSWA-APPLICABILITY OF MTR TO EXPANSIONS	9432.1985(04)	08/30/85
INTERIM STATUS OF PROPOSED LANDFILL CELLS	9487.1981(01)	03/12/81
PERMITTING UNITS CREATED FOR FACILITY CLOSURE	9476.1985(03)	09/11/85

CONTAINED-IN

*GROUNDWATER "CONTAINED IN" POLICY	XREF	/ /
*HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9441.1990(13b)	05/31/90
CLARIFICATION OF THE RCRA "CONTAINED-IN" POLICY	9441.1990(13c)	05/31/90
ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA CONTAMINATED WITH RCRA-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1995(32)	09/15/95
EPA'S CURRENT CONTAINED-IN POLICY AS IT APPLIES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA THAT CONTAIN P- AND U-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES	9441.1989(30)	06/19/89
REGULATORY STATUS OF SOILS CONTAMINATED FROM RELEASES OF COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1995(01)	02/17/95
	9441.1992(34)	10/15/92

CONTAINERS

*ADDING ABSORBENT TO WASTE CONTAINERS	XREF	/ /
*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS/CONTAINERS - CAPACITY OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	9453.1990(02)	07/30/90
*LAB PACKS AT GENERATOR SITES	9483.1988(14)	06/30/88
*LEAD USED AS SHIELDING IN LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL	9453.1988(02)	01/30/88
*RELEASES FROM 90-DAY ACCUMULATION TANKS	9441.1992(12)	05/31/92
ABSORBENTS FOR CONTAINERIZED LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTES, USE OF	9453.1986(05)	08/30/86
ACCUMULATION AND TREATMENT OF WASTES ON-SITE/PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	9487.1985(05)	09/20/85
APPLICABILITY OF A PROPOSED HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATION TO CERTAIN DOE RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTES	9453.1986(01)	04/16/86
CLARIFICATION OF REGULATORY LANGUAGE WITH RESPECT TO PERMITTED HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINER STORAGE FACILITIES	9482.1994(01)	09/02/94
CONTAINERIZED AND BULK HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS IN RCRA LANDFILLS	9482.1995(01)	06/30/95
CONTAINERS CLEANING OTHER THAN TRIPLE RINSING - PAPER BAGS	9487.1986(12)	12/30/86
CONTAINERS FOR SAFE AND ECONOMICAL STORAGE, TRANSPORT, AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, DEVELOPMENT OF	9441.1985(15)	05/20/85
CONTAINERS STORING HAZARDOUS WASTE, REQUIREMENTS	9482.1985(01)	11/26/85
CORRECTIVE ACTION/PERMIT ISSUES - U.S. ARMY - ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS	9482.1986(01)	01/21/86
EFFECTS OF THE SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR RULE ON VARIOUS GENERATOR WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	9502.1986(09)	05/08/86
EMPTY CONTAINER RULE APPLIED TO TANKER OR VACUUM TRUCKS	9451.1986(01)	03/17/86
LAB PACKS - LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS ASPECTS	9441.1986(02)	01/07/86
	9551.1990(	08/08/90

ON-SITE TREATMENT BY GENERATORS UNDER 262.34	9453.1987(03)	07/01/87
ON-SITE TREATMENT EXEMPTION, REINTERPRETATION OF	9453.1987(08)	12/15/87
PERMITTING OF TREATMENT ACTIVITIES IN A GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS OR CONTAINERS	9453.1986(04)	07/25/86
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL BY FARMERS AND CONTAINER MANAGEMENT	9457.1987(01)	03/25/87
REGULATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSFER OPERATIONS	9461.1989(01)	01/03/89
REGULATORY STATUS OF BATTERY CARCASSES	9441.1993(23)	11/10/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF MERCURY BATTERIES	9443.1994(02)	02/04/94
RESIDUES REMAINING IN EMPTY CONTAINERS, BURNING OF	9441.1986(04)	01/07/86
SATELLITE ACCUMULATION	9453.1989(07)	07/13/89
SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA AND REGULATIONS	9453.1987(01)	02/22/87
SPECIAL MATERIALS DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILLS: BATTERIES, CAPACITORS, LAB PACKS	9487.1986(13)	12/31/86
TANK TREATMENT PROCESSES	9483.1990(02)	08/15/90
THIRD THIRD LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1990(15)	12/20/90
THIRD THIRD LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS FINAL RULE	9551.1991(13)	12/20/91
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL METHODS FOR LOW-LEVEL WASTES THAT CONTAIN UNCONTAMINATED OR RADIOACTIVE LEAD	9441.1987(52)	06/26/87
TREATMENT IN ACCUMULATION TANKS AND CONTAINERS ALLOWED FOR ALL GENERATORS SUBJECT TO 262.34	9453.1986(07)	12/05/86
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS	9453.1991(02)	09/20/91
USED OIL FILTERS - REGULATION	9441.1990(30)	10/30/90
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86

Empty

*CONTAINER RESIDUE, REGULATION OF	9441.1983(07)	09/01/83
*EMPTY CONTAINERS	9441.1986(98)	12/31/86
*EMPTY CONTAINERS, POURING ADDITIONAL WASTE FROM	9441.1984(38)	12/30/84
*WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9441.1987(77a)	09/30/87
ACETONE AND METHANOL CONTAMINATED WASHWATERS	9444.1989(05)	07/21/89
CLARIFICATION OF THE REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994(08)	09/12/94
CONTAINERS THAT HELD COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DEFINITION OF EMPTY	9441.1984(26)	09/11/84
CONTAINERS, TRIPLE RINSING FOR FERTILIZER	9441.1984(18)	08/01/84
CONTAINERS, TRIPLE RINSING OF EMPTY	9441.1983(10)	12/13/83
CONTAINERS, TYPES OF EMPTY - RESIDUE HANDLING	9441.1984(25)	09/10/84
DISCARDED OFF-GAS PIPING, EQUIPMENT, AND OFF-GAS SCRUBBER SOLUTION FROM A TANK SYSTEM	9442.1993(01)	09/20/93
EMPTY CONTAINER RULE APPLIED TO TANKER OR VACUUM TRUCKS	9441.1986(02)	01/07/86
EMPTY CONTAINERS REGULATORY STATUS	9432.1990(03)	09/13/90
EMPTY DRUMS CONTAINING METALLIC NICKEL OR NICKEL OXIDE	9441.1985(19)	05/31/85
EMPTY DRUMS FOR REUSE AND RECONDITIONING, REGULATION OF	9441.1980(01)	05/30/80
EMPTY TANK CARS THAT CONTAINED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT	9441.1985(41)	12/12/85
INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT THAT FORMERLY CONTAINED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1991(16)	10/22/91
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL BY FARMERS AND CONTAINER MANAGEMENT	9457.1987(01)	03/25/87
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AEROSOL CANS	9442.1993(02)	10/07/93
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF DISCHARGED M-44 CYANIDE CAPSULES THAT ORIGINALLY CONTAINED A SODIUM CYANIDE PESTICIDE	9442.1993(05)	12/23/93
RESIDUES REMAINING IN EMPTY CONTAINERS, BURNING OF	9441.1986(04)	01/07/86
STEAM-SPRAYING OF AN EMPTY TANK	9441.1990(10)	04/10/90
TANK CARS AND DRUMS, DEFINITION OF EMPTY	9441.1984(34)	11/28/84
TRIPLE-RINSING REQUIREMENT APPLICABLE TO CONTAINERS HOLDING RESIDUES FROM THE INCINERATION OF ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTES	9431.1993(01)	07/28/93
UNRINSED CONTAINERS WHICH FORMERLY CONTAINED AN UNUSED FORMULATION OF PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9444.1986(03)	02/12/86

CONTAINMENT

(See Secondary Containment)	XREF	/ /

CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

	XREF	/ /
*CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS AS GENERATOR ACCUMULATION UNITS	9453.1994(01)	09/30/94
*CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS AS INDEPENDENT HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS	9482.1993(01)	11/30/93

CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)		
	XREF	/ /
CONTAMINATED MEDIA		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification Rule)	XREF	/ /
CONTAMINATED SOIL		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification) (See also Corrective Action)	XREF	/ /
CONTINGENCY PLAN		
CONTINGENCY PLANS-INFORMATION SUBMISSION	XREF	/ /
DRIPPAGE IN WOOD PRESERVING STORAGE YARDS	9474.1984(01)	09/10/84
	9489.1991(02)	05/31/91
Spills		
*MULTISOURCE LEACHATE (F039) WASTE CODE AS IT APPLIES TO CONTAMINATION FROM SPILLS		
RESPONSES TO ACCIDENTAL SPILLS OF LISTED OR CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTES	9444.1991(06)	11/01/91
	9471.1986(01)	09/29/86
CONTINUING RELEASES		
(See Corrective Action)	XREF	/ /
CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORS (CEMs)		
(See Boilers and Industrial Furnaces)	XREF	/ /
CORPORATE GUARANTEE		
(See Financial Responsibility)	XREF	/ /
CORRECTIVE ACTION		
(See also Groundwater Monitoring, Enforcement, Interim Status Process, Permit Conditions)		
*CORRECTIVE ACTION 3008(h) FOR CONTAINER STORAGE FACILITY	XREF	/ /
*CORRECTIVE ACTION AND PERMITS	9502.1987(01)	01/30/87
*CORRECTIVE ACTION AUTHORITY AT FACILITIES THAT LOSE INTERIM STATUS	9525.1988(01)	02/28/88
*CORRECTIVE ACTION BEYOND FACILITY BOUNDARY - FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENT	9528.1987(01)	01/30/87
*CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	9502.1986(10)	05/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR NEW FACILITIES	9484.1986(07)	07/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR UIC WELLS	9481.1986(10)	10/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR UIC WELLS	9502.1986(07)	04/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION IN PERMITS	9527.1986(02)	04/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS WHILE SEEKING A MAJOR PERMIT MODIFICATION	9521.1986(06a)	06/30/86
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: SOILS AND DEBRIS FROM RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1986(03)	01/30/86
*PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED MEDIA AND DEBRIS UNDER THE TC UST TEMPORARY DEFERAL	9551.1988(14)	12/30/88
APPLICABILITY OF "SUPERFUND LDR GUIDES"	9441.1990(31)	10/01/90
BYPRODUCT MATERIAL AND MIXED WASTE, AEA AND DOE INTERFACE	9551.1991(15)	01/07/91
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA REGULATORY APPLICATION TO SOILS CONTAMINATED BY CEMENT KILN DUST	9441.1986(46)	06/02/86
CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER, REGULATORY STATUS OF	9441.1993(16)	09/15/93
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES, ISSUES AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOR	9528.1987(02)	03/11/87
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES, NATIONAL PRIORITIES	9502.1986(01)	01/08/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CAP), CONTENTS AND USE OF	9502.1986(04)	02/13/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES AND IRP ACTIVITIES	9502.1987(04)	03/13/87
	9502.1986	08/22/86

CORRECTIVE ACTION TECHNOLOGY, HQ SUPPORT	9502.1986(19)	10/07/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION/PERMIT ISSUES - U.S. ARMY - ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS	9502.1986(09)	05/08/86
DOD'S IRP PROGRAM AND RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1986(17)	09/29/86
FACILITIES NOT SUBJECT TO CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1986(05)	03/24/86
FIBER OPTICS FOR IN-SITU MONITORING	9502.1987(09)	09/03/87
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION BEYOND FACILITY BOUNDARIES	9502.1989(01)	03/02/89
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM (IRP) - DOD	9502.1986(20)	12/08/86
PARTIAL PERMITTING OF INCINERATOR UNIT (DOW)	9522.1985(04)	08/30/85
PERMITTING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING COMPLIANCE WITH LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9502.1986(11)	06/16/86
QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLANS AND DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR RCRA GROUND-WATER MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION ACTIVITIES	9445.1993(06)	07/07/93
RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM	9431.1991(03)	05/17/91
RCRA PERMIT REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES IN REGION III	9541.1985(01)	03/06/85
RCRA PERMITS WITH HSWA CONDITIONS - JOINTLY ISSUED PERMITS	9502.1987(06)	06/30/87
RCRA PROGRAM DIRECTIONS - PRIORITY TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT FACILITIES	9501.1987(02)	12/14/87
SOIL CLEANUPS FOR LEAD - CLEANUP STANDARDS FOR CLEAN CLOSURE	9502.1989(02)	05/25/89
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS, INFORMATION ON	9502.1986(01a)	01/23/86
STATE AUTHORIZATION TO REGULATE HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS OF RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTES	9541.1986(20)	10/20/86
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-18	03/14/89
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-15	03/30/88
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE, APPLICABILITY OF 3005(i) OF RCRA TO	9476.1987(01)	06/09/87
TREATMENT SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, REGULATORY OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO WOOD PRESERVERS	9484.1987(12)	11/25/87
UIC CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION	9502.00-3	08/04/86
USE OF THE PROPOSED SUBPART S CORRECTIVE ACTION RULE AS GUIDANCE PENDING PROMULGATION OF THE FINAL RULE	9502.1991(01)	03/27/91
VULNERABILITY GUIDANCE	9481.1987(01)	02/25/87
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
ZINC OXIDE RECLAIMED FROM KILNS	9444.1988(02a)	01/26/88
Administrative Order		
CONCURRENCE ON THE USE OF SECTION 7003 TO COMPEL THE CLEAN-UP OF AN OIL SPILL	9504.1991(01)	11/07/91
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES	9502.00-2	04/18/86
GUIDANCE ON HOW TO COORDINATE PERMIT 3004(U) AND ORDER 3008(H) REQUIREMENTS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1989(04)	08/10/89
IS A SECTION 3008(h) ENFORCEMENT ORDER AN APPROPRIATE MECHANISM FOR APPROVING A CAMU?	9502.1995(01)	02/17/95
PREVIOUSLY UNREGULATED SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT - CORRECTIVE ACTION ORDERS	9502.1986(07a)	04/30/86
REGION III ISSUES ON SECTION 3004(U) AUTHORITY	9502.1987(02)	03/31/87
Cleanup Standards		
*CLASSIFICATION OF LEACHATE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	9554.1991(02)	01/01/91
*REINJECTED GROUNDWATER RESULTING FROM CORRECTIVE ACTION TREATMENT	9554.1991(03)	04/01/91
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS TO CERCLA RESPONSE ACTIONS	9553.1989(02)	11/13/89
APPLICABLE LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS TO REINJECTION OF TREATED CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER UNDER CERCLA AND RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	9554.1989(05)	12/20/89
CONCURRENCE ON THE USE OF SECTION 7003 TO COMPEL THE CLEAN-UP OF AN OIL SPILL	9504.1991(01)	11/07/91
CORRECTIVE ACTION RULE	9502.1988(01)	08/23/88
FEDERAL POLICY REGARDING DIOXIN DISPOSAL	9444.1987(26)	07/02/87
INTERIM SOIL CLEAN-UP LEVELS FOR LEAD AT SUPERFUND SITES	9502.1990(01)	05/07/90
REQUIREMENTS FOR CLEANUP OF FINAL NPL SITES UNDER RCRA	9502.1990(02)	07/11/90
SUBTITLE C IMPERMEABLE CAP REQUIREMENT FOR ON-SITE CONTAINMENT OF WOOD PRESERVING WASTES	9554.1990(15)	09/26/90
Continuing Releases		
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CAP), CONTENTS AND USE OF	9502.1987(04)	03/13/87
Corrective Action Management Unit		
CONCERN REGARDING EPA'S PLANS TO "DISALLOW CONTINUED USE OF THE CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNIT (CAMU) PROVISION"	9502.1995(03)	10/18/95
EFFECTS OF THE REGULATIONS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNITS (CAMUs) ON THE MANAGEMENT OF "AS-GENERATED" HAZARDOUS WASTES	9502.1993(01)	05/04/93
GUIDANCE ON THE USE OF THE CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNIT CONCEPT	9502.1992(02)	08/31/92
IS A SECTION 3008(h) ENFORCEMENT ORDER AN APPROPRIATE MECHANISM FOR APPROVING A CAMU?	9502.1995(01)	02/17/95

RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)		
RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION	9502.00-4	08/21/86
Regulated Unit		
GROUNDWATER MONITORING AT REGULATED UNITS NEAR SWMUs THAT HAVE IMPACTED GROUND WATER	9481.1987(05)	06/17/87
RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES AND AUTHORITIES	9502.1986(02)	01/31/86
Release		
*CORRECTIVE ACTION AUTHORITIES	9502.1995(02)	02/28/95
*ENFORCEMENT USING 3008(h) AUTHORITY AND 3013 ORDERS	9502.1986(18)	09/30/86
3008(h) OF THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT, INTERPRETATION OF	9502.1985(09)	12/16/85
CLARIFICATION OF THE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE FIRE TRAINING PITS	9489.1988(02)	08/11/88
CLARIFICATION ON RCRA AND TSCA JURISDICTION OVER INFECTIOUS AND/OR GENETICALLY ENGINEERED WASTE	9441.1995(06)	02/21/95
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES	9502.00-2	04/18/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES	9502.1986(06)	04/15/86
ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PLANTS	9444.1986(07)	04/07/86
FEDERAL FACILITIES INVENTORY UNDER RCRA 3016	9502.1987(03)	03/06/87
FIRE TRAINING PITS, REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR	9489.1987(02)	07/22/87
GROUNDWATER CLEANUP STANDARDS/ACLs IN DRAFT HSWA PERMIT (INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY)	9481.1987(02)	03/10/87
HSWA APPLIED TO FEDERAL FACILITIES (DOE-OAK RIDGE)	9502.1985(06)	10/29/85
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9432.1986(08)	04/30/86
RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES AND AUTHORITIES	9502.1986(02)	01/31/86
REGION III ISSUES ON SECTION 3004(U) AUTHORITY	9502.1987(02)	03/31/87
RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, RCRA APPLICABILITY TO	9502.1987(05)	04/02/87
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT FOR THE PURPOSE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION UNDER 3004(u), DEFINITION OF	9502.00-6	07/02/87
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS, INFORMATION ON	9502.1986(01a)	01/23/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
WASTE PILES AND POST-CLOSURE PERMITS, APPLICATION OF NOVEMBER 1988 DEADLINE TO	9501.1985(01)	10/01/85
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
Remediation		
CERTIFICATION PROCESS ON BIOTECHNOLOGICAL METHODS FOR REMEDIATION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	9486.1989(01)	03/30/89
CLOSURE STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE LAND TREATMENT UNITS	9476.1991(01)	05/02/91
CONCERN REGARDING EPA'S PLANS TO "DISALLOW CONTINUED USE OF THE CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNIT (CAMU) PROVISION"	9502.1995(03)	10/18/95
CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS TREATED REPLACEMENT UNDER A TREATABILITY VARIANCE	9551.1990(05)	10/09/90
DRAFT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN FOR NH PLATING COMPANY	9433.1990(06)	11/27/90
INTERPRETATION OF RCRA REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATION	9502.1989(03)	06/15/89
QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO PERFORM ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION TASKS	9502.1994(01)	09/14/94
Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs)		
*CORRECTIVE ACTION AUTHORITIES	9502.1995(02)	02/28/95
*CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS AT FACILITIES HANDLING SCRAP METAL RECLAMATION	9502.1985(04)	06/30/85
CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES AND IRP ACTIVITIES	9502.1986(14)	08/22/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION/PERMIT ISSUES - U.S. ARMY - ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS	9502.1986(09)	05/08/86
FEDERAL FACILITIES INVENTORY UNDER RCRA 3016	9502.1987(03)	03/06/87
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1986(13)	08/22/86
GROUNDWATER MONITORING AT REGULATED UNITS NEAR SWMUs THAT HAVE IMPACTED GROUND WATER	9481.1987(05)	06/17/87
IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS	9502.1985(01)	02/06/85
POST-CLOSURE PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-REGULATED UNITS	9476.1985(04)	09/25/85
POST-CLOSURE PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-REGULATED UNITS	9521.1985(01)	09/25/85
REGION III ISSUES ON SECTION 3004(U) AUTHORITY	9502.1987(02)	03/31/87
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU) DETERMINATION	9483.1991(01)	01/04/91
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT DEFINED FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION UNDER 3004(u)	9502.1987(07)	07/24/87
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT FOR THE PURPOSE OF CORRECTIVE ACTION UNDER 3004(u), DEFINITION OF	9502.00-6	07/02/87
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS, INFORMATION ON	9502.1986(01a)	01/23/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
S[redacted] CORRECTIVE ACTION RIA FACILITY DATA BASE	9502.1987([redacted]	08/11/87

WOOD TREATMENT CYLINDER CREOSOTE SUMPS	9502.1986(15)	09/12/86
WOOD TREATMENT CYLINDER CREOSOTE SUMPS	9441.1986(69)	09/12/86
WOOD TREATMENT PLANT DRIP AREAS AS SWMUs, REGULATION OF	9502.1985(02)	06/17/85
Voluntary Cleanups		
VOLUNTARY CLEANUP CONSTRAINTS	9502.1988(02)	02/18/88
VOLUNTARY CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1987(11)	12/21/87
CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNIT		
(See Corrective Action)	XREF	/ /
CORROSIVE WASTES		
(See Characteristic Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
COST		
(See Financial Responsibility)	XREF	/ /
COST ESTIMATES		
(See Financial Responsibility)	XREF	/ /
COVER DESIGN		
(See Final Cover)	XREF	/ /
CREOSOTE		
(See Wood Treatment, Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
CYANIDE		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification) (See also SW-846)	XREF	/ /
DATA		
	XREF	/ /
CORRECTIVE ACTION TECHNOLOGY, HQ SUPPORT	9502.1986(19)	10/07/86
SWMU CORRECTIVE ACTION RIA FACILITY DATA BASE	9502.1987(08)	08/11/87
Noncompliance		
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS SECTION 270.30(1)(10)	9524.1988(01)	02/23/88
DE MINIMIS		
(See also Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
*TECHNICAL GRADE SOLVENT FORMULATIONS AND THE F003 LISTING	9444.1994(05)	06/30/94
*TRUCK TRANSPORT OF WASTEWATER FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(A)	9441.1991(13)	07/01/91
DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENT TREATMENT (DET) FOR 8 OF THE WASTE CODES FROM A TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (TDI) TREATABILITY GROUP	9554.1994(06)	10/24/94
DRIPPAGE IN WOOD PRESERVING STORAGE YARDS	9489.1991(02)	05/31/91
REGULATION OF SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS UNDER THE SEPTEMBER 10, 1992 RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994(07)	07/22/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	9441.1989(02)	01/03/89

DEADLINES		
(See Permit Process) (See also State Authorization)	XREF	/ /
DEFINITION		
(See Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification, Regulated Unit)	XREF	/ /
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY		
(See Permit Process)	XREF	/ /
DELISTING		
(See also Appendix VIII, Appendix IX, Hazardous Waste Identification, Characteristic Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
*DELISTING BY STATES	9541.1986(24)	10/30/86
*DELISTING OF K051 WASTE AT PETROLEUM REFINERY - EFFECT ON INTERIM STATUS	9433.1986(12)	04/30/86
*DELISTING PETITIONS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES FROM THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	9433.1994(03)	11/30/94
ADOPTION OF TCLP FOR DELISTING DEMONSTRATIONS	9433.1990(03)	06/14/90
CHLORINATED DIOXIN WASTES (F023)	9444.1985(16)	09/26/85
COMBINATION OF SLUDGES FROM ALL IMPOUNDMENTS TO DETERMINE WASTE VOLUME FOR VHS ANALYSIS	9433.1987(07)	04/13/87
CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS TREATED REPLACEMENT UNDER A TREATABILITY VARIANCE	9551.1990(05)	10/09/90
CYANIDE FURNACE CRUCIBLES TREATMENT	9433.1990(05)	09/26/90
DELISTING ACTION - STATUS OF HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE	9433.1987(16)	07/31/87
DELISTING CRITERIA/LEACHATE LEVELS	9433.1986(01)	01/07/86
DELISTING OF WASTE BY AUTHORIZED STATES	9542.1980(04)	10/31/80
DELISTING OF WASTE GENERATED FROM ZINC PHOSPHATING ON CARBON STEEL	9441.1984(24)	09/06/84
DELISTING PETITION - FUJI PHOTO FILM WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	9433.1991(01)	03/07/91
DELISTING PETITION FOR INCINERATOR ASH	9433.1991(03)	07/10/91
DELISTING PETITION INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RESIDUES FROM INCINERATION OF 2,4,5-T AND SILVEX PESTICIDES	9433.1987(26)	10/28/87
DELISTING PETITION OF NITROGEN TETROXIDE RINSATE	9433.1990(07)	12/21/90
DELISTING PETITION, USE OF VHS MODEL	9433.1985(05)	11/27/85
DELISTING PETITION-STEEL FACILITY, REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSURE PLAN	9433.1986(07)	03/18/86
DELISTING PETITIONS, PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING	9433.1987(15)	07/28/87
DELISTING POLICY ALLOWS EXCLUSION OF SEPARATE WASTE TREATMENT UNITS AT MULTI-UNIT FACILITIES	9433.1987(22)	10/02/87
DELISTING RESIDUE FROM TREATMENT OF LISTED WASTES	9441.1981(05)	04/14/81
DELISTING TESTING REQUIREMENTS, CYANIDE AND OTHER WASTES, STEEL INDUSTRY	9433.1984(06)	12/18/84
DELISTING, INTERIM STATUS, AND SAMPLING ISSUES AT U.S. NAMEPLATE COMPANY	9433.1987(03)	02/25/87
DESTRUCTION OF DIOXIN CONTAMINATED SOIL USING MOBILE INCINERATION	9433.1986(10)	04/24/86
DETECTION LIMIT REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION ON APPENDIX VIII COMPOUNDS FOR A DELISTING PETITION	9433.1986(19)	12/09/86
DIOXIN-CONTAINING WASTE RINSEATES, DISPOSAL BY DEEP WELL INJECTION	9444.1985(14)	09/10/85
ELECTROPLATING SLUDGE, EXCLUSION PETITION	9433.1984(05)	12/11/84
ENFORCEMENT OF APPLICABLE RCRA REGULATIONS AT FACILITIES WITH PENDING DELISTING PETITIONS	9433.1987(14)	07/20/87
ENFORCEMENT OF APPLICABLE RCRA REGULATIONS AT FACILITIES WITH PENDING DELISTING REGULATIONS	9504.1987(01)	07/20/87
EVALUATION OF DELISTING PETITIONS-INFORMATION REQUIRED	9433.1986(04)	02/14/86
EXCLUSION FROM REGULATION FOR CHARACTERISTIC AND LISTED WASTES - LEACHATE LEVELS	9441.1986(03)	01/07/86
EXCLUSION OF WASTE GENERATED AT INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES (DELISTING)	9542.1982(01)	05/25/82
F006 LISTING FOR PICKLING AND ETCHING WASTES AND DELISTING ISSUES	9444.1987(55)	12/28/87
GENERATOR LIABILITY FOR DELISTED WASTE RELEASES	9433.1985(04)	10/23/85
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION AS A BASIS TO DENY A DELISTING PETITION	9433.1987(08)	04/24/87
HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING FOR F006 WASTE	9441.1986(78)	10/12/86
HSWA EFFECT ON STATE DELISTING DECISIONS	9433.1985(02)	05/16/85
K035 LISTING AND DELISTING ISSUES:GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	9433.1987(27)	12/11/87
LIME SLUDGE IMPOUNDMENT SLUDGE, DELISTING OF	9484.1986(05)	05/23/86
MAGNESIUM SULFATE VS. ALUMINUM SULFATE DELISTING PETITION	9433.1990(01)	05/24/90
MATERIALS CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDE PRODUCTS	9444.1987(40)	09/09/87
[illegible], K061 WASTES IN SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT-DELISTING PETITION	9433.1987([illegible])	08/07/87

MIXTURE OF F003 AND A SOLID WASTE AND DELISTING REQUIREMENTS	9441.1987(65)	08/17/87
MIXTURES OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES	9441.1987(06)	01/27/87
PETITION TO WITHDRAW K090 AND K091 LISTINGS	9444.1989(11)	10/03/89
PROCESS WASTE DELISTED BY THE STATE DESIGNATES THE WASTE NON-HAZARDOUS WITHIN THE STATE	9541.1986(04)	03/03/86
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (TDI)	9433.1990(02)	05/31/90
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR DELISTING PETITION	9433.1991(02)	04/26/91
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR GENERATED FROM PORCELAIN ENAMEL INDUSTRY, DELISTING OF	9433.1984(03)	10/23/84
SUBSURFACE FATE AND TRANSPORT MODEL	9431.1991(01)	03/26/91
TEMPORARY AND INFORMAL DELISTINGS AND HSWA EFFECTS ON BOTH	9433.1986(14)	05/27/86
WASTES FROM BRIGHT DIPPING UNDER THE REINTERPRETED F006 LISTING	9444.1987(28)	07/13/87
Temporary Exclusion		
*DELISTING OF K051 WASTE AT PETROLEUM REFINERY - EFFECT ON INTERIM STATUS	9433.1986(12)	04/30/86
RCRA 3001(f)(2)(b) AND STATES' EXCLUSION OF WASTES FROM REGULATION AS HAZARDOUS	9433.1986(09)	04/16/86
RCRA 3001(f)(2)(b) AND STATES' EXCLUSION OF WASTES FROM REGULATION AS HAZARDOUS	9541.1986(05)	10/31/86
REGULATORY STATUS OF FACILITIES PREVIOUSLY GRANTED TEMPORARY EXCLUSIONS	9441.1987(57)	07/31/87
SLUDGE WASTE HANDLING IF TEMP. EXCLUSION IS WITHDRAWN / FUTURE METALS RECOVERY-STEEL FACILITY	9433.1986(17)	09/30/86
STATUS OF FACILITY WHERE A TEMPORARY DELISTING EXCLUSION WAS NEVER GRANTED	9433.1986(06)	03/10/86
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS HOLDING ONLY K-WASTES GENERATED UNDER A TEMPORARY EXCLUSION	9433.1987(23)	10/05/87
TEMPORARILY AND INFORMALLY DELISTED WASTES, REGULATORY STATUS	9433.1986(05)	02/24/86
TEMPORARY AND INFORMAL DELISTINGS AND HSWA EFFECTS ON BOTH	9433.1986(14)	05/27/86
TEMPORARY EXCLUSION APPLIED TO ONLY ONE FACILITY (MONROE AUTO)	9441.1987(30)	04/30/87
VHS Model		
DELISTING ISSUES RELATING TO EPA'S MOBILE INCINERATOR	9433.1986(20)	12/11/86
DELISTING PETITION, USE OF VHS MODEL	9433.1985(05)	11/27/85
DELISTING PETITIONS FOR K-WASTES MANAGED IN ON-SITE LAND-BASED UNITS-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	9433.1987(21)	09/28/87
DELISTING REGULATORY STANDARDS FOR FREON	9433.1987(20)	09/03/87
DENIAL OF DELISTING PETITION BASED ON EXISTING GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	9433.1987(05)	03/19/87
DETECTION LIMIT REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION ON APPENDIX VIII COMPOUNDS FOR A DELISTING PETITION	9433.1986(19)	12/09/86
F006 WASTES, VHS AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA TO EVALUATE A DELISTING PETITION FOR	9433.1987(09)	06/08/87
K103/K104 WASTE STREAMS - RELATIONSHIP OF CWA BAT, LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS, BDAT, AND DELISTING CRITERIA	9433.1987(06)	04/02/87
RECONSIDERATION OF DELISTING DENIAL BASED ON USE OF VHS, TOTAL CHROMIUM STANDARD, AND MCL	9433.1986(08)	03/24/86
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT DELISTING PETITIONS, USE OF VHS MODEL	9433.1987(25)	10/26/87
DENIAL		
(See Permit Process under Permit Denial)	XREF	/ /
DENTAL AMALGAM		
(See Scrap Metal)	XREF	/ /
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)		
(See Federal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)		
(See Federal Facilities) (See also Mixed Waste)	XREF	/ /
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)		
(See Generators, Transporters)	XREF	/ /

DERIVED-FROM RULE

(See also Mixture Rule)	XREF	/ /
*DOMESTIC SEWAGE EXCLUSION	9461.1987(04)	07/30/87
*RECLAIMED SPENT WOOD PRESERVATIVE EXCLUSION IN 261.4(a)(9)	9441.1991(19)	12/01/91
*SPENT SOLVENTS FROM VARNISH STRIPPING	9441.1986(57)	05/30/86
APPLICABILITY OF F006 HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE TO NICKEL RECLAMATION PROCESS FOR ELECTROLESS NICKEL PLATING SPENT SOLUTIONS	9444.1994(08)	09/21/94
BEVILL AMENDMENT APPLIED TO COAL GASIFICATION FACILITY	9441.1987(76)	09/15/87
CLARIFICATION ON THE APPLICABILITY OF RCRA TO A FOUNDRY MANUFACTURING DUCT SYSTEM	9441.1995(33)	10/19/95
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9441.1987(98)	12/24/87
CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER, RCRA REGULATORY STATUS	9442.1984(01)	12/26/84
DERIVED FROM/MIXTURE RULE APPLICATION TO REFINERY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS	9441.1987(70)	08/28/87
DRAINAGE WATER BENEATH LAND TREATMENT UNITS - NO MIGRATION PETITIONS	9551.1988(15)	01/21/88
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE DUST AFTER ENCAPSULATION TREATMENT PROCESS	9444.1986(33)	12/29/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING DETERMINATION (60 FR 7825, FEBRUARY 9, 1995) OF K156 WASTE FROM THE PRODUCTION OF METHYL CARBAMATE	9441.1995(34)	11/27/95
MIXING LOW AND HIGH BTU WASTES - SHAM BURNING, BLENDING, MANIFESTING	9442.1987(04)	08/31/87
PAINT WASTES AND THE SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1987(17)	05/20/87
PETROLEUM REFINERY WW, MIXTURE AND DERIVED-FROM RULES	9441.1985(29)	08/23/85
PLASTIC PACKING MEDIA FROM AIR STRIPPING TOWER TREATING CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	9441.1989(17)	04/14/89
REFRACTORY WASTES AT U.S. EPA COMBUSTION RESEARCH FACILITY	9444.1988(05)	03/11/88
RESIDUAL WATER DERIVED FROM AN EXEMPT WASTE (COAL ASH) IS EXEMPT	9441.1986(49)	06/16/86
SAMPLING LOCATION IN A SEPARATOR - THICKENER TREATMENT TRAIN AND THE MIXTURE RULE	9433.1986(11)	04/24/86
SPENT ION EXCHANGE RESINS AND FILTER AS HAZARDOUS WASTE	9444.1987(13)	05/05/87
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR FINAL RULE REGARDING SCOPE OF THE K062 LISTING, CORRECTION NOTICE	9444.1986(31)	12/11/86
SPENT PIPELINE FILTER CARTRIDGES	9444.1988(03)	02/11/88
SUPERNATANT FORMED IN LIME STABILIZATION OF WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR AS HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1987(83)	10/23/87
SUPERNATANT FROM TREATMENT OF SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR (K062)	9444.1987(47)	10/23/87
WASTE GENERATED BY AN INCINERATOR TRIAL BURN OF SAND SPIKED WITH TRICHLOROBENZENE AND HEXACHLOROETHANE	9441.1988(04)	01/14/88
WASTE STREAMS GENERATED BY TREATMENT PROCESSES	9441.1992(41)	11/30/92
Residue		
CHARACTERIZATION OF WASTE STREAMS FROM POLYMERIC COATING OPERATIONS	9442.1995(01)	01/26/95
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLING REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED INK RECYCLING PROCESS	9441.1993(14)	09/01/93
INTERPRETATION OF THE MIXTURE RULE EXEMPTION AS IT RELATES TO SCRUBBER WATER FROM THE INCINERATION OF CERTAIN SOLVENTS	9441.1994(16)	06/10/94
PERCHLOROETHYLENE AND SURFACTANT, DISTILLATION OF RESIDUE CONTAINING	9441.1985(10)	04/10/85
RESIDUES FROM SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS THAT RECYCLE K069 WASTES	9496.1991(01)	08/05/91
SCRUBBER BRINE/SLUDGE PRODUCED IN INCINERATION OF A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1984(05)	02/19/84

DESTRUCTION REMOVAL EFFICIENCY (DRE)

(See Incineration)	XREF	/ /

DETECTION LIMITS

(See Analytic Methods)	XREF	/ /

DETECTION MONITORING

(See Groundwater Monitoring)	XREF	/ /

DIBUTYLIN DIFLUORIDE

(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /

DILUTION

Characteristic Hazardous Waste) (See also Land Disposal Restrictio	XREF	/ /

DIOXIN		
(See also Listed Hazardous Waste, Land Disposal Restrictions, RCRA/CERLA Interface)	XREF	/ /
*LABORATORY TESTING FOR DIOXIN	9441.1985(11)	03/30/85
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION, DIOXINS, AND 90-DAY ACCUMULATION	9551.1987(04)	01/30/87
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - SOLVENT AND DIOXIN WASTES	9553.1988(01)	02/28/88
*VARIANCES TO BAN - EFFECTIVE DATES FOR SOLVENTS AND DIOXINS	9551.1986(22)	12/30/86
ASSURING PROTECTIVE OPERATION OF INCINERATORS BURNING DIOXIN-LISTED WASTES	9488.1992(01)	09/22/92
CHLORINATED DIOXIN WASTES (F023)	9444.1985(16)	09/26/85
CLARIFICATION ON WHAT CONSTITUTES DIOXIN RELATED MATERIALS	9444.1992(09)	12/24/92
CLOSURE PLAN FOR THE HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE UNITS AT VERTAC'S SHUTDOWN MANUFACTURING PLANT	9488.1987(01)	02/09/87
DELISTING ISSUES RELATING TO EPA'S MOBILE INCINERATOR	9433.1986(20)	12/11/86
DESTRUCTION OF DIOXIN CONTAMINATED SOIL USING MOBILE INCINERATION	9433.1986(10)	04/24/86
DIOXIN IN WASTES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PROCESSES USING PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9444.1985(02)	03/04/85
DIOXIN STANDARD USED TO TEST GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY COLUMNS, HANDLING OF	9441.1985(07)	02/13/85
DIOXIN TRIAL BURNS FOR PURPOSES OF CERTIFICATION OR A RCRA PERMIT	9488.00-1A	05/07/86
DIOXIN-CONTAINING LABORATORY WASTE WITH RADIOACTIVE PROPERTIES	9441.1985(26)	07/05/85
DIOXIN-CONTAINING WASTE RINSEATES, DISPOSAL BY DEEP WELL INJECTION	9444.1985(14)	09/10/85
EXCLUSION FROM RCRA PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR LESS THAN 90-DAY ACCUMULATORS OF DIOXIN CONTAINING WASTES	9453.1985(02)	03/12/85
F021 LISTING FOR SUBSTANCES CONTAINING CHLOROPHENOLIC COMPOUNDS	9444.1987(42)	09/23/87
F027 LISTING - USED AND UNUSED FORMULATIONS IN WOOD PRESERVING	9444.1987(10)	04/09/87
FEDERAL POLICY REGARDING DIOXIN DISPOSAL	9444.1987(26)	07/02/87
IMPACT OF DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION AND COMBUSTION STRATEGY ON OHIO'S REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF AIR REGULATIONS	9573.1994(01)	01/10/94
INCINERATOR PERMITS TO BURN DIOXIN WASTES, MODIFICATION OF	9488.1985(04)	05/30/85
LABORATORY CARCASSES CONTAINING TCDD	9441.1987(36)	05/14/87
LABORATORY SAMPLE EXCLUSION APPLICABILITY TO SAMPLES AND WASTES FROM LABORATORY ANALYSIS - DIOXIN	9441.1987(29)	04/30/87
LABORATORY WASTE GENERATED IN RESEARCH USING TCDD STOCK SOLUTIONS	9444.1986(16)	08/18/86
LABORATORY WASTES (INCLUDING CARCASSES, BEDDING, CAGES) CONTAINING DIOXIN	9444.1986(30)	12/10/86
LUBRICATING OIL CONTAMINATED WITH TCDD THROUGH USE AS AN ANALYTICAL STANDARD	9444.1987(48)	10/23/87
MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION RESIDUES-ASH AND SLUDGE	9443.1986(13)	05/27/86
RCRA METHODS AND QA ACTIVITIES (NOTES)	9445.1985(04)	06/30/85
REFRACTORY WASTES AT U.S. EPA COMBUSTION RESEARCH FACILITY	9444.1988(05)	03/11/88
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDE	9441.1987(21)	04/08/87
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH USED AND UNUSED PESTICIDES	9444.1987(12)	04/18/87
SOILS FROM MISSOURI DIOXIN SITES, WHETHER HAZARDOUS	9441.1984(01)	01/06/84
SPENT CARBON USED TO REMOVE DISSOLVED PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP) FROM GROUNDWATER	9444.1986(05)	03/03/86
TCLP IN THE LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS PROGRAM AND HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM	9443.1987(29)	11/18/87
UNRINSED CONTAINERS WHICH FORMERLY CONTAINED AN UNUSED FORMULATION OF PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9444.1986(03)	02/12/86
WASTES COVERED UNDER THE DIOXIN LISTING	9444.1986(23)	10/21/86
WASTES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY	9444.1987(34)	08/07/87
WASTEWATERS EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF F021 FOR PCP MANUFACTURE	9444.1987(39)	09/02/87
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
DISCARDED MATERIALS		
(See Solid Waste) (See also Land Disposal Restrictions, RCRA/CERCLA Interface)	XREF	/ /
DISCHARGE		
(See Wastewater) (See also Spills)	XREF	/ /
DISPOSAL		
(See also Land Disposal Facilities, Land Disposal Restrictions, Recycle, TSDFs)	XREF	/ /
*MANUFACTURING PROCESS UNITS	9441.1987(71)	08/30/87
*TANK CLOSURE IN 1977 - RCRA APPLICABILITY TO	9480.1987(01)	05/30/87

*USE CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL, RESIDUES FROM FIRE TRAINING EXERCISES	9493.1985(04)	11/30/85
ACCUMULATION OF SECONDARY MATERIAL - ABANDONED VS. DISPOSED OF	9441.1985(25)	07/01/85
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA USED OIL REGULATIONS TO USED OIL CONTAINED IN DISCARDED HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	9592.1994(06)	07/11/94
BUBBLER CANISTERS CONTAINING PHOSPHOROUS OXYCHLORIDE ARE NOT WASTE WHEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM JAPAN FOR REGENERATION	9456.1994(01)	12/16/94
CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF 40 CFR 268 DEBRIS REGULATIONS	9551.1994(01)	10/06/94
CLEAN CLOSURE AND DISPOSAL OF AN INCINERATOR	9488.1987(04)	06/12/87
CONTAINERS FOR SAFE AND ECONOMICAL STORAGE, TRANSPORT, AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, DEVELOPMENT OF	9482.1985(01)	11/26/85
CREOSOTE TREATED CROSS TIES, DISPOSAL OF, FIFRA INTERFACE	9441.1985(28)	07/16/85
DECHARACTERIZATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT HAVE UNDERGONE CHEMICAL SOLIDIFICATION	9493.1985(05)	12/13/85
DRY TOLUENE AND CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, SAFE DISPOSAL OF	9451.1986(06)	12/15/86
EXCLUSION FROM REGULATION FOR CHARACTERISTIC AND LISTED WASTES - LEACHATE LEVELS	9441.1986(03)	01/07/86
FORMALDEHYDE-BASED TOILET DEODORANTS	9441.1986(38)	05/01/86
HOLDING, TEMPORARY, PERIOD, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL (DEFINITIONS)	9432.1986(12)	07/28/86
JOINT NRC-EPA GUIDANCE ON AN APPROACH FOR COMMERCIAL MIXED LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES	9487.00-8	08/03/87
K006 WASTES AND ON-SITE DISPOSAL UNIT CONTAINING THESE WASTES	9444.1987(37)	08/19/87
LEAKS, SPILLS, AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF LISTED WASTES TO SURFACE WATERS, MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO	9441.1986(07)	01/23/86
MARINE DEBRIS IN WATERS, DISPOSAL OF	9432.1987(12a)	11/04/87
OPEN BURNING/OPEN DETONATION AT DOD FACILITIES	9502.1986(16)	09/22/86
PERFORMANCE AND PERMITTING STANDARDS IN 3004(b), PROHIBITION OF PLACEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN SALT DOMES	9489.1985(01)	09/20/85
PROPER DISPOSAL OF OLD MEDICATIONS	9574.1990(01)	11/28/90
REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF CERAMIC MATERIALS	9441.1992(22)	07/21/92
RESIDUALS GENERATED BY PROCESS FOR SEWAGE SLUDGE TREATMENT	9442.1988(01)	02/10/88
RESIDUES FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES	9487.1986(08)	05/27/86
SEDIMENT SAMPLE DISPOSAL	9441.1989(12)	03/31/89
SPECIAL MATERIALS DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILLS: BATTERIES, CAPACITORS, LAB PACKS	9487.1986(13)	12/31/86
TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF SHOCK SENSITIVE OR EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS	9527.1992(01)	11/03/92
USED OIL, BURNING OF OFF-SPECIFICATION FUEL - DUMPING	9441.1986(40)	07/31/86

DO-IT-YOURSELFERS (DIYERS)

(See Used Oil) XREF / /

DOD

(See Department of Defense, Federal Facilities) XREF / /

DOE

(See Department of Energy, Federal Facilities) (See also Mixed Waste) XREF / /

DOT

(See Department of Transportation, Generators) (See also Transporters) XREF / /

DOUBLE LINER

(See Minimum Technological Requirements) XREF / /

DRE

(See Incineration under Destruction Removal Efficiency) XREF / /

DREDGED SEDIMENTS

(See Hazardous Waste Identification) XREF / /

DRILLING FLUIDS	XREF	/ /
(See Energy Exploration Wastes)		
DRINKING WATER	XREF	/ /
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING FOR RADIONUCLIDES	9481.1987(06)	06/30/87
*REINJECTED GROUNDWATER RESULTING FROM CORRECTIVE ACTION TREATMENT	9554.1991(03)	04/01/91
EP TOXICITY LEVEL FOR BARIUM IN DRINKING WATER	9443.1989(03)	04/20/89
HEALTH-BASED LEVEL FOR CYANIDE	9442.1988(02)	03/30/88
PETROLEUM REFINERY SLUDGE REGULATIONS	9444.1990(05)	10/17/90
POTENTIALLY CONFLICTING REGULATION OF INFILTRATION GALLERIES BY THE OGWDW AND OSW	9521.1991(01)	08/27/91
UNDERGROUND INJECTION WELLS USED IN HYDROCARBON RECOVERY	9521.1991(02)	08/30/91
DRIP PADS	XREF	/ /
*WOOD PRESERVING WASTES - ADMINISTRATIVE STAY	9489.1991(03)	06/01/91
DRIPPAGE IN WOOD PRESERVING STORAGE YARDS	9489.1991(02)	05/31/91
DRUM SHREDDING UNIT	XREF	/ /
(See Treatment)		
DUST	XREF	/ /
BERYLLIUM WASTE DUST	9434.1989(01)	03/17/89
CEMENT KILN DUST WASTE	9441.1988(36)	07/29/88
RECYCLING OF ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE DUST	9441.1988(27)	06/15/88
STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTION RESIDUES	9441.1988(07)	03/10/88
DUST SUPPRESSION	XREF	/ /
(See also HSWA, Disposal, Used Oil)	9493.1985(06)	12/30/85
*USED OIL AS DUST SUPPRESSANT	9441.1990(09b)	03/31/90
*USED OIL USED FOR DUST SUPPRESSION OR ROAD TREATMENT	9493.1985(01)	07/12/85
DUST SUPRESSION AS ROAD TREATMENT	9493.00-1A	05/31/86
HSWA PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AS A DUST SUPPRESSANT	9495.1991(01)	06/05/91
TWO WASTE OIL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES REGULATORY STATUS		
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE	XREF	/ /
(See Hazardous Waste Identification, Incineration)		
ELECTROPLATING	XREF	/ /
(See also Listed Hazardous Waste, Solvents)	9432.1989(01)	08/30/89
*ELECTROPLATING AND ELECTROLESS PLATING LISTINGS	9441.1987(11)	02/28/87
*F006 SLUDGE FROM ACID WASTE MIXTURE	9444.1989(06)	07/30/89
*F009 LISTING FOR ELECTROPLATING AFTER CYANIDE BATH	9444.1984(02)	03/30/84
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM CHEMICAL ETCHING	9453.1984(02)	05/30/84
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM ELECTROPLATING OPERATIONS	9441.1990(11)	04/12/90
CADMIUM WASTES FROM MILITARY COATING MATERIALS	9441.1995(24)	06/30/95
DETERMINATION WHETHER SECONDARY MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO A CANADIAN COPPER SMELTER IS A SOLID WASTE	9433.1990(06)	11/27/90
DRAFT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN FOR NH PLATING COMPANY		

ELECTROCHEMICAL MACHINING WASTES AND THE SCOPE OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1987(03)	01/27/87
ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS	9442.1987(03)	07/28/87
ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS NOT IN F007-009 LISTINGS	9444.1988(07)	04/07/88
ELECTROPLATING SLUDGE, EXCLUSION PETITION	9433.1984(05)	12/11/84
ELECTROPLATING WASTES	9441.1991(06)	05/29/91
F006 AND F019 ELECTROPLATING LISTINGS	9441.1986(09)	05/02/86
F006 LISTING AND DEFINITION OF CONVERSION COATING	9444.1987(09)	03/26/87
F006 LISTING APPLIED TO PRINTING INDUSTRY	9444.1987(19)	05/22/87
F006 LISTING FOR PICKLING AND ETCHING WASTES AND DELISTING ISSUES	9444.1987(55)	12/28/87
F009 LISTING AND THE MIXTURE RULE TO ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS AND RESINS	9444.1987(31)	07/28/87
F019 LISTING AND THE CONVERSION COATING PROCESS	9444.1987(22)	06/24/87
IMMERSION PLATING WASTEWATERS-BRONZE PLATING	9442.1988(05)	10/03/88
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE METAL FINISHING INDUSTRY	9554.1987(02)	02/03/87
MECHANICAL PLATING WASTES IN THE F006 LISTING, NON-INCLUSION OF	9444.1986(13)	06/24/86
RECYCLING NICKEL, COPPER AND CHROMIUM-CONTAINING ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES	9441.1988(09)	04/06/88
RECYCLING OF ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES (F006) FOR CEMENT/AGGREGATE MANUFACTURE	9441.1989(19)	04/26/89
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION REGARDING PHOTORESIST SOLIDS ("SKINS") GENERATED IN THE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	9443.1994(04)	07/12/94
REINTERPRETATION NARROWING THE SCOPE OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1986(21)	10/04/86
REINTERPRETATION OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1986(19)	09/25/86
SLUDGES GENERATED FROM THE FIRST CLEANING STAGES OF PHOSPHATING PROCESS	9444.1986(11)	05/22/86
SPENT CYANIDE PLATING BATH SOLUTIONS FROM SILVER RECOVERY	9441.1989(34)	07/06/89
SPENT ION EXCHANGE RESIN	9444.1985(11)	06/19/85
SPENT ION EXCHANGE RESINS AND FILTER AS HAZARDOUS WASTE	9444.1987(13)	05/05/87
WASTE FROM CHEMICAL ETCHING USING CYANIDE	9444.1987(16)	05/20/87
WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES ACCEPTING F006 ELECTROPLATING WASTES	9554.1988(05)	08/11/88
WASTES FROM BRIGHT DIPPING UNDER THE REINTERPRETED F006 LISTING	9444.1987(28)	07/13/87
WASTES FROM ZINC PLATING (SEGREGATED BASIS) ON CARBON STEEL EXCLUDED FROM F006	9444.1987(14)	05/08/87
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES FROM ELECTROPLATING OPERATIONS	9444.1985(13)	09/03/85
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES RESULTING FROM METAL CLEANING PROCESS	9444.1989(08)	08/21/89
ZINC PLATING, WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES GENERATED FROM	9441.1984(29)	09/24/84
Pickle Liquor		
CORRECTED LISTING DESCRIPTION FOR K062	9444.1987(31a)	07/30/87
EXCLUSIONS FOR K-WASTES DENIED (LACLEDE STEEL)	9441.1989(48)	09/12/89
K062 - SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR LISTING	9444.1984(11)	07/27/84
K062 LISTING APPLIES ONLY TO FACILITIES WITHIN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	9444.1987(08)	03/16/87
LIME STABILIZED WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE EXCLUSION	9441.1987(74)	09/02/87
LIME-STABILIZED WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE EXEMPTION FOR LIME-AMMONIA STABILIZED IRON OXIDE SLUDGE	9441.1987(54)	07/13/87
MIXTURES OF PICKLE LIQUOR AND OTHER WASTES AND THE LIME STABILIZED WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE EXEMPTION	9441.1987(08)	01/28/87
PICKLE LIQUOR AND SCOPE OF K062 LISTING	9444.1985(17)	10/03/85
PICKLE LIQUOR RECOVERY UNIT AS AN INDUSTRIAL FURNACE	9432.1987(13)	11/10/87
SIC CODE FOR A STEEL MANUFACTURER/PROCESSOR, PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE - POINT OF WASTE GENERATION	9441.1985(18)	05/21/85
SPENT ACID FROM ELECTROPOLISHING OF STAINLESS STEEL	9444.1984(12)	07/30/84
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR CORROSIVITY	9443.1988(05)	05/02/88
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR DELISTING PETITION	9433.1991(02)	04/26/91
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR FINAL RULE REGARDING SCOPE OF THE K062 LISTING, CORRECTION NOTICE	9444.1986(31)	12/11/86
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR GENERATED FROM PORCELAIN ENAMEL INDUSTRY, DELISTING OF	9433.1984(03)	10/23/84
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE, LIME-STABILIZED, IN IRON AND STEEL AND PORCELAIN ENAMELING INDUSTRIES	9441.1984(31)	10/25/84
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR USED IN PRODUCTION OF FERRIC CHLORIDE	9441.1985(27)	07/16/85
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR USED/REUSED IS NOT SOLID WASTE	9441.1986(61)	08/18/86
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, DEFINITION AS HAZARDOUS	9441.1987(39)	05/20/87
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, REUSE OF	9441.1987(17)	03/31/87
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, STATUS OF SUPERNATANT FROM LIME NEUTRALIZATION OF	9441.1984(12)	06/04/84
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, USE/REUSE EXEMPTION AS APPLIED TO	9441.1985(20)	06/05/85
SPENT SULFURIC ACID PICKLE LIQUOR USED TO PRODUCE FERTILIZER	9493.1985(02)	11/14/85
SUPERNATANT FORMED IN LIME STABILIZATION OF WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR AS HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1987(83)	10/23/87
SUPERNATANT FROM TREATMENT OF SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR (K062)	9444.1987(	10/23/87

WASTE LISTINGS F006 AND K062, SCOPE OF	9444.1986(32)	12/12/86
Zinc Plating		
CLASSIFICATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM THE REVISED "ZINC-COBALT ALLOY PLATING ON CARBON STEEL" PROCESS	9441.1994(20)	08/02/94
DELISTING OF WASTE GENERATED FROM ZINC PHOSPHATING ON CARBON STEEL	9441.1984(24)	09/06/84
ELECTROLESS ZINC PLATING WASTE NOT IN F006 LISTING	9444.1987(23)	06/30/87
ZINC PLATING (SEGREGATED BASIS) ON CARBON STEEL	9444.1984(09)	06/13/84
ZINC PLATING, WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES GENERATED FROM	9441.1984(29)	09/24/84
ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS		
(See Exclusions)	XREF	/ /
EMERGENCY PERMIT		
	XREF	/ /
EMERGENCY PERMITS FOR DETONATION OF EXPLOSIVE WASTE	9527.1986(01)	01/05/86
EXPLOSIVES PRESENTING AN IMMEDIATE SAFETY THREAT AND EXPLOSIVES STORED DURING ANALYSIS	9527.1988(03)	08/11/88
TANKS USED FOR EMERGENCY CONTAINMENT	9471.1984(03)	09/06/84
TEMPORARY TANK SYSTEMS USED IN RESPONSE TO EMERGENCIES, REQUIREMENTS FOR	9483.1987(04)	04/20/87
TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF SHOCK SENSITIVE OR EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS	9527.1992(01)	11/03/92
EMISSION CONTROL WASTES		
(See Sludge)	XREF	/ /
EMPTY		
(See Containers, Tank System)	XREF	/ /
ENERGY EXPLORATION WASTES		
	XREF	/ /
(See also Mining Waste)	9441.1989(05)	02/28/89
*DRIP GAS EXCLUSION	9441.1988(42)	09/30/88
*OIL AND GAS EXCLUSION APPLICABILITY	9441.1986(81)	11/03/86
MINING WASTE EXCLUSION INCLUDING PRIMARY PROCESSING BUT NOT SUBSEQUENT STEPS	9441.1987(04)	01/13/87
OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION EXCLUSION	9441.1990(29)	10/01/90
TC RULE - IMPLEMENTATION		
Drilling Fluids		
DRILLING OPERATIONS, EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN WASTE FROM	9441.1980(03)	09/04/80
ENFORCEMENT		
	XREF	/ /
(See also Compliance)	9433.1987(14)	07/20/87
ENFORCEMENT OF APPLICABLE RCRA REGULATIONS AT FACILITIES WITH PENDING DELISTING PETITIONS	9504.1987(01)	07/20/87
ENFORCEMENT OF APPLICABLE RCRA REGULATIONS AT FACILITIES WITH PENDING DELISTING REGULATIONS	9541.1982(01)	05/17/82
EPA ENFORCEMENT OF RCRA-AUTHORIZED STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE LAWS AND REGULATIONS	9504.1984(02)	11/29/84
GWM DEFICIENCIES IN PART B's, RESPONSES TO AND MECHANISMS TO PREVENT	9521.1984(01)	05/02/84
INADEQUATE PART B PERMIT APPLICATION	9523.1984(10)	12/18/84
PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO SUBMIT A COMPLETE AND ADEQUATE PART B APPLICATION	9522.00-3	11/13/87
PERMIT COMPLIANCE/ENFORCEMENT ISSUES (REG. X)	9502.00-4	08/21/86
RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION	9541.1987(01)	01/14/87
ROLE OF AUTHORIZED STATES IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION		
Administrative Order		
*ENFORCEMENT USING 3008(h) AUTHORITY AND 3013 ORDERS	9502.1986(18)	09/30/86

*RCRA COMPLIANCE ORDERS		
3008(h) ORDERS OR POST-CLOSURE PERMITS AT CLOSING FACILITIES, USE OF	9523.1986(03)	08/30/86
CONCURRENCE ON THE USE OF SECTION 7003 TO COMPEL THE CLEAN-UP OF AN OIL SPILL	9502.00-7	03/08/88
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES	9504.1991(01)	11/07/91
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES, NATIONAL PRIORITIES	9502.00-2	04/18/86
GUIDANCE ON HOW TO COORDINATE PERMIT 3004(U) AND ORDER 3008(H) REQUIREMENTS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1986(04)	02/13/86
	9502.1989(04)	08/10/89
Enforcement Action		
3008(h) ORDERS OR POST-CLOSURE PERMITS AT CLOSING FACILITIES, USE OF	9502.00-7	03/08/88
CONCURRENCE ON THE USE OF SECTION 7003 TO COMPEL THE CLEAN-UP OF AN OIL SPILL	9504.1991(01)	11/07/91
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
ENFORCEMENT ACTION		
(See Enforcement)	XREF	/ /
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS		
APPLICABILITY OF NEPA'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT TO EPA'S ACTIONS UNDER RCRA	XREF	/ /
	9522.1979(01)	03/22/79
EP TOXICITY		
(See Characteristic Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
EPA I.D. NUMBER		
(See also Generators, Transporters, TSDF, Notification)	XREF	/ /
*MANIFESTING REQUIREMENTS AND EPA I.D. NUMBERS	9452.1989(01)	12/30/89
*MANIFESTING REQUIREMENTS AND EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	9452.1990(01)	02/25/90
*TRANSFER FACILITY AS CENTRAL COLLECTION POINT	9461.1991(01)	11/01/91
DO VESSELS TRANSPORTING A RCRA REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIRE AN EPA ID NUMBER FOR TRANSPORT BETWEEN THE U.S. AND BELGIUM?	9455.1995(01)	02/17/95
GENERATOR I.D. NUMBERS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, ASSIGNING	9451.1983(02)	09/30/83
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE ON ISSUANCE OF PROVISIONAL EPA I.D NUMBERS	9463.1980(02)	11/26/80
RESIDUES GENERATED FROM THE TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, I.D. NUMBERS FOR	9441.1986(05)	01/16/86
USING A GENERATOR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND/OR MANIFEST TO DETERMINE LIABILITY	9451.1994(02)	03/04/94
Identification		
*DOT MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS	9461.1987(05)	09/30/87
Identification Numbers		
*IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FOR TWO COMPANIES ON SAME SITE	9432.1988(02)	02/28/88
*MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9462.1995(01)	01/31/95
*SIGNING THE MANIFEST AS AN AGENT WHEN IMPORTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9462.1995(02)	03/31/95
EPA I.D. NUMBER AND FACILITY LOCATION	9461.1989(03)	08/18/89
EPA'S CURRENT INTERPRETATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS IN 40 CFR SECTION 262.12 REGARDING EPA ID NUMBERS	9451.1995(01)	08/22/95
IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FOR RESIDUES GENERATED FROM THE TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9442.1986(01)	01/16/86
RAPID ISSUANCE OF IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS TO SITES UNDER INVESTIGATION BY DEA	9451.1987(01)	02/05/87
EQUIVALENCY		
(See Test Methods)	XREF	/ /
EXCLUSIONS		
(See also Agricultural Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification, Recycle, Solid Waste, Wastewater)	XREF	/ /
*[illegible]R SECTION 261.4(c): HAZARDOUS WASTES WHICH ARE EXEMPTED FROM CERTA[illegible]GULATIONS	9441.1990(1[illegible]	05/31/90

*API SEPARATOR SLUDGE, EXCLUSION OF WATER FRACTION FROM K051 LISTING	9441.1984(13)	05/30/84
*APPLICABILITY OF THE SECTION 261.4(a)(2) EXCLUSIONS	9441.1987(84)	10/31/87
*BATTERY REGENERATION	9441.1985(30a)	09/30/85
*COKE AND COAL TAR RECYCLABLE MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS	9441.1989(04)	02/28/89
*CONDITIONS FOR EXCLUSION OF PORTABLE TREATMENT UNITS	9471.1984(02)	03/30/84
*HOTEL DRY CLEANING WASTE AND THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSIONS	9441.1995(13)	03/31/95
*LAB EXCLUSION, APPLICATION OF	9441.1984(22)	07/31/84
*LABORATORY TESTING FOR DIOXIN	9441.1985(11)	03/30/85
*MEDICAL WASTE - HOUSEHOLD MEDICAL WASTE	9441.1989(24)	08/16/89
*MINING WASTE EXCLUSION REINTERPRETATION	9441.1985(35)	10/30/85
*MOBILE WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS	9432.1987(05)	06/30/87
*POLLUTION CONTROL SLUDGE FROM TREATMENT OF MINING WASTE - EXCLUSION	9441.1985(09)	02/28/85
*RECLAIMED SPENT WOOD PRESERVATIVE EXCLUSION IN 261.4(a)(9)	9441.1991(19)	12/01/91
*REGULATORY STATUS OF WASTE FROM OIL GATHERING PIPELINES	9441.1992(03)	01/31/92
*RESTAURANT WASTE AND THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1995(19)	05/31/95
*SAMPLE EXCLUSION	9441.1990(13e)	05/31/90
*SECONDARY MATERIALS USED AS EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS	9441.1992(13)	05/31/92
*WASTE CLASSIFICATION	9441.1987(99)	12/31/87
*WASTES GENERATED IN PROCESS UNITS	9441.1986(96)	12/30/86
*ZERO DISCHARGE AT FACILITIES AND SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, RCRA EXCLUSION, CWA APPLIES	9441.1984(14)	05/30/84
AQUEOUS SOLUTION, IGNITABILITY DEFINED	9443.1985(02)	02/26/85
CCA TREATED WOOD WHEN DISPOSED	9441.1991(11)	06/28/91
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA REGULATORY APPLICATION TO SOILS CONTAMINATED BY CEMENT KILN DUST	9441.1993(11)	06/30/93
CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE FLUIDS ASSOCIATED WITH CLEAN UP OF CRUDE OIL LEAKS IN ACTIVE OIL FIELDS	9441.1991(05a)	05/21/91
DEIONIZATION ACID	9443.1986(11)	05/12/86
DISTILLATION OR FRACTIONATION COLUMN BOTTOMS FROM THE PRODUCTION OF CHLOROBENZENE	9441.1988(11)	04/21/88
DOMESTIC SEWAGE SLUDGE EXCLUSION	9441.1990(02)	02/12/90
DRILLING OPERATIONS, EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN WASTE FROM	9441.1980(03)	09/04/80
DRY CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES WASTE NOT EXCLUDED AS HOUSEHOLD WASTE	9441.1986(32)	04/21/86
EMISSION CONTROL DUST/SLUDGE FROM ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE AT FOUNDRY NOT A K061 WASTE	9441.1984(08)	05/03/84
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE IN CEMENT KILNS	9441.1987(78)	10/08/87
EXCLUSIONS FOR K-WASTES DENIED (LACLEDE STEEL)	9441.1989(48)	09/12/89
EXCLUSIONS FOR PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS IN RCRA TSDF INSURANCE POLICIES, GUIDANCE ON	9477.00-6	11/23/87
HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION SCOPE	9574.1991(01)	05/30/91
HOUSEHOLD WASTES - DISPOSAL OF CARBON-ZINC BATTERIES	9441.1984(07)	04/19/84
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF LAB SAMPLES	9441.1989(20)	04/27/89
INTERPRETATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE	9441.1995(05)	02/17/95
K006 WASTES AND ON-SITE DISPOSAL UNIT CONTAINING THESE WASTES	9444.1987(37)	08/19/87
K051 SLUDGE RE-USED ON-SITE, EXEMPTION	9494.1985(02)	07/30/85
LABORATORY WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1985(03)	07/31/85
LAND DISPOSAL OF SOLVENTS	9453.1987(09)	12/10/87
MINING WASTE REGULATED UNDER SUBTITLE D RATHER THAN SUBTITLE C	9441.1986(55)	07/16/86
MIXING OF METHANOL AS NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	9471.1983(01)	07/12/83
MIXTURES OF SPENT SOLVENTS - F001-F005, REGULATORY STATUS OF	9441.1984(06)	04/10/84
MODIFICATIONS TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM UNDER EXCLUSION	9441.1991(01)	01/03/91
OIL AND GAS EXEMPTION IN 3001(b)(2)(A) OF RCRA: IRON SPONGE PROCESS	9441.1983(03)	05/25/83
PROCESS WASTE DELISTED BY THE STATE DESIGNATES THE WASTE NON-HAZARDOUS WITHIN THE STATE	9541.1986(04)	03/03/86
PROPER DISPOSAL OF SILVER NITRATE AND CHLOROFORM AS LABORATORY CHEMICALS	9441.1993(01)	02/23/93
RAW MATERIAL TRANSPORT VESSEL EXCLUSION FOR ALL WASTES GENERATED ON SUCH VESSELS	9441.1986(65)	09/03/86
RCRA 3001(f)(2)(b) AND STATES' EXCLUSION OF WASTES FROM REGULATION AS HAZARDOUS	9541.1986(05)	10/31/86
RESIDUES FROM U.S. NAVY SALVAGE FUEL BOILER	9441.1987(16)	03/17/87
RESPONSE TO REGION III IMPLEMENTATION AND OVERSIGHT ISSUES	9541.1986(10)	05/01/86
SCOPE OF BEVILL AMENDMENT AS IT APPLIES TO PHOSPHATE MINING, PHOSPHORIC ACID PRODUCTION, AND ANCILLARY FACILITIES	9441.1992(10)	05/15/92
SCRAP DEHP AND SMALL CAPACITORS CONTAINING DEHP, DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS FOR	9441.1985(23)	06/27/85
SIC CODE FOR A STEEL MANUFACTURER/PROCESSOR, PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE - POINT OF WASTE GENERATION	9441.1985(18)	05/21/85
SLUDGE DEHYDRATION EQUIPMENT THAT IS PART OF A WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY	9522.1988(02)	03/07/88
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE, LIME-STABILIZED, IN IRON AND STEEL AND PORCELAIN ENAMELING INDUSTRIES	9441.1984(31)	10/25/84

SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, STATUS OF SUPERNATANT FROM LIME NEUTRALIZATION OF	9441.1984(12)	06/04/84
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, USE/REUSE EXEMPTION AS APPLIED TO	9441.1985(20)	06/05/85
TEMPORARY EXCLUSION APPLIED TO ONLY ONE FACILITY (MONROE AUTO)	9441.1987(30)	04/30/87
TRUCK OR RAIL SHIPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TO A POTW	9441.1986(88)	11/30/86
WASTES GENERATED IN MANUFACTURING PROCESS UNIT NOT SUBJECT TO LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS UNTIL REMOVED	9441.1987(53)	06/29/87
WASTEWATERS EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF F021 FOR PCP MANUFACTURE	9444.1987(39)	09/02/87
ZIRCONIUM PHOSPHATING SLUDGES EXEMPTION	9444.1990(04)	05/02/90
Chromium		
*SW-846 TEST METHOD 3060	9443.1987(20)	09/30/87
CHROMIUM WASTES, EXCLUSION FOR CERTAIN	9441.1988(03)	01/13/88
CHROMIUM WASTES: TRIVALENT AND HEXAVALENT, CHROMIUM IN TANNERY WASTES	9441.1986(24)	03/21/86
SPENT SULFURIC ACID PICKLE LIQUOR USED TO PRODUCE FERTILIZER	9493.1985(02)	11/14/85
TOTAL CHROMIUM ANALYSIS	9443.1987(11)	06/08/87
Elementary Neutralization Units		
*ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS	9471.1988(03)	07/30/88
*ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS GENERATING AND STORING NON-CORROSIVE HAZARDOUS WASTES	9472.1994(01)	12/31/94
*STATUS OF WWTUs/ENUs AT GENERATOR SITES	9432.1995(01)	02/28/95
ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION EXEMPTION	9471.1988(02)	04/29/88
HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK SYSTEM STANDARDS TO ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT AND EXEMPTED ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	9483.1988(01)	01/27/88
TANK TREATMENT PROCESSES	9483.1990(02)	08/15/90
THE EFFECT OF AN UPCOMING RULE ON NONHAZARDOUS UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL WELLS AND ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS	9554.1994(02)	01/05/94
WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS EXEMPTION	9471.1987(02)	12/21/87
Exemption		
*CLOSED-LOOP RECYCLING EXCLUSION	9441.1993(02)	02/28/93
*ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS	9471.1988(03)	07/30/88
*ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS GENERATING AND STORING NON-CORROSIVE HAZARDOUS WASTES	9472.1994(01)	12/31/94
*FUME INCINERATORS	9488.1986(03)	03/30/86
*GENERATION AND RECYCLING	9441.1987(20)	03/31/87
*HAZARDOUS WASTE EXPORT RULE FOR BATTERY RECLAMATION	9497.1986(01a)	05/30/86
*MULTIPLE GENERATOR LOCATION AND CONSOLIDATION	9441.1987(32)	04/30/87
*NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPORTED WASTES	9455.1994(01)	12/31/94
*OIL AND GAS EXCLUSION APPLICABILITY	9441.1988(42)	09/30/88
*PARTS WASHING WITH MINERAL SPIRITS, SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS	9441.1986(45)	05/30/86
*REGULATORY STATUS OF METALS RECOVERY UNDER RCRA	9498.1994(10)	10/31/94
*REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS CONDENSATE	9571.1993(01)	07/30/93
*STATUS OF FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1995(16)	04/30/95
*TRUCK TRANSPORT OF WASTEWATER FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(A)	9441.1991(13)	07/01/91
*WASTE DERIVED FROM TREATING EXEMPT OR EXCLUDED WASTES	9441.1987(31)	04/30/87
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT DEFINITION	9432.1988(05)	10/30/88
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT/GENERATOR ACCUMULATION TANK	9483.1988(15)	07/30/88
APPLICABILITY OF PART 279 USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS TO THE OPERATION OF A VEHICLE FLEET SERVICING OPERATION	9592.1994(05)	06/10/94
APPLICABILITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION TO LEAD-CONTAMINATED SOIL	9441.1995(08)	03/07/95
APPLICATION OF THE SCRAP METAL EXEMPTION TO LEAD FOIL USED IN DENTAL X-RAY PACKAGES	9441.1993(05)	04/29/93
CLARIFICATION AS TO WHETHER DEWATERING IS A PROCESS THAT TRIGGERS EPA'S USED OIL PROCESSOR REQUIREMENTS	9592.1995(01)	08/10/95
CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ISSUES REGARDING OIL AND GAS WASTES	9571.1993(02)	11/05/93
CLARIFICATION OF HOW RCRA REGULATIONS APPLY TO OFF-SPECIFICATION FUELS THAT ARE BEING BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1994(18)	07/11/94
CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE "REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION" PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994(10)	09/28/94
CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE HAZARDOUS WASTE SAMPLE EXCLUSION FOUND IN 40 CFR 261.4(d)	9441.1994(22)	08/11/94
CLASSIFICATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM THE REVISED "ZINC-COBALT ALLOY PLATING ON CARBON STEEL" PROCESS	9441.1994(20)	08/02/94
CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AT FACILITIES HAVING DELISTING EXCLUSIONS REVOKED	9476.1988(01)	01/29/88
COAL/FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SUBTITLE C PENDING FURTHER STUDY	9441.1984(20)	08/16/84
CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR PROVISIONS	9441.1992(25)	08/25/92
DEFINITION OF INDUSTRIAL FURNACE AS IT APPLIES TO SMELTING, MELTING, AND REFINING FURNACES HANDLING SECONDARY MATERIALS	9488.1993(01)	12/06/93
DO RCRA REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO THE HANDLING, SHIPMENT AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE COMPONENTS?	9441.1995(07)	02/28/95

ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION EXEMPTION	9471.1988(02)	04/29/88
EPA'S INTERPRETATION OF THE EXEMPTION IN 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(F), A NEW SECTION OF EPA'S REGULATIONS ON CARBAMATE LISTING RULE	9441.1995(25)	08/03/95
EXEMPTION FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION ASH FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATION	9573.00-01	09/18/92
EXEMPTION FOR WASTEWATER DISCHARGES AND GENERATOR ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS	9441.1987(96)	12/10/87
EXEMPTION FROM PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT UNITS	9522.1992(01)	01/16/92
EXPORT OF TREATABILITY SAMPLES	9441.1992(09)	05/04/92
LEAKING OR DAMAGED EXPLOSIVES	9471.1988(05)	11/30/88
LIME STABILIZED WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE EXCLUSION	9441.1987(74)	09/02/87
LIME-STABILIZED WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE EXEMPTION FOR LIME-AMMONIA STABILIZED IRON OXIDE SLUDGE	9441.1987(54)	07/13/87
MANAGEMENT OF WASTES PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION INTO SEWER	9441.1986(73)	09/25/86
MINIMUM HEAT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES BURNED IN BIFs	9498.1994(02)	05/20/94
MIXED RADIOACTIVE HOSPITAL WASTES AND THE DOMESTIC SEWAGE EXCLUSION	9441.1986(94)	12/19/86
MIXTURES OF PICKLE LIQUOR AND OTHER WASTES AND THE LIME STABILIZED WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR SLUDGE EXEMPTION	9441.1987(08)	01/28/87
OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION EXCLUSION	9441.1987(04)	01/13/87
OIL FIELD OPERATIONS, EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN	9441.1989(27)	06/06/89
ON-SITE TREATMENT EXEMPTION, REINTERPRETATION OF	9453.1987(08)	12/15/87
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOTE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT AREA FOR DIRECT OFFLOADING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE-DERIVED FUEL INTO A CEMENT KILN	9483.1988(02)	01/28/88
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PETROLEUM REFINING WASTES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR WWTUs	9483.1990(03)	09/20/90
PRECIPITATION WHICH IS CORROSIVE DUE TO CONTACT WITH EXEMPT WASTES (COAL GASIFICATION ASH)	9441.1986(31)	04/21/86
QUANTUM TECH PLASMA ARC UNIT - REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION	9488.1991(04)	09/30/91
RD&D PERMIT FOR A SLUDGE DRYING PROCESS IN A WASTEWATER SYSTEM	9503.51-1A	12/24/85
RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS SUBJECT TO LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9454.1994(01)	05/09/94
RECYCLING OF COKE BY-PRODUCT RESIDUES	9441.1992(37)	10/29/92
RECYCLING PETROLEUM REFINERY OILY WASTES	9441.1993(03)	03/05/93
REGULATION AND PERMITTING OF LABORATORIES	9441.1988(39)	08/30/88
REGULATION OF OILY HAZARDOUS PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTE	9493.1991(01)	01/08/91
REGULATION OF SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS UNDER THE SEPTEMBER 10, 1992 RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994(07)	07/22/94
REGULATORY DETERMINATION OF THE PRIMER NEUTRALIZATION UNIT "POPPING FURNACE"	9489.1994(02)	09/19/94
REGULATORY DETERMINATION ON THE STATUS OF A LEAD/COPPER METAL PRODUCED BY METALS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES (MRT)	9441.1994(23)	08/19/94
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REGULATORY STATUS OF HIGH PURITY CHEMICALS THAT ARE INITIALLY USED BY CUSTOMERS AND THEN SOLD TO OTHER BUSINESSES FOR FURTHER USE	9441.1994(24)	08/30/94
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REGULATORY STATUS OF SOLDER DRIPPINGS GENERATED DURING RADIATOR REPAIR OPERATIONS	9441.1993(07)	04/29/93
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF DISCHARGED M-44 CYANIDE CAPSULES THAT ORIGINALLY CONTAINED A SODIUM CYANIDE PESTICIDE	9442.1993(05)	12/23/93
RESPONSES TO ACCIDENTAL SPILLS OF LISTED OR CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTES	9471.1986(01)	09/29/86
REVISED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR CITY OF CHICAGO V. EDF MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION (MWC) ASH SUPREME COURT DECISION	9441.1995(11)	03/22/95
SCRAP AMALGAM FILLINGS FROM DENTISTS, DISPOSAL OF	9441.1989(22)	05/17/89
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SECONDARY MATERIALS REGULATION - USED SULFURIC ACID	9441.1988(23)	06/06/88
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TCLP PARTICLE SIZE REDUCTION EXEMPTION FOR MUNITIONS	9442.1991(16)	05/01/91
TEST SAMPLES, EXCLUSION FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE	9431.1989(03)	06/05/89
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION APPLICABILITY TO A BAGHOUSE SYSTEM	9432.1987(01)	03/17/87
TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF SHOCK SENSITIVE OR EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS	9527.1992(01)	11/03/92
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USED OIL, BURNING OF OFF-SPECIFICATION FUEL - DUMPING	9441.1986(40)	07/31/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM, SOLVENT RECOVERY STILL BOTTOMS IN	9441.1985(43)	12/17/85
WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT EXEMPTION	9431.1989(02)	09/26/89

WOULD REGENERATION EXEMPTION APPLY TO VARIOUS TYPES OF LOCATIONS AT WHICH LEAD-ACID BATTERIES ARE REGENERATED?	9441.1995(01)	01/12/95
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Filter Press		
*FILTER PRESS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT, EXCLUSION FOR	9432.1984(04)	05/30/84
FILTER PRESS PROPOSED AS PART OF CORRECTIVE ACTION - NOT EXCLUDED FROM PERMITTING	9433.1987(10)	06/12/87
Fossil Fuels		
*FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1986(16)	02/28/86
*MINING EXCLUSION FOR SMELTER SLAG	9441.1984(23)	07/31/84
*STATUS OF FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1995(16)	04/30/95
COAL/FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SUBTITLE C PENDING FURTHER STUDY	9441.1984(20)	08/16/84
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INCINERATORS THAT RECEIVE GASEOUS EMISSIONS, RCRA EXCLUSION, CAA APPLIES	9441.1984(15)	07/31/84
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*EXPLORATION OR PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS, OR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY - WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1984(11)	04/30/84
*MINING EXCLUSION FOR SMELTER SLAG	9441.1984(23)	07/31/84
*MINING WASTE EXCLUSION REINTERPRETATION	9441.1985(35)	10/30/85
*MINING WASTE, K064, AND 3004(x)	9571.1986(04)	07/30/86
*ORE AND MINERAL EXTRACTION, BENEFICIATION AND PROCESSING EXCLUSION APPLICABILITY	9571.1989(01)	01/30/89
*PRODUCED WATERS FROM NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION - EXCLUSION	9441.1984(21)	07/31/84
*REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS CONDENSATE	9571.1993(01)	07/30/93
BEVILL AMENDMENT APPLIED TO COAL GASIFICATION FACILITY	9441.1987(76)	09/15/87
CHARACTERISTIC TESTS FOR DETERMINING THE HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF MINING WASTES	9443.1985(09)	10/03/85
CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ISSUES REGARDING OIL AND GAS WASTES	9571.1993(02)	11/05/93
DECISION DEADLINES FOR RETROFITTING WAIVER REQUESTS	9571.1987(01)	10/08/87
DROSS FROM ALUMINUM SMELTING USED IN MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	9441.1989(01)	02/07/89
INDUSTRIAL FURNACES BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THE RESIDUALS GENERATED (LOUISIANA REG)	9494.1987(02)	04/15/87
INTERPRETATION OF THE BEVILL EXEMPT STATUS OF WASTES AT THE MAGCORP FACILITY	9441.1994(05)	03/23/94
MINERAL PROCESSING RESIDUALS FROM COMBUSTION UNITS BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL	9441.1984(19)	08/15/84
MINING LABORATORY WASTES UNDER 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7) - EXCLUSION OF	9441.1984(09)	05/09/84
MINING WASTE AS NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1986(72)	09/16/86
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MINING WASTE EXCLUSION INCLUDING PRIMARY PROCESSING BUT NOT SUBSEQUENT STEPS	9441.1986(81)	11/03/86
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PHOSPHATE AND GAS PROCESSING INDUSTRY WASTES	9443.1983(04)	07/05/83
RESIDUAL WATER DERIVED FROM AN EXEMPT WASTE (COAL ASH) IS EXEMPT	9441.1986(49)	06/16/86
Totally Enclosed Treatment Units		
AUTHORIZATION OF STATE PROGRAMS TO IMPLEMENT LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS PROGRAMS	9541.1986(13)	06/24/86
CHEMICAL AGENT/MUNITIONS SYSTEM (CADMS) IS NOT TOTALLY ENCLOSED AND SUGGESTED RD&D PERMIT	9432.1985(07)	11/19/85
EVAPORATOR USED TO REMOVE WATER FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE	9432.1987(03)	05/01/87
FILTER PRESS PROPOSED AS PART OF CORRECTIVE ACTION - NOT EXCLUDED FROM PERMITTING	9433.1987(10)	06/12/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION AND ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO AN ASH TREATMENT FACILITY	9432.1987(10)	08/28/87
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TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR SCRAP METAL RECYCLER	9432.00-1	02/11/86
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR WET-AIR OXIDATION UNIT(VERTECH)	9432.1986(06)	02/06/86
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN PIPELINES LEADING TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	9441.1986(62)	08/19/86
EXEMPTION		
(See Exclusions)	XREF	/ /

EXPANSIONS		
(See Permit Conditions) (See also Interim Status Process)	XREF	/ /
EXPLORATION WASTE		
(See Mining Waste)	XREF	/ /
EXPLOSIVE WASTES		
(See Characteristic Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE		
(See also Transporters, Manifest)	XREF	/ /
*EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9455.1986(01)	09/30/86
*EXPORT OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	9456.1986(01)	10/30/86
*EXPORT OF RESTRICTED WASTE	9551.1987(22)	10/31/87
*EXPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION THROUGH TRANSIT COUNTRIES	9455.1995(02)	03/31/95
*EXPORTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9456.1987(01)	08/30/87
*HAZARDOUS WASTE EXPORT RULE FOR BATTERY RECLAMATION	9497.1986(01a)	05/30/86
*NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPORTED WASTES	9455.1994(01)	12/31/94
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CANADIAN MANIFEST FOR SHIPMENTS ENTERING THE U.S.	9462.1985(01)	11/29/85
DO VESSELS TRANSPORTING A RCRA REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIRE AN EPA ID NUMBER FOR TRANSPORT BETWEEN THE U.S. AND BELGIUM?	9455.1995(01)	02/17/95
EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METALS RECLAMATION	9455.1991(01)	02/05/91
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EXPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TO MEXICO, RESPONSIBILITIES OF	9455.1987(02)	06/15/87
EXPORTING CHARACTERISTICALLY HAZARDOUS SLUDGE FOR RECLAMATION	9453.1993(02)	03/23/93
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HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION OF "NICKEL MATTE" BY-PRODUCT	9441.1994(32)	12/23/94
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS APPLIED TO EXPORTED WASTES	9551.1991(07)	04/23/91
MOVEMENT OF NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES FROM MEXICO TO JAPAN VIA THE UNITED STATES	9452.1993(01)	01/28/93
RECOVERED LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS FROM BATTERIES	9455.1991(03)	12/10/91
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT PHOTOCONDUCTOR DRUMS FROM PHOTOCOPYING MACHINES	9441.1992(39)	11/10/92
REPROCESSING OF BATTERIES	9497.1987(02)	02/19/87
SALE AND SCRAPPING OF DOT'S MARITIME OBSOLETE VESSELS FROM THE NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET	9441.1994(21)	08/05/94
EXPOSURE INFORMATION		
(See Risk Assessment)	XREF	/ /
EXTENSION		
(See also Land Disposal Restrictions)	XREF	/ /
EXTENSION TO GENERATOR ACCUMULATION TIME LIMITS FOR UNFORESEEN, TEMPORARY CIRCUMSTANCES	9453.1987(05)	08/12/87
EXTENSIONS TO STORAGE PROHIBITION AND LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9555.1987(01)	10/02/87
POTENTIALLY CONFLICTING REGULATION OF INFILTRATION GALLERIES BY THE OGWDW AND OSW	9521.1991(01)	08/27/91
UNDERGROUND INJECTION WELLS USED IN HYDROCARBON RECOVERY	9521.1991(02)	08/30/91
F-WASTES		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /

FACILITY

(See TSDFs) XREF / /

FACILITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

XREF / /

FIELD ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN FOR THE OCCIDENTAL INCINERATOR 9505.1986(01) 09/18/86
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR FY 1986 9505.1985(01) 11/13/85
RCRA PROGRAM DIRECTIONS - PRIORITY TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT FACILITIES 9501.1987(02) 12/14/87

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XREF / /

*RECORDING STATE-REGULATED WASTES ON THE UHWM 9452.1984(03) 11/30/84
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES 9502.1986(06) 04/15/86
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CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES, ISSUES AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOR 9502.1986(01) 01/08/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES, NATIONAL PRIORITIES 9502.1986(04) 02/13/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION/PERMIT ISSUES - U.S. ARMY - ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS 9502.1986(09) 05/08/86
DELISTING PETITION OF NITROGEN TETROXIDE RINSATE 9433.1990(07) 12/21/90
HSWA APPLIED TO FEDERAL FACILITIES (DOE-OAK RIDGE) 9502.1985(06) 10/29/85
MIXED WASTE (DOE FACILITIES), DEFINITION OF 9503.1985(01) 05/10/85
OPERATOR AT DOE OAK RIDGE FACILITY, DETERMINATION OF 9432.1984(01) 01/27/84
OPERATOR AT GOVERNMENT-OWNED CONTRACTOR-OPERATED (GOCO) FACILITIES 9472.1987(01) 06/24/87
ROLE OF AUTHORIZED STATES IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION 9541.1987(01) 01/14/87
SIGNATORIES FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERMIT APPLICATIONS 9522.1985(01) 02/11/85
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ARMY CHEMICAL/MUNITIONS SYSTEM, REGULATORY STATUS OF 9527.1985(01) 11/19/85
CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES AND IRP ACTIVITIES 9502.1986(14) 08/22/86
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DEPARTMENT OF ARMY MUNITION DEACTIVATION POPPING FURNACE 9488.1987(03) 03/25/87
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DOD MUNITIONS BECOME SOLID WASTE SUBJECT TO RCRA WHEN THERE IS AN INTENT TO DISPOSE OR DESTROY THEM 9441.1985(31) 10/03/85
DOD'S IRP PROGRAM AND RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION 9502.1986(17) 09/29/86
INCINERATORS FOR DESTRUCTION OF NERVE AGENTS, HIGH PRIORITY PERMITTING 9501.1986(01) 09/11/86
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OPEN BURNING/OPEN DETONATION AT DOD FACILITIES 9502.1986(16) 09/22/86
PERMIT APPLICATIONS FOR DESTRUCTION OF NERVE AGENTS 9488.1986(10) 09/11/86
QUALIFICATION OF AN ENGINEER FROM THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS INDEPENDENT WITH RESPECT TO AN ARMY FACILITY 9483.1987(20) 12/15/87
REACTIVE WASTE - EXPLOSIVITY 9443.1988(10) 09/13/88
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS 9523.00-18 03/14/89
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MIXED WASTES AT DOE FACILITIES, REGULATION OF 9503.1985(02) 08/30/85

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Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD)		
*INTERIM STATUS FOR MILITARY FACILITIES OPEN BURNING AREA	9441.1984(04)	02/18/84
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FIFRA		
(See Agricultural Waste)	XREF	/ /
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FINAL COVER		
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CLOSURE PLAN COMMENTS/ISSUES (CRUCIBLE STEEL)	9476.1984(05)	09/18/84
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*CORRECTIVE ACTION BEYOND FACILITY BOUNDARY - FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENT	9502.1986(10)	05/30/86
*FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	9477.1987(12)	11/30/87
*FINANCIAL ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS	9477.1984(09)	12/30/84
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LOSS OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COVERAGE ON INTERIM STATUS AND PERMIT ISSUANCE	9528.1985(09)	11/27/85
PART B FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INFO. REQ. FOR OWNERS/OPERATORS IN STATES WITH ONLY PHASE 1 AUTHORIZATION	9477.1982(01)	05/24/82
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Bond Ratings		
ACCEPTABLE BOND RATINGS FOR USE IN SUBTITLE C FINANCIAL TEST	9477.1989(01)	05/16/89
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FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD STATEMENT 106 AND ITS AFFECTS ON THE RCRA FINANCIAL TEST	9477.1994(01)	04/01/94
Cost Estimates		
*FINANCIAL ASSURANCE COST ADJUSTMENTS ON A QUARTERLY BASIS	9477.1994(02)	06/30/94
*FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS/CLOSURE COSTS	9477.1986(11)	06/30/86
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CLOSURE COST ESTIMATES BASED ON THIRD PARTY COSTS	9477.1984(01)	01/12/84
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PETROLEUM REFINERY SLUDGE REGULATIONS	9444.1990(05)	10/17/90
Insurance		
*LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCES	9477.1984(08)	11/30/84
*LIABILITY REQUIREMENTS	9477.1986(03)	02/28/86
*TERMINATION OF INSURANCE	9477.1983(02)	02/28/83
CAPTIVE INSURANCE COMPANIES TO COMPLY WITH LIABILITY COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS, CREATION OF	9477.1986(04)	03/20/86
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INSURANCE COVERAGE LIMITS	9477.1984(04)	11/20/84
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*FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	9477.1988(04)	10/30/88
*FINANCIAL TEST LIABILITIES	9477.1986(05)	03/31/86
*LIABILITY REQUIREMENTS	9477.1986(03)	02/28/86
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(See Hazardous Waste Identification)		
FOSSIL FUELS	XREF	/ /
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FREE LIQUIDS	XREF	/ /
(See Land Disposal Restrictions, Paint Filter Test) (See also SW-846)		
FREON	XREF	/ /
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)		
FUEL	XREF	/ /
(See Hazardous Waste Fuels, Used Oil)		
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(See Incineration)		
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EFFECTS OF THE SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR RULE ON VARIOUS GENERATOR WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	9451.1986(01)	03/17/86
FREON TF RECOVERY STILL BOTTOMS	9444.1981(04)	06/22/81
GENERATOR I.D. NUMBERS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, ASSIGNING	9451.1983(02)	09/30/83
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLING REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED INK RECYCLING PROCESS	9441.1993(14)	09/01/93
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAMS, CERCLA AND RCRA LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL SPONSORS OF	9441.1986(09)	01/28/86
HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION SCOPE	9574.1991(01)	05/30/91
HSWA PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AS A DUST SUPPRESSANT	9493.00-1A	05/31/86
LABORATORY WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1985(03)	07/31/85
LEAD-BASED PAINT RESIDUES AND CONTAMINATED SOILS	9443.1987(28)	11/20/87
MERCURY DRY CELL BATTERIES AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS	9443.1986(18)	09/04/86
MODIFIED MANIFEST WASTE MINIMIZATION CERTIFICATION FOR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS	9452.1986(02)	10/20/86
OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION EXCLUSION	9441.1987(04)	01/13/87
ON-SITE RECYCLING OF SPENT SOLVENTS BY GENERATORS	9441.1986(21)	03/13/86
PAINT FILTER WASTE	9444.1982(01)	09/15/82
PAINTING CONTRACTOR WASTES-SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR	9441.1986(47)	06/02/86
PART B PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SQG TREATMENT FACILITIES	9522.1985(06)	12/28/85
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RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS SUBJECT TO LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9454.1994(01)	05/09/94
RECYCLABLE CLOTH WIPERS AND DISPOSABLE INDUSTRIAL WIPERS USED TO CLEAN UP HAZARDOUS WASTES	9441.1986(53)	07/03/86
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF DISCHARGED M-44 CYANIDE CAPSULES THAT ORIGINALLY CONTAINED A SODIUM CYANIDE PESTICIDE	9442.1993(05)	12/23/93
SCRAP AMALGAM FILLINGS FROM DENTISTS, DISPOSAL OF	9441.1989(22)	05/17/89
SCRAP DENTAL AMALGAM	9441.1989(43)	08/17/89
SMALL QUANTITIES OF WASTE GENERATED BY LARGE NUMBERS OF GENERATORS	9451.1987(02)	02/18/87
SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR (SQG) REQUIREMENTS AND LIABILITIES	9451.1991(01)	03/13/91
SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR APPLIES TO AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WASTES GENERATED AT A FACILITY	9441.1980(05)	11/17/80
SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR REGULATIONS APPLICABILITY TO LABORATORIES	9441.1985(34)	10/31/85
SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR WASTE STREAMS - TANK RISK ANALYSIS	9441.1986(25)	03/26/86
SQG COMPLIANCE WITH TC RULE	9441.1990(26)	09/20/90
TC RULE RELATIONSHIP TO USED OIL FILTER DISPOSAL	9451.1991(03)	04/16/91
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION AND ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO AN ASH TREATMENT FACILITY	9432.1987(10)	08/28/87
TRANSPORTING WASTES FROM CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS	9451.1993(01)	09/20/93
TREATMENT IN ACCUMULATION TANKS AND CONTAINERS ALLOWED FOR ALL GENERATORS SUBJECT TO 262.34	9453.1986(07)	12/05/86

TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN PIPELINES LEADING TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	9441.1986(62)	08/19/86
USED AUTOMOBILE ANTIFREEZE DISPOSAL	9442.1991(18)	12/19/91
WASTE MINIMIZATION CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9452.1986(01)	04/28/86
Universities		
GENERATOR I.D. NUMBERS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, ASSIGNING	9451.1983(02)	09/30/83
GEOLOGIC REPOSITORIES		
(See Subpart X, Land Disposal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
GROUNDWATER MONITORING		
(See also Post-Closure)	XREF	/ /
*APPENDIX VIII GROUNDWATER MONITORING	9445.1987(01)	03/30/87
*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING	9483.1986(04)	08/30/86
*LABORATORY AUDIT INSPECTION	9431.1987(03)	07/30/87
ANALYSIS OF APPENDIX IX CHEMICALS, PROPOSED	9481.1986(02)	07/25/86
APPENDIX VIII CONSTITUENTS IN GROUNDWATER, REQUIREMENTS FOR ANALYSIS OF	9481.1985(01)	10/15/85
CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE ISSUES FOR INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9476.1987(08)	12/17/87
CLOSURE PERFORMANCE STANDARD	9476.00-13	02/08/88
COMBINED NRC-EPA SITING GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF COMMERCIAL MIXED LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE	9480.00-14	03/13/87
CONOCO'S NO-MIGRATION PETITION DENIAL	9433.1990(04)	09/24/90
CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER AND VOLATILES FROM AIR STRIPPING, TREATMENT OF	9441.1986(86)	11/20/86
CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER, REGULATORY STATUS OF	9528.1987(02)	03/11/87
CORRECTIVE ACTION TECHNOLOGY, HQ SUPPORT	9502.1986(19)	10/07/86
DELISTING PETITION, USE OF VHS MODEL	9433.1985(05)	11/27/85
DELISTING PETITIONS FOR K-WASTES MANAGED IN ON-SITE LAND-BASED UNITS-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	9433.1987(21)	09/28/87
DELISTING, INTERIM STATUS, AND SAMPLING ISSUES AT U.S. NAMEPLATE COMPANY	9433.1987(03)	02/25/87
DRAINAGE WATER BENEATH LAND TREATMENT UNITS AT OIL REFINERIES	9486.1988(01)	01/02/88
ENFORCING GROUNDWATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS IN RCRA PART B PERMIT APPLICATIONS	9504.1984(01)	08/16/84
F006 WASTES, VHS AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA TO EVALUATE A DELISTING PETITION FOR	9433.1987(09)	06/08/87
GC/MC RATHER THAN GC FOR GROUNDWATER MONITORING PURPOSES	9481.1986(08)	09/26/86
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION AS A BASIS TO DENY A DELISTING PETITION	9433.1987(08)	04/24/87
GROUNDWATER MONITORING AT REGULATED UNITS NEAR SWMUs THAT HAVE IMPACTED GROUND WATER	9481.1987(05)	06/17/87
GROUNDWATER QUALITY AT CLOSURE	9476.1985(02)	08/27/85
GWM DATA IN PART B APPLICATIONS	9523.1984(07)	09/10/84
K035 LISTING AND DELISTING ISSUES:GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	9433.1987(27)	12/11/87
NEUTRALIZATION SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, GROUNDWATER MONITORING FOR CLOSURE OF INTERIM-STATUS	9484.1986(03)	04/09/86
POST-CLOSURE PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-REGULATED UNITS	9476.1985(04)	09/25/85
QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO PERFORM ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION TASKS	9502.1994(01)	09/14/94
RCRA METHODS AND QA ACTIVITIES (NOTES)	9445.1985(04)	06/30/85
SPENT CARBON USED TO REMOVE DISSOLVED PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP) FROM GROUNDWATER	9444.1986(05)	03/03/86
SULFIDE REACTIVITY CHARACTERISTIC	9443.1985(04)	07/16/85
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-17	09/02/88
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-15	03/30/88
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE, APPLICABILITY OF 3005(i) OF RCRA TO	9476.1987(01)	06/09/87
TIME OF TRAVEL METHOD FOR THE GUIDANCE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING AREAS OF VULNERABLE HYDROGEOLOGY	9472.1986(06)	07/08/86
VULNERABLE HYDROGEOLOGY GUIDANCE CRITERIA	9481.1987(03)	06/03/87
Alternate Concentration Limit (ACL)		
ACLs APPLIED TO SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT RETROFITTING PROVISION 3005(j)(3)	9484.1987(08)	07/14/87
ACLs PROPOSED BY UNION CARBIDE CORP., INSTITUTE, WV, COMMENTS ON	9481.1987(04)	06/19/87
ACLs UNDER THE RCRA AND CERCLA PROGRAMS, USE OF	9481.1986(06)	08/06/86
ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT (ACL) POLICY FOR HSWA PROVISIONS	9481.1987(07)	07/24/87
GROUNDWATER CLEANUP STANDARDS/ACLs IN DRAFT HSWA PERMIT (INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY)	9481.1987(02)	03/10/87
[illegible]RY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86

Aquifer		
*AQUIFER, DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT YIELD IN	9432.1984(06)	11/30/84
AQUIFER AND UPPERMOST AQUIFER, DEFINITION OF	9431.1984(01)	09/10/84
METAL, K061 WASTES IN SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT-DELISTING PETITION	9433.1987(18)	08/07/87
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
UPPERMOST AQUIFER IN FILL, IDENTIFICATION OF	9481.1986(01)	05/15/86
Assessment Monitoring		
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING - ASSESSMENT MONITORING/CORRECTIVE ACTION AT CLOSED INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9481.1988(02)	04/30/88
GWM DEFICIENCIES IN PART B's, RESPONSES TO AND MECHANISMS TO PREVENT	9504.1984(02)	11/29/84
Compliance Monitoring		
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING	9481.1985(01a)	02/25/85
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING - COMPLIANCE PERIOD/POST-CLOSURE CARE PERIOD	9481.1988(03)	04/30/88
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	9481.1992(02)	06/30/92
PHYSICAL COMPLIANCE IN GROUNDWATER MONITORING, DEFINITION	9481.1985(04)	10/30/85
Groundwater Standards		
*GROUNDWATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS	9481.1985(01b)	04/30/85
ACLs PROPOSED BY UNION CARBIDE CORP., INSTITUTE, WV, COMMENTS ON	9481.1987(04)	06/19/87
ACLs UNDER THE RCRA AND CERCLA PROGRAMS, USE OF	9481.1986(06)	08/06/86
ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT (ACL) POLICY FOR HSWA PROVISIONS	9481.1987(07)	07/24/87
GROUNDWATER CLEANUP STANDARDS/ACLs IN DRAFT HSWA PERMIT (INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY)	9481.1987(02)	03/10/87
Hydrogeological Data		
ACLs PROPOSED BY UNION CARBIDE CORP., INSTITUTE, WV, COMMENTS ON	9481.1987(04)	06/19/87
DRAFT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN FOR NH PLATING COMPANY	9433.1990(06)	11/27/90
VULNERABILITY GUIDANCE	9481.1987(01)	02/25/87
Monitoring		
*COMPLIANCE TO DETECTION GROUNDWATER MONITORING, CHANGE FROM	9481.1985(06)	12/30/85
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING	9481.1985(01a)	02/25/85
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING AT NEWLY REGULATED FACILITIES	9481.1992(01)	04/30/92
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING FOR RADIONUCLIDES	9481.1987(06)	06/30/87
*GROUNDWATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS	9481.1985(01b)	04/30/85
FIBER OPTICS FOR IN-SITU MONITORING	9502.1987(09)	09/03/87
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR AMOCO REFINERY	9551.1990(13)	11/08/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ARCO PRODUCTS, WA	9551.1990(08)	10/24/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ATLANTIC REFINING & MARKETING, PA	9551.1991(06)	04/22/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KERR-MCGEE REFINING, OK	9551.1991(05)	02/05/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KOCH REFINING, TX	9551.1991(12)	12/10/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KOCH'S REFINING, TX	9551.1991(01)	01/03/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR MARATHON PETROLEUM, IL	9551.1990(09)	11/06/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SHELL OIL, WA	9551.1990(11)	11/07/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SINCLAIR OIL, OK	9551.1990(12)	11/08/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR STAR ENTERPRISE, DE	9551.1990(10)	11/07/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SUN REFINING, OK	9551.1991(02)	01/17/91
Student's T Test		
ANALYSIS OF RETESTING PROCEDURES PAPER	9481.1991(01)	10/16/91
THERMAL TREATMENT UNITS, SCOPE OF SUBPART X	9489.1988(01)	05/18/88
Unsaturated Zone Monitoring		
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87

VHS Model		
COMBINATION OF SLUDGES FROM ALL IMPOUNDMENTS TO DETERMINE WASTE VOLUME FOR VHS ANALYSIS	9433.1987(07)	04/13/87
DELISTING ISSUES RELATING TO EPA'S MOBILE INCINERATOR	9433.1986(20)	12/11/86
DELISTING PETITION, USE OF VHS MODEL	9433.1985(05)	11/27/85
DELISTING PETITIONS FOR K-WASTES MANAGED IN ON-SITE LAND-BASED UNITS-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	9433.1987(21)	09/28/87
DELISTING REGULATORY STANDARDS FOR FREON	9433.1987(20)	09/03/87
DENIAL OF DELISTING PETITION BASED ON EXISTING GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	9433.1987(05)	03/19/87
DETECTION LIMIT REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION ON APPENDIX VIII COMPOUNDS FOR A DELISTING PETITION	9433.1986(19)	12/09/86
F006 WASTES, VHS AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA TO EVALUATE A DELISTING PETITION FOR	9433.1987(09)	06/08/87
K103/K104 WASTE STREAMS - RELATIONSHIP OF CWA BAT, LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS, BDAT, AND DELISTING CRITERIA	9433.1987(06)	04/02/87
RECONSIDERATION OF DELISTING DENIAL BASED ON USE OF VHS, TOTAL CHROMIUM STANDARD, AND MCL	9433.1986(08)	03/24/86
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT DELISTING PETITIONS, USE OF VHS MODEL	9433.1987(25)	10/26/87
Well Construction		
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION	9481.1985(05)	10/30/85
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING: ESTABLISHING BACKGROUND VALUES	9481.1986(04)	07/30/86
GROUNDWATER STANDARDS		
(See Groundwater Monitoring)	XREF	/ /
GUIDANCE		
	XREF	/ /
DEMONSTRATING EQUIVALENCE OF PART 265 CLEAN CLOSURE WITH PART 264 REQUIREMENTS	9476.00-18	05/12/89
GUIDANCE FROM THE U.S. EPA ON THE CRUSHING OF MERCURY-CONTAINING LAMPS	9441.1995(21)	06/05/95
GUIDANCE ON TRIAL BURN FAILURES	9498.1994(04)	07/05/94
VARIANCES FROM CLASSIFICATION AS A SOLID WASTE UNDER 40 CFR 260.31(b) FOR SPENT CATALYSTS	9433.1994(02)	11/15/94
HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS (HSWA)		
(See also Corrective Action, Delisting, Joint Permitting under State Authorization,Land Disposal Restrictions,Leachate Collection)	XREF	/ /
*ENFORCEMENT USING 3008(h) AUTHORITY AND 3013 ORDERS	9502.1986(18)	09/30/86
*EXISTING PORTION, DEFINITION AND HSWA IMPACT	9432.1985(05)	08/08/85
213 OF HSWA, REQUIREMENTS - PERMIT ISSUANCE AND CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	9522.1985(03)	07/05/85
CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AT FACILITIES HAVING DELISTING EXCLUSIONS REVOKED	9476.1988(01)	01/29/88
EXISTING UNITS UNDER HSWA-APPLICABILITY OF MTR TO EXPANSIONS	9432.1985(04)	08/30/85
GROUNDWATER QUALITY AT CLOSURE	9476.1985(02)	08/27/85
HSWA EFFECT ON STATE DELISTING DECISIONS	9433.1985(02)	05/16/85
HSWA MINIMUM TECH REQUIREMENTS FOR LINERS AND LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEMS	9480.1985(01)	04/01/85
IMMEDIATE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	9501.1984(01)	11/09/84
INTERPRETATION OF 3005(j)(1)	9484.1985(01)	07/25/85
NONHAZARDOUS LIQUID WASTEWATERS AND SLUDGES IN SANITARY LF UNDER RCRA AND HSWA, DISPOSAL OF	9574.1985(01)	01/22/85
PARTIAL PERMITTING OF INCINERATOR UNIT (DOW)	9522.1985(04)	08/30/85
RCRA PERMITS WITH HSWA CONDITIONS - JOINTLY ISSUED PERMITS	9502.1987(06)	06/30/87
STAYING HSWA PERMIT CONDITIONS	9521.1988(03)	12/09/88
TREATMENT SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, REGULATORY OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO WOOD PRESERVERS	9484.1987(12)	11/25/87
WASTE MINIMIZATION: PERMIT CERTIFICATION AND JOINT PERMITTING	9560.1985(01)	09/11/85
WASTES NEWLY REGULATED UNDER HSWA, MANAGEMENT OF	9541.1985(05)	05/06/85
HSWA Provisions		
*LINERS AND LEAK DETECTION SYSTEMS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILLS, SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, AND WASTE PILES	9484.1992(01)	07/31/92
AUTHORIZATION OF STATE PROGRAMS TO IMPLEMENT LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS PROGRAMS	9541.1986(13)	06/24/86
EFFECT OF LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS ON PERMITS	9551.1986(15)	09/15/86
HSWA AUTHORIZATION ISSUES - JOINT PERMITTING	9541.1985(09)	07/01/85
INDUSTRIAL FURNACES BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THE RESIDUALS GENERATED (LOUISIANA REG)	9494.1987(02)	04/15/87
TEMPORARY AND INFORMAL DELISTINGS AND HSWA EFFECTS ON BOTH	9433.1986(1[illegible]	05/27/86

	XREF	/ /
HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS		
(See also Appendix VIII, Appendix IX, Corrective Action, Delisting)	9433.1987(26)	10/28/87
DELISTING PETITION INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RESIDUES FROM INCINERATION OF 2,4,5-T AND SILVEX PESTICIDES	9433.1987(27)	12/11/87
K035 LISTING AND DELISTING ISSUES:GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	9442.1986(08)	08/21/86
RELISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9433.1986(23)	12/30/86
SAMPLING PLAN FOR DELISTING PETITION ADDRESSING HSWA REQUIREMENTS FOR ANALYZING FOR APPENDIX VIII COMPOUNDS	9441.1988(05)	02/22/88
WASTES CONTAINING F001-F005 CONSTITUENTS		
HAZARDOUS WASTE FUELS		
	XREF	/ /
(See also Burning and Blending, Used Oil)	9494.1986(05)	04/11/86
ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS AND STORAGE STANDARDS FOR MARKETERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9495.1985(03)	12/12/85
BURNING AND BLENDING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND USED OIL FUELS	9528.1987(10)	09/03/87
CEMENT KILN BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUELS DURING INTERIM STATUS	9489.1987(02)	07/22/87
FIRE TRAINING PITS, REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR	9441.1981(01)	01/13/81
FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTE EXCLUSION IN 261.4(b)(4), FUEL MIXTURES	9494.1987(02)	04/15/87
INDUSTRIAL FURNACES BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THE RESIDUALS GENERATED (LOUISIANA REG)	9494.1985(02)	07/30/85
K051 SLUDGE RE-USED ON-SITE, EXEMPTION	9494.1987(03)	08/31/87
MIXTURES OF WASTES AND LEGITIMATE BURNING FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9521.1994(01)	10/17/94
REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9441.1993(22)	11/02/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF CEMENT PRODUCED USING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUELS	9494.1994(01)	01/28/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF TREATMENT ASSOCIATED WITH FUEL-BLENDING ACTIVITIES		
Fuel		
	9494.1986(03)	03/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL	9454.1986(01)	01/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL BROKERS	9441.1986(87)	11/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL IN INCINERATORS	9453.1985(04)	11/30/85
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL MARKETERS	9493.1985(04)	11/30/85
*USE CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL, RESIDUES FROM FIRE TRAINING EXERCISES	9441.1987(76)	09/15/87
BEVILL AMENDMENT APPLIED TO COAL GASIFICATION FACILITY	9432.1986(02)	01/03/86
BOILERS AND INCINERATORS, DISTINCTION BETWEEN/INTEGRAL DESIGN STANDARD	9441.1986(95)	12/23/86
BURNING CHARACTERISTIC OFF-SPECIFICATION PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9495.1986(09)	04/21/86
BURNING OF USED OIL IN THE MARINE INDUSTRY AND USED OIL GENERATOR NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9495.1986(05)	03/05/86
BURNING OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL IN GREENHOUSES	9495.1986(28)	11/12/86
BURNING USED OIL AND THE LEAD SPECIFICATION	9495.1986(03)	02/13/86
BURNING USED OIL IN SPACE HEATERS, INDUSTRIAL FURNACES, AND BOILERS	9441.1986(37)	05/01/86
BY-PRODUCT CRUDE OIL TANK BOTTOMS	9441.1987(98)	12/24/87
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9494.1986(06)	12/31/86
ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON WASTE BURNING FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9495.1986(08)	04/08/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE HAS BEEN MIXED WITH USED OIL (1000ppm total halogens) (REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION)	9528.1986(10)	11/13/86
INTERIM STATUS QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS TO HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES, APPLIED	9494.1985(01)	10/01/85
LUBRICATING OIL AND JET FUELS USED TO PRODUCE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9494.1986(01)	02/09/86
MARKETING OR BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL, NOTIFICATION OF	9495.1986(04)	02/28/86
MIXING HAZARDOUS WASTE WITH USED OIL (REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION)	9441.1987(68)	08/19/87
MIXTURES OF LISTED AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTES	9495.1987(01)	01/20/87
NOTIFICATION BY BURNERS OF USED OIL WHO FIRST CLAIM THAT USED OIL MEETS SPECIFICATIONS	9441.1986(19)	03/08/86
OFF-SPECIFICATION JET FUEL BURNED AS KEROSENE FUEL	9441.1986(22)	03/19/86
RECYCLED GASOLINE/WATER AND FUEL OIL/WATER MIXTURES	9441.1986(41)	05/20/86
SPENT SOLVENT RECOVERY, WASTE MANAGEMENT TAX	9432.1986(04)	01/21/86
SULFUR RECOVERY FURNACES ARE INDUSTRIAL FURNACES SUBJECT TO THE WASTE-AS-FUEL RULES	9461.1990(02)	10/30/90
TRANSFER FACILITY REGULATION INTERPRETATION	9495.1986(02)	01/11/86
USED OIL AND OIL BEARING HAZARDOUS WASTE-DERIVED REFINERY PRODUCTS	9441.1984(30)	10/22/84
USED OIL CONTAMINATION THROUGH NORMAL USE OR MIXING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTES - RECYCLING DEFINED	9495.1986(21)	09/15/86
USED OIL FIRED SPACE HEATERS	9441.1986(11)	02/11/86
USED OIL INTRODUCED INTO REFINERY PROCESS UNDER HAZARDOUS WASTE DERIVED REFINERY FUEL PRODUCTS EXEMPTION		

WASTE-AS-FUEL RULES AT DOD FACILITIES, IMPLEMENTATION	9494.1986(02)	03/19/86
WASTE-DERIVED FUELS AT IRON AND STEEL MILLS AS PRODUCTS OR WASTE FUELS, INFORMATION REQUIRED	9441.1986(08)	01/24/86
Waste-Derived Fuel		
HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL CADENCE PRODUCT 312, REGULATION OF	9494.1986(04)	04/11/86
MINIMUM HEAT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES BURNED IN BIFs	9498.1994(02)	05/20/94
MINIMUM HEAT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS OF WASTE-DERIVED FUEL BLENDED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY IN BIFs	9498.1994(11)	11/04/94
REGULATION OF OILY HAZARDOUS PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTE	9493.1991(01)	01/08/91
WASTE ACID AS WASTEWATER CONDITIONER AND AS INGREDIENT IN FERTILIZER	9441.1986(80)	10/20/86
WASTE-DERIVED FUELS BURNED IN CEMENT KILN, REGULATION OF	9494.1985(03)	10/11/85
Waste-as-Fuel		
*SHAM RECYCLING POLICY APPLIED TO CERTIFIED BIFs	9488.1991(05)	10/01/91
BIF REGULATIONS EFFECTS ON INDUSTRIAL BOILER	9488.1991(03)	09/23/91
SHAM INCINERATION AND TREATMENT OF K048-K052 WASTES IN CEMENT KILNS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES	9494.1991(02)	03/29/91
SPENT AND RECLAIMED SOLVENTS, BLENDING OF RECLAIMED XYLENE	9441.1987(24)	04/15/87
SULFUR RECOVERY FURNACES ARE INDUSTRIAL FURNACES SUBJECT TO THE WASTE-AS-FUEL RULES	9432.1986(04)	01/21/86
USE/REUSE EXCLUSION TO RED WATER (K047) FROM WHICH SODIUM SULFITE IS RECOVERED AND WHICH IS USED AS A FUEL	9441.1987(42)	06/09/87
USED OIL DEFINITION APPLICABILITY TO OPEN-GEAR LUBRICANT	9441.1990(33)	11/30/90
HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION		
(See also Characteristic Hazardous Waste, Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
*BURNING/BLENDING OF UNUSED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT (XYLENE) WITH USED OIL	9442.1985(01)	12/30/85
*DRIP GAS EXCLUSION	9441.1989(05)	02/28/89
*DYES USED IN INK FORMULATION (K086)	9441.1990(19)	06/30/90
*EPINEPHRINE RESIDUE IN A SYRINGE IS NOT P042	9444.1994(10)	12/31/94
*F006 SLUDGE FROM ACID WASTE MIXTURE	9441.1987(11)	02/28/87
*FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1986(16)	02/28/86
*GROUNDWATER "CONTAINED IN" POLICY	9441.1990(13b)	05/31/90
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL	9494.1986(03)	03/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL BROKERS	9454.1986(01)	01/30/86
*HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION GENERATED BY CONTRACTORS	9441.1990(09)	03/30/90
*REINJECTED GROUNDWATER RESULTING FROM CORRECTIVE ACTION TREATMENT	9554.1991(03)	04/01/91
*SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE, DEFINED FOR SPENT SULFURIC ACID	9441.1986(17)	02/28/86
*SPECULATIVE ACCUMULATION CALCULATION	9441.1992(04)	02/28/92
*SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1986(14)	06/30/86
*SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9441.1989(55)	10/30/89
*TREATABILITY STUDIES SAMPLE EXEMPTION	9441.1989(56)	11/30/89
*WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9441.1987(77a)	09/30/87
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS: REGULATORY STATUS OF WASTE	9441.1992(18)	06/30/92
ANTARCTICA WASTE DISPOSAL PRACTICES	9442.1989(04)	04/26/89
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA USED OIL REGULATIONS TO USED OIL CONTAINED IN DISCARDED HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	9592.1994(06)	07/11/94
AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS, REGULATION OF	9441.1987(14)	03/06/87
BUBBLER CANISTERS CONTAINING PHOSPHOROUS OXYCHLORIDE ARE NOT WASTE WHEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM JAPAN FOR REGENERATION	9456.1994(01)	12/16/94
BYPRODUCT MATERIAL AND MIXED WASTE, AEA AND DOE INTERFACE	9441.1986(46)	06/02/86
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITIES	9441.1986(26)	04/02/86
CARBON SCRUBBER WASTES IN WHICH PRODUCT MATERIALS ARE CAPTURED	9444.1987(15)	05/18/87
CAUSTIC RINSING METAL PARTS	9444.1987(33)	08/07/87
CEMENT KILN DUST WASTE	9441.1988(36)	07/29/88
CHLOROFLUOROCARBON RECYCLING	9441.1988(32)	07/21/88
CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCs) AS REFRIGERANTS, RECYCLING OF SPENT	9441.1989(40)	08/02/89
CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCs) FROM PRODUCTION OF FOAM PRODUCTS	9441.1990(05)	02/26/90
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS AS THEY APPLY TO CERTAIN SECONDARY MATERIALS	9441.1994(13)	05/19/94
CLARIFICATION ON WHEN USED MERCURY RELAYS/SWITCHES BECOME SPENT	9441.1994(25)	09/28/94
CLOSURE PERFORMANCE STANDARD	9476.00-13	02/08/88
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT P LISTING APPLIES ONLY TO UNUSED PRODUCT, NOT USED RESIDUES	9444.1986(2)	12/08/86

CONTAINERS USED TO HOLD LISTED CHEMOTHERAPY DRUGS	9441.1987(45)	06/16/87
CORRECTED LISTING DESCRIPTION FOR K062	9444.1987(31a)	07/30/87
DEFINITION OF RCRA WASTE K050	9444.1994(04)	06/03/94
DELISTING CRITERIA/LEACHATE LEVELS	9433.1986(01)	01/07/86
DELISTING PETITION - FUJI PHOTO FILM WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	9433.1991(01)	03/07/91
DELISTING PETITION, USE OF VHS MODEL	9433.1985(05)	11/27/85
DELISTING TESTING REQUIREMENTS, CYANIDE AND OTHER WASTES, STEEL INDUSTRY	9433.1984(06)	12/18/84
DEMILITARIZATION OF MUNITIONS	9441.1987(03)	01/07/87
DEMONSTRATING EQUIVALENCE OF PART 265 CLEAN CLOSURE WITH PART 264 REQUIREMENTS	9476.00-18	05/12/89
DENTAL AMALGAM DISPOSAL	9441.1989(31)	06/30/89
DEPLETED MIXTURES OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND WATER FROM HEAT EXCHANGERS	9441.1989(42)	08/04/89
DETERMINATION REGARDING THE REGULATORY STATUS OF A WASTE RECLAMATION SYSTEM	9441.1994(29)	11/09/94
DIMETHYL BENZENE-LISTING CLARIFICATION	9444.1990(03)	04/05/90
DINOSEB FORMULATIONS, REGULATORY STATUS	9441.1990(01)	02/09/90
DO RCRA REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO THE HANDLING, SHIPMENT AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE COMPONENTS?	9441.1995(07)	02/28/95
DRY CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES WASTE NOT EXCLUDED AS HOUSEHOLD WASTE	9441.1986(32)	04/21/86
DRYCLEANING INDUSTRY WASTES	9444.1987(07)	03/06/87
ECOSCENT A & ECOSCENT D	9443.1988(04)	03/14/88
ELECTRIC UTILITY POLES	9441.1990(21)	07/19/90
ELECTROCHEMICAL MACHINING WASTES AND THE SCOPE OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1987(03)	01/27/87
ELECTROLESS ZINC PLATING WASTE NOT IN F006 LISTING	9444.1987(23)	06/30/87
EMPTY TANK CARS THAT CONTAINED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT	9441.1985(41)	12/12/85
END-USERS OF CHLORDIMEFORM EXEMPTION	9441.1990(04)	02/14/90
ENFORCEMENT OF APPLICABLE RCRA REGULATIONS AT FACILITIES WITH PENDING DELISTING PETITIONS	9433.1987(14)	07/20/87
ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA CONTAMINATED WITH RCRA-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1989(30)	06/19/89
ETCHANTS USED TO MANUFACTURE COPPER SALTS	9441.1986(82)	11/08/86
EXCLUSION FROM REGULATION FOR CHARACTERISTIC AND LISTED WASTES - LEACHATE LEVELS	9441.1986(03)	01/07/86
EXEMPTION FOR WASTEWATER DISCHARGES AND GENERATOR ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS	9441.1987(96)	12/10/87
F003 10% RULE AND ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS	9444.1987(30)	07/21/87
F005 LISTING FOR PYRIDINE STILL BOTTOMS	9444.1987(53)	12/15/87
F006 AND F019 ELECTROPLATING LISTINGS	9444.1986(09)	05/02/86
F006 LISTING AND DEFINITION OF CONVERSION COATING	9444.1987(09)	03/26/87
F006 LISTING DOES NOT INCLUDE ZINC PHOSPHATING WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES	9444.1987(27)	07/06/87
F006 LISTING FOR PICKLING AND ETCHING WASTES AND DELISTING ISSUES	9444.1987(55)	12/28/87
F009 LISTING AND THE MIXTURE RULE TO ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS AND RESINS	9444.1987(31)	07/28/87
F021 LISTING FOR SUBSTANCES CONTAINING CHLOROPHENOLIC COMPOUNDS	9444.1987(42)	09/23/87
F027 LISTING - USED AND UNUSED FORMULATIONS IN WOOD PRESERVING	9444.1987(10)	04/09/87
FLOATING PLASTIC BALLS USED TO CONTROL VAPORS FROM TANKS CONTAINING LISTED PRODUCT	9444.1986(25)	11/03/86
GASEOUS EMISSIONS FROM LANDFILLS	9487.1986(03)	03/06/86
GENERATOR USE OF TOTAL CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS IN LIEU OF THE EP OR TCLP TESTS	9451.1986(03)	04/28/86
GENERATOR WITH RESPECT TO REGULATION OF OPERATIONAL WASTES FROM SHIPS, DEFINITION	9432.1986(05)	02/05/86
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE LEACHATE	9441.1986(83)	11/13/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLING REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED INK RECYCLING PROCESS	9441.1993(14)	09/01/93
HAZARDOUS WASTE TESTING ISSUES	9443.1993(01)	01/18/93
IRON CAKE WASTE GENERATED DURING THE PRODUCTION OF METHYLDOPA	9443.1987(32)	12/16/87
K035 LISTING AND INCLUSION OF SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF CREOSOTE PRODUCTION WASTEWATERS	9444.1987(52)	12/11/87
LABORATORY WASTES (INCLUDING CARCASSES, BEDDING, CAGES) CONTAINING DIOXIN	9444.1986(30)	12/10/86
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS REGULATION OF CYANIDES	9554.1991(01)	01/08/91
LUBRICATING OIL AND JET FUELS USED TO PRODUCE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9494.1985(01)	10/01/85
MATERIALS CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDE PRODUCTS	9444.1987(40)	09/09/87
MERCURY DRY CELL BATTERIES AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS	9443.1986(18)	09/04/86
METAL FINISHING SLUDGES	9444.1988(01)	01/11/88
MIXED RADIOACTIVE HOSPITAL WASTES AND THE DOMESTIC SEWAGE EXCLUSION	9441.1986(94)	12/19/86
MIXTURE OF CHARACTERISTIC WASTE AND LISTED WASTE, ASH FROM INCINERATION	9441.1985(32)	10/07/85
MIXTURES OF SOLID WASTE AND A WASTE LISTED SOLELY BECAUSE IT EXHIBITS A CHARACTERISTIC	9441.1985(38)	11/20/85
MIXTURES OF WASTES AND LEGITIMATE BURNING FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9494.1987(03)	08/31/87
MOBILE SOLVENT RECYCLER, GENERATOR DETERMINATION FOR	9432.1986(13)	08/06/86

MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION, DISPOSAL OF RESIDUAL ASH	9443.1987(06)	04/08/87
OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION EXCLUSION	9441.1987(04)	01/13/87
PACKAGES CONTAINING RESIDUAL URETHANE COATING CHEMICALS	9443.1987(09)	05/13/87
PCB DECHLORINATION TREATMENT PROCESS	9441.1988(47)	11/07/88
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR DISPOSAL	9441.1990(15)	06/14/90
PESTICIDE APPLICATOR WASHING RINSE WATER	9441.1985(42)	12/13/85
PETROLEUM FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THE K051 LISTING FOR API SEPARATOR SLUDGE	9444.1987(20)	05/26/87
PRECIPITATION WHICH IS CORROSIVE DUE TO CONTACT WITH EXEMPT WASTES (COAL GASIFICATION ASH)	9441.1986(31)	04/21/86
RAGS AND SIMILAR MATERIALS ABSORBING VOLATILES AND F-WASTES, HANDLING	9441.1989(50)	10/20/89
RAW MATERIAL TRANSPORT VESSEL EXCLUSION FOR ALL WASTES GENERATED ON SUCH VESSELS	9441.1986(65)	09/03/86
REACTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGED Li/SO2 BATTERIES	9443.1987(05)	03/18/87
RECLAIMED METHANOL IS A PRODUCT RATHER THAN A WASTE	9441.1985(33)	10/23/85
RECYCLABLE CLOTH WIPERS AND DISPOSABLE INDUSTRIAL WIPERS USED TO CLEAN UP HAZARDOUS WASTES	9441.1986(53)	07/03/86
RECYCLED GASOLINE/WATER AND FUEL OIL/WATER MIXTURES	9441.1986(22)	03/19/86
RECYCLED PRECIOUS METALS, BATTERIES FROM DEFENSE DEPT. SUPPLIES	9441.1986(85)	11/19/86
RECYCLING EXCLUSION OF WASTES	9441.1990(06)	03/19/90
RECYCLING OF MOLDING AND CASTING SANDS	9441.1986(01)	01/06/86
REFRACTORY WASTES AT U.S. EPA COMBUSTION RESEARCH FACILITY	9444.1988(05)	03/11/88
REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF CERAMIC MATERIALS	9441.1992(22)	07/21/92
REGULATORY DETERMINATIONS UNDER RCRA ON THE STATUS OF ZINC OXIDE PRODUCED BY AN ELECTRIC ARC STEEL FURNACE	9444.1994(09)	12/19/94
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR ON-SITE TREATMENT OF OXYGEN BREATHING APPARATUS (OBA) CANISTERS	9441.1994(10)	05/09/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF METAL CASINGS CONTAINING SPENT POWDERED METALLIC OXIDE CATALYST	9443.1994(01)	01/03/94
RELISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9442.1986(08)	08/21/86
REQUIREMENTS OF A FACILITY GENERATING, STORING, AND MANIFESTING F001	9475.1986(01a)	10/30/86
RESIDUES GENERATED FROM THE TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, I.D. NUMBERS FOR	9441.1986(05)	01/16/86
RESIDUES REMAINING IN EMPTY CONTAINERS, BURNING OF	9441.1986(04)	01/07/86
RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS REGARDING HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION AND GENERATOR REGULATIONS	9452.1993(03)	10/20/93
RINSE WATERS CONTAINING TCE SOLVENT	9441.1987(59)	08/07/87
SCINTILLATION COCKTAIL, REGULATION OF LIQUID	9443.1987(18)	08/19/87
SCINTILLATION COUNTING COCKTAIL	9443.1987(04)	03/11/87
SCRAP DENTAL AMALGAM	9441.1989(43)	08/17/89
SECONDARY MATERIAL SUBJECTED TO NOTICE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE US-CANADIAN BILATERAL TREATY	9441.1989(29)	06/15/89
SILVER RECOVERY IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY	9441.1987(02)	01/06/87
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH USED AND UNUSED PESTICIDES	9444.1987(12)	04/18/87
SOLVENT LISTINGS AND LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9444.1987(18)	05/20/87
SOLVENT LISTINGS, SCOPE OF	9444.1986(26)	11/07/86
SOLVENT/MIXTURE BLENDS	9444.1988(06)	03/31/88
SOLVENTS USED AS REACTANT AND SOLVENT WASTES GENERATED BY A PRODUCTION PROCESS	9444.1986(27)	12/05/86
SPENT ANTI-FREEZE COOLANT REGULATORY STATUS	9441.1990(25)	08/24/90
SPENT FLUIDIZED BED MEDIA AND CHANGES UNDER INTERIM STATUS	9444.1986(28)	12/05/86
SPENT ION EXCHANGE RESINS AND FILTER AS HAZARDOUS WASTE	9444.1987(13)	05/05/87
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, REUSE OF	9441.1987(17)	03/31/87
SPENT PIPELINE FILTER CARTRIDGES	9444.1988(03)	02/11/88
SPENT SULFURIC ACID PICKLE LIQUOR USED TO PRODUCE FERTILIZER	9493.1985(02)	11/14/85
STABILIZED WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR FROM STEEL/IRON INDUSTRY	9441.1990(16)	06/19/90
STATUS OF FACILITY WHERE A TEMPORARY DELISTING EXCLUSION WAS NEVER GRANTED	9433.1986(06)	03/10/86
STILL BOTTOM WASTE FROM POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTION	9444.1987(38)	09/01/87
STILL BOTTOMS FROM LISTED SOLVENT RECLAMATION	9444.1987(05)	02/02/87
SUPERNATANT FROM TREATMENT OF SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR (K062)	9444.1987(47)	10/23/87
TEMPORARILY AND INFORMALLY DELISTED WASTES, REGULATORY STATUS	9433.1986(05)	02/24/86
TESTING OF USED FILTERS	9441.1994(09)	04/12/94
TOLUENE AS A DILUANT OR CARRIER AND THE SCOPE OF THE F005 LISTING	9444.1987(36)	08/17/87
TRUCK OR RAIL SHIPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TO A POTW	9441.1986(88)	11/30/86
USED X-RAY FILM AS A SPENT MATERIAL - SILVER RECLAMATION	9441.1986(42)	05/20/86
VEHICLE FILTERS CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDES	9443.1987(16)	08/13/87
WASHWATERS GENERATED FROM WASHING PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRUCKS	9441.1986(44)	05/30/86
[illegible] FROM CHEMICAL ETCHING USING CYANIDE	9444.1987(	05/20/87

WASTE FROM ELECTROLESS PLATING PROCESSES NOT COVERED UNDER REINTERPRETED F006 LISTING	9444.1987(51)	12/04/87
WASTE LISTINGS F006 AND K062, SCOPE OF	9444.1986(32)	12/12/86
WASTES FROM BRIGHT DIPPING UNDER THE REINTERPRETED F006 LISTING	9444.1987(28)	07/13/87
WASTES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY	9444.1987(34)	08/07/87
WASTES FROM ZINC PLATING (SEGREGATED BASIS) ON CARBON STEEL EXCLUDED FROM F006	9444.1987(14)	05/08/87
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE EXEMPTION FOR ANODIZING OF ALUMINUM	9441.1986(29)	04/09/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES CONTAINING METHANOL	9441.1989(52)	10/06/89
WASTEWATERS EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF F021 FOR PCP MANUFACTURE	9444.1987(39)	09/02/87
Aerosol Cans		
AEROSOL CAN PUNCTURING, CRUSHING, OR SHREDDING, NON-EMPTY	9442.1989(07)	09/12/89
AEROSOL CANS, ON-SITE DEPRESSURIZATION OF	9432.1988(04)	09/30/88
AEROSOL CANS, RCRA REGULATON OF	9432.1980(01)	12/30/80
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AEROSOL CANS	9442.1993(02)	10/07/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF WASTE AEROSOL CANS	9442.1994(01)	01/04/94
Asbestos		
ASBESTOS AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE	9444.1980(05)	11/18/80
Ballast Fluid		
BALLAST FLUID CLASSIFICATION	9444.1984(07)	05/30/84
Batteries		
*REGENERATION VERSUS RECLAMATION FOR SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	9497.1994(01)	11/30/94
HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION SCOPE	9574.1991(01)	05/30/91
LEAD-ACID BATTERY IMPROPER DISPOSAL	9497.1986(02)	07/11/86
MOVEMENT OF NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES FROM MEXICO TO JAPAN VIA THE UNITED STATES	9452.1993(01)	01/28/93
PARTICLE SIZE REDUCTION PROCEDURE FOR TCLP SAMPLES OF DRY CELL BATTERIES	9442.1991(07)	05/29/91
RECOVERED LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS FROM BATTERIES	9455.1991(03)	12/10/91
REGULATORY STATUS OF BATTERIES	9441.1993(24)	12/22/93
THE STATUS OF UNUSED OFF-SPECIFICATION LEAD PLATES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF LEAD-ACID AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES	9441.1995(31)	09/14/95
USED BATTERIES RETURNED FOR REGENERATION EXEMPTION	9497.1991(01)	03/04/91
WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR ZINC-CARBON BATTERIES	9441.1993(09)	05/06/93
WOULD REGENERATION EXEMPTION APPLY TO VARIOUS TYPES OF LOCATIONS AT WHICH LEAD-ACID BATTERIES ARE REGENERATED?	9441.1995(01)	01/12/95
Carbon Filters		
*CARBON FILTERS IN DRY CLEANING FOR FILTERING PERCHLOROETHYLENE	9444.1984(05)	04/30/84
ACTIVATED CARBON CANISTERS SATURATED WITH SPENT SOLVENTS	9441.1986(54)	07/15/86
ACTIVATED CARBON CANISTERS USED TO COLLECT SOLVENT VAPORS GENERATED DURING PAINT APPLICATION	9444.1986(08)	05/02/86
CARBON REGENERATION UNITS - REGULATORY STATUS	9489.1991(04)	08/02/91
ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS	9442.1987(03)	07/28/87
Chemical Deodorants		
DEODORANTS FOR PORTABLE TOILETS	9444.1984(08)	06/06/84
FORMALDEHYDE-BASED TOILET DEODORANTS	9441.1986(38)	05/01/86
Compressed Gas Cylinders		
GASES VENTED FROM COMPRESSED CYLINDERS - TREATING OF FLUORINE AND OTHERS	9441.1984(36)	12/17/84
Contained-In		
CLARIFICATION OF THE RCRA "CONTAINED-IN" POLICY	9441.1995(32)	09/15/95
EPA'S CURRENT CONTAINED-IN POLICY AS IT APPLIES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA THAT CONTAIN P- AND U-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES	9444.1995(01)	02/17/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER AND LIMITATIONS ON DISPOSAL AND REUSE	9441.1989(03)	01/24/89
REGULATORY STATUS OF PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	9441.1989(02)	01/03/89
Contaminated Groundwater		
*CLASSIFICATION OF LEACHATE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	9554.1991(02)	01/01/91

*GROUNDWATER "CONTAINED IN" POLICY	9441.1990(13b)	05/31/90
*HAZARDOUS WASTE I.D.	9441.1988(14)	04/30/88
CLARIFICATION OF THE RCRA "CONTAINED-IN" POLICY	9441.1995(32)	09/15/95
CLOSURE STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE LAND TREATMENT UNITS	9476.1991(01)	05/02/91
CONTAMINATED ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA - SOIL AND GROUND WATER	9443.1989(04)	05/23/89
CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER, RCRA REGULATORY STATUS	9442.1984(01)	12/26/84
DRAINAGE WATER BENEATH LAND TREATMENT UNITS - NO MIGRATION PETITIONS	9551.1988(15)	01/21/88
ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA CONTAMINATED WITH RCRA-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1989(30)	06/19/89
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KOCH REFINING, TX	9551.1991(12)	12/10/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR TEXACO, WA	9551.1991(08)	05/29/91
RCRA REGULATORY STATUS OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	9441.1986(84)	11/13/86
REGULATORY STATUS OF CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER AND LIMITATIONS ON DISPOSAL AND REUSE	9441.1989(03)	01/24/89
SHELL OIL FACILITY - TC COMPLIANCE	9431.1991(02)	05/09/91
UNDERGROUND INJECTION WELLS USED IN HYDROCARBON RECOVERY	9521.1991(02)	08/30/91
Contaminated Soil		
*HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9441.1990(13c)	05/31/90
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: SOILS AND DEBRIS FROM RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION	9551.1988(14)	12/30/88
*MULTISOURCE LEACHATE (F039) WASTE CODE AS IT APPLIES TO CONTAMINATION FROM SPILLS	9444.1991(06)	11/01/91
*PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED MEDIA AND DEBRIS UNDER THE TC UST TEMPORARY DEFERAL	9441.1990(31)	10/01/90
*SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH CHLORDANE	9444.1985(01)	02/28/85
*SOLID WASTE DETERMINATION FOR SPILLED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9441.1995(20)	05/31/95
*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO SPILL OF TOLUENE/BENZENE MIXTURE - CERCLA INTERFACE	9443.1985(11)	11/30/85
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED FUMING/GASIFICATION UNIT	9431.1994(02)	11/15/94
APPLICABILITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION TO LEAD-CONTAMINATED SOIL	9441.1995(08)	03/07/95
CLARIFICATION OF NEWLY LISTED WASTES AND HAZARDOUS DEBRIS	9554.1992(01)	11/05/92
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SUPERNATANT FORMED IN LIME STABILIZATION OF WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR AS HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1987(83)	10/23/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION AND ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO AN ASH TREATMENT FACILITY	9432.1987(10)	08/28/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION APPLICABILITY TO A BAGHOUSE SYSTEM	9432.1987(01)	03/17/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION APPLICABILITY TO A BAGHOUSE SYSTEM	9432.1986(15)	12/22/86
WASTES GENERATED FROM EXTRACTION PROCESS	9442.1986(07)	07/02/86
WASTES GENERATED IN A PROCESS USING METHYLENE CHLORIDE TO RECOVER ALKALOIDS FROM PLANT MATTER	9441.1986(52)	07/02/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES RESULTING FROM METAL CLEANING PROCESS	9444.1989(08)	08/21/89

WATER WALL SPRAY BOOTH WASTES AND THE SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1987(06)	02/28/87
Regulated Wastes		
*SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1986(14)	06/30/86
APPLICABILITY OF MINING WASTE EXCLUSION TO WASTED LIME KILN REFRACTORY BRICKS	9441.1994(11)	05/11/94
CLARIFICATION OF DISCARDED AMMUNITION OF 0.50 CALIBER	9443.1994(06)	11/03/94
DREDGE SEDIMENTS	9443.1989(08)	08/11/89
HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT ARE RECYCLED, HANDLING	9441.1986(76)	10/08/86
RCRA REGULATION OF DDT-TREATED WOOL BLANKETS AS HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1992(40)	11/17/92
SEDIMENT SAMPLE DISPOSAL	9441.1989(12)	03/31/89
STORAGE FACILITIES, RCRA APPLICABILITY TO	9432.1983(02)	11/29/83
Smelting Waste		
*MINING WASTE EXCLUSION REINTERPRETATION	9441.1985(35)	10/30/85
CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTES GENERATED AT PRIMARY METAL SMELTING AND REFINING SITES	9443.1986(16)	07/09/86
CLASSIFICATION OF A MERCURY RECOVERY UNIT	9498.1994(03)	05/26/94
DROSS FROM ALUMINUM SMELTING USED IN MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	9441.1989(01)	02/07/89
HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION OF "NICKEL MATTE" BY-PRODUCT	9441.1994(32)	12/23/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF RESIDUES FROM SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS THAT RECYCLE K069 WASTES	9441.1991(14a)	08/05/91
RESIDUES FROM SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS THAT RECYCLE K069 WASTES	9496.1991(01)	08/05/91
SECONDARY LEAD SMELTER VARIANCES	9444.1988(14)	08/26/88
Soil		
DESTRUCTION OF DIOXIN CONTAMINATED SOIL USING MOBILE INCINERATION	9433.1986(10)	04/24/86
FIRE TRAINING PITS, REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR	9489.1987(02)	07/22/87
LEAD-BASED PAINT RESIDUES AND CONTAMINATED SOILS	9443.1987(28)	11/20/87
LEAKS, SPILLS, AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF LISTED WASTES TO SURFACE WATERS, MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO	9441.1986(07)	01/23/86
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH CHLORDANE AS A RESULT OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION	9444.1986(20)	09/29/86
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE, APPLICABILITY OF 3005(i) OF RCRA TO	9476.1987(01)	06/09/87
TCLP		
ADOPTION OF TCLP FOR DELISTING DEMONSTRATIONS	9433.1990(03)	06/14/90
CALCULATION OF TCLP CONCENTRATIONS FROM TOTAL CONCENTRATIONS	9445.1992(01)	09/21/92
TREATMENT STANDARD FOR K106 (LOW MERCURY SUBCATEGORY) NON-WASTEWATER RESIDUES FROM RETORTING/ROASTING (RMERC) UNITS	9554.1994(04)	07/14/94
TNT		
*PRODUCT WASHWATERS FROM DINITROTOLUENE - K111 LISTING	9441.1988(20)	05/30/88
TNT RED WATER, REUSE OF	9441.1981(04)	04/10/81
Toxicity		
*REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION ASH	9573.1991(01)	05/01/91
FEDERAL POLICY REGARDING DIOXIN DISPOSAL	9444.1987(26)	07/02/87
INTERPRETATION OF THE PHRASE "WHICH CAN BE REASONABLY EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT" FOR SOIL THAT EXHIBITS THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC	9554.1995(01)	06/14/95
IS THE CHEMICAL POTASSIUM HEXACYANOCOBALT (II)-FERRATE (II), USED AT A DOE NUCLEAR PLANT, CONSIDERED A "MIXED WASTE" UNDER RCRA?	9441.1995(30)	09/13/95
LD50 AS CRITERIA FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9443.1988(09)	09/09/88
LEACHING TESTS FOR EVALUATING SOILS CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD	9443.1987(24)	11/05/87
PENTACHLOROPHENOL AS A WOOD PRESERVATIVE	9444.1988(15)	08/29/88
RESIDUES FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES	9487.1986(08)	05/27/86
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR DELISTING PETITION	9433.1991(02)	04/26/91
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
TOXICITY OF 2,4,D WASTE	9444.1984(03)	04/30/84
HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION RULE (HWIR)		
	XREF	/ /
HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING DETERMINATION (60 FR 7825, FEBRUARY 9, 1995) OF K156 WASTE FROM THE PRODUCTION OF METHYL CARBAMATE	9441.1995(34)	11/27/95

Contaminated Media		
CONCERN REGARDING EPA'S PLANS TO "DISALLOW CONTINUED USE OF THE CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT UNIT (CAMU) PROVISION"	9502.1995(03)	10/18/95
HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPORTATION		
(See Import)	XREF	/ /
HEALTH AND SAFETY		
OSHA HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE ACTIVITY	XREF	/ /
SELECTION OF NON-USEPA APPROVED METHODS FOR SUBPART X PERMITS	9504.1987(02)	06/05/87
	9442.1990(03)	11/19/90
HEALTH ASSESSMENTS		
(See Risk Assessment)	XREF	/ /
HIGH TECH WASTES		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE		
(See also Subtitle D under Solid Waste)	XREF	/ /
*HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1988(30)	06/30/88
*MEDICAL WASTE - HOUSEHOLD MEDICAL WASTE	9441.1989(24)	08/16/89
CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE "REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION" PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994(10)	09/28/94
DRY CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES WASTE NOT EXCLUDED AS HOUSEHOLD WASTE	9441.1986(32)	04/21/86
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAMS, CERCLA AND RCRA LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL SPONSORS OF	9441.1986(09)	01/28/86
HOUSEHOLD WASTES - DISPOSAL OF CARBON-ZINC BATTERIES	9441.1984(07)	04/19/84
LEAD-BASED PAINT RESIDUES AND CONTAMINATED SOILS	9443.1987(28)	11/20/87
MERCURY DRY CELL BATTERIES AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS	9443.1986(18)	09/04/86
PROPER DISPOSAL OF OLD MEDICATIONS	9574.1990(01)	11/28/90
RESIDUES FROM U.S. NAVY SALVAGE FUEL BOILER	9441.1987(16)	03/17/87
USED AUTOMOBILE ANTIFREEZE DISPOSAL	9442.1991(18)	12/19/91
USED CRANKCASE OIL DISPOSED OF BY DO-IT-YOURSELFERS	9441.1987(64)	08/13/87
Collection Programs		
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE -- COLLECTION PROGRAMS, CLARIFICATION OF ISSUES	9574.00-01	11/01/88
HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION SCOPE	9574.1991(01)	05/30/91
RCRA SUBTITLE C REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAMS COLLECTING CESQG WASTE	9574.00-02	07/22/92
HOUSEHOLD WASTES		
(See Solid Waste)	XREF	/ /
HSWA		
(See Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments)	XREF	/ /
HSWA PROVISIONS		
(See Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments)	XREF	/ /
HWIR		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification Rule)	XREF	/ /

HYDROGEOLOGICAL DATA		
(See Groundwater Monitoring)	XREF	/ /
IDENTIFICATION		
(See EPA I.D. Number)	XREF	/ /
IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS		
(See EPA I.D. Number)	XREF	/ /
IGNITABILITY		
(See Characteristic Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
IMPORT		
(See also Generators, Transporters)	XREF	/ /
*ACCUMULATION TIME FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPORTERS	9456.1992(01)	08/31/92
BUBBLER CANISTERS CONTAINING PHOSPHOROUS OXYCHLORIDE ARE NOT WASTE WHEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM JAPAN FOR REGENERATION	9456.1994(01)	12/16/94
CANADIAN MANIFEST FOR SHIPMENTS ENTERING THE U.S.	9462.1985(01)	11/29/85
GENERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9455.1985(01)	06/25/85
MOVEMENT OF NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES FROM MEXICO TO JAPAN VIA THE UNITED STATES	9452.1993(01)	01/28/93
Hazardous Waste Importation		
*MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9462.1995(01)	01/31/95
*SIGNING THE MANIFEST AS AN AGENT WHEN IMPORTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9462.1995(02)	03/31/95
INCINERATION		
(See also Subpart X under Thermal Treatment)	XREF	/ /
*RECIRCULATING TANK, REGULATION OF	9483.1984(03)	11/30/84
*WASTE DERIVED FROM TREATING EXEMPT OR EXCLUDED WASTES	9441.1987(31)	04/30/87
A DETERMINATION OF WHETHER A DETOX(SM) WET OXIDATION PROCESS WOULD BE REGULATED UNDER SUBPART X OR UNDER SUBPART O	9489.1995(02)	08/02/95
ACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINANTS IN THE EPA INCINERATOR RESIDUES (REVISION)	9488.1985(03)	04/01/85
ALTERNATIVE METALS ANALYSIS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE COMBUSTORS	9498.1994(09)	08/17/94
DELISTING PETITION INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RESIDUES FROM INCINERATION OF 2,4,5-T AND SILVEX PESTICIDES	9433.1987(26)	10/28/87
DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENT TREATMENT (DET) FOR 8 OF THE WASTE CODES FROM A TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (TDI) TREATABILITY GROUP	9554.1994(06)	10/24/94
DETERMINATION ON THE LEGALITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF USING INCINERATION FOR TWO P078 WASTE STREAMS	9554.1994(05)	07/26/94
DOD MUNITIONS BECOME SOLID WASTE SUBJECT TO RCRA WHEN THERE IS AN INTENT TO DISPOSE OR DESTROY THEM	9441.1985(31)	10/03/85
ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON WASTE BURNING FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9494.1986(06)	12/31/86
INCINERATOR PERMITS TO BURN DIOXIN WASTES, MODIFICATION OF	9488.1985(04)	05/30/85
INCINERATORS THAT RECEIVE GASEOUS EMISSIONS, RCRA EXCLUSION, CAA APPLIES	9441.1984(15)	07/31/84
JURISDICTION AND REGULATION OF MIXED WASTE MANAGEMENT INCLUDING INCINERATION AND LOCATION CRITERIA	9541.1986(14)	07/03/86
METALS PRODUCTION WASTES, APPLICABILITY OF MINING WASTE EXCLUSION - COMBUSTION OF WASTES AS INCINERATION	9441.1985(05)	02/04/85
MIXTURE OF CHARACTERISTIC WASTE AND LISTED WASTE, ASH FROM INCINERATION	9441.1985(32)	10/07/85
MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION ASH	9573.1990(02)	03/29/90
ON-SITE INCINERATION OF A WASTE THAT IS BOTH A BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL AND HAZARDOUS	9432.1986(14)	09/06/86
REFRACTORY WASTES AT U.S. EPA COMBUSTION RESEARCH FACILITY	9444.1988(05)	03/11/88
RESIDUES REMAINING IN EMPTY CONTAINERS, BURNING OF	9441.1986(04)	01/07/86
SPENT CARBON USED TO REMOVE DISSOLVED PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP) FROM GROUNDWATER	9444.1986(05)	03/03/86
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-18	03/14/89
THERMAL RELIEF VENTS ON HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATORS, ACCEPTABILITY OF	9488.00-3	06/30/86

BIF Rule		
*REGULATORY STATUS OF METALS RECOVERY UNDER RCRA	9498.1994(10)	10/31/94
*SHAM RECYCLING POLICY APPLIED TO CERTIFIED BIFs	9488.1991(05)	10/01/91
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED FUMING/GASIFICATION UNIT	9431.1994(02)	11/15/94
APPLICATION OF THE BIF RULE TO HERITAGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., LEMONT, ILLINOIS	9498.1992(02)	12/30/92
BIF REGULATIONS EFFECTS ON INDUSTRIAL BOILER	9488.1991(03)	09/23/91
BIF RULE APPLIED TO NEWLY REGULATED UNITS AT INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9528.1991(01)	08/07/91
CARBON REGENERATION UNITS - REGULATORY STATUS	9489.1991(04)	08/02/91
CLARIFICATION OF REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9498.1994(13)	12/05/94
CLARIFICATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL APPLICABILITY OF THE BIF RULE TO LIME KILNS BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9498.1993(01)	04/30/93
CLARIFICATION REGARDING SINGLE EMISSION POINT, MULTI-DEVICE COMBUSTION FACILITIES	9498.1994(08)	07/29/94
CLASSIFICATION OF OLIN MERCURY RECOVERY UNIT AS AN INDUSTRIAL FURNACE	9498.1993(04)	12/17/93
COMBINED OPERATION OF THE RESOURCE RECOVERY KILNS AND CEMENT KILNS AT GIANT CEMENT COMPANY, HARLEYVILLE, SC	9498.1992(01)	08/11/92
DEFINITION OF INDUSTRIAL FURNACE AS IT APPLIES TO SMELTING, MELTING, AND REFINING FURNACES HANDLING SECONDARY MATERIALS	9488.1993(01)	12/06/93
DETERMINATION ON WHETHER OR NOT A FACILITY QUALIFIED FOR INTERIM STATUS FOR ITS BOILERS UNDER THE BIF RULE	9498.1994(05)	07/14/94
EXCLUSION FROM RCRA REGULATION FOR SECONDARY MATERIALS USED OR REUSED DIRECTLY AS INGREDIENTS IN AN INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	9498.1994(06)	07/20/94
GUIDANCE ON TRIAL BURN FAILURES	9498.1994(04)	07/05/94
HAZARDOUS WASTEWATERS USED AS QUENCHWATER IN CEMENT PRODUCTION	9489.1991(01)	02/15/91
IMPACT OF DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION AND COMBUSTION STRATEGY ON OHIO'S REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF AIR REGULATIONS	9573.1994(01)	01/10/94
INTERIM STATUS UNDER THE BIF RULE	9528.1991(03)	08/19/91
K-WASTE FILTER CAKE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	9441.1990(35)	12/21/90
REGION V FUEL-BLENDING FACILITIES CONCERNS	9441.1991(17)	11/04/91
REGULATORY DETERMINATION ON THE STATUS OF PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY FURNACES	9496.1993(01)	12/27/93
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF A MOBILE MERCURY RETORTING PROCESS FOR MERCURY CONTAMINATED SOILS FROM NATURAL GAS PIPELINE METERS	9498.1993(03)	11/29/93
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF AUTOMATIC WASTE FEED CUTOFFS IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES	9494.1993(01)	09/14/93
REGULATORY INTERPRETATIONS UNDER RCRA CONCERNING CERTAIN FUEL BLENDING SCENARIOS	9498.1994(12)	11/08/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF HAFs AND THE VCR PROCESS UNIT LOCATED AT BORDEN'S GEISMAR, LA FACILITY	9498.1993(02)	06/02/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CONDENSATE	9442.1994(05)	04/15/94
RESIDUES FROM SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS THAT RECYCLE K069 WASTES	9496.1991(01)	08/05/91
RESPONSE TO THE PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TO CEASE HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNING AND NOTICE OF CITIZEN SUITS	9498.1994(01)	04/04/94
SHAM RECYCLING POLICY AS IT PERTAINS TO THE BOILER AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACE RULE	9494.1994(03)	06/07/94
Baghouse Dust		
*BAGHOUSE DUST GENERATED FROM REMELTING PRIMARY PRODUCED STEEL	9444.1984(16)	08/30/84
BAGHOUSE DUSTS USED AS, OR TO PRODUCE, AGGREGATE	9493.1991(03)	06/21/91
CLARIFICATION ON THE APPLICABILITY OF RCRA TO A FOUNDRY MANUFACTURING DUCT SYSTEM	9441.1995(33)	10/19/95
EXCLUSIONS FOR K-WASTES DENIED (LACLEDE STEEL)	9441.1989(48)	09/12/89
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS CLARIFICATIONS	9551.1987(01)	01/20/87
RECYCLING OF ZINC OXIDE BAGHOUSE DUST	9443.1987(25)	11/04/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION APPLICABILITY TO A BAGHOUSE SYSTEM	9432.1987(01)	03/17/87
Boiler		
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL	9494.1986(03)	03/30/86
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED FUMING/GASIFICATION UNIT	9431.1994(02)	11/15/94
BOILER VARIANCE FOR A WASTE HEAT RECOVERY BOILER NOT OF INTEGRAL DESIGN, DENIAL OF	9433.1987(01)	01/07/87
BOILERS AND INCINERATORS, DISTINCTION BETWEEN/INTEGRAL DESIGN STANDARD	9432.1986(02)	01/03/86
BURNING CHARACTERISTIC OFF-SPECIFICATION PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1986(95)	12/23/86
BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES (BIFs)	9494.1991(01)	02/04/91
BURNING OF USED OIL IN THE MARINE INDUSTRY AND USED OIL GENERATOR NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9495.1986(09)	04/21/86
BURNING OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL IN GREENHOUSES	9495.1986(05)	03/05/86
HALOGEN ACID FURNACES AS INDUSTRIAL FURNACES OR BOILERS	9433.1986(16)	08/12/86
HEAT RECOVERY UNIT AS A BOILER OR AN INCINERATOR	9432.1985(08)	11/20/85
INTEGRAL DESIGN STANDARD IN BOILER DEFINITION (LUBRIZOL)	9432.1985(10)	12/30/85
MIXING LOW AND HIGH BTU WASTES - SHAM BURNING, BLENDING, MANIFESTING	9442.1987(04)	08/31/87
REGULATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSFER OPERATIONS	9461.1989(01)	01/03/89
SITE-SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENTS AT COMBUSTION FACILITIES THAT ARE REGULATED UNDER RCRA	9498.1995(02)	11/30/95
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-17	09/02/88

Cement Kiln		
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA TO VARIOUS PRODUCTS (E.G., CLINKER, FERTILIZER) PRODUCED BY A CEMENT KILN EQUIPPED WITH A RECOVERY SCRUBBER	9441.1994(14)	06/09/94
CEMENT KILN BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUELS DURING INTERIM STATUS	9528.1987(10)	09/03/87
CEMENT KILN DUST WASTE	9441.1988(36)	07/29/88
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA REGULATORY APPLICATION TO SOILS CONTAMINATED BY CEMENT KILN DUST	9441.1993(11)	06/30/93
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA REGULATORY APPLICATION TO SOILS CONTAMINATED BY CEMENT KILN DUST	9441.1993(16)	09/15/93
CLARIFICATION OF REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9498.1994(13)	12/05/94
CLARIFICATION REGARDING SINGLE EMISSION POINT, MULTI-DEVICE COMBUSTION FACILITIES	9498.1994(08)	07/29/94
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE IN CEMENT KILNS	9441.1987(78)	10/08/87
EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR PART A SUBMITTAL AND INTERIM STATUS APPLICABILITY FOR CEMENT KILNS	9528.1987(12)	09/18/87
MINERAL PROCESSING RESIDUALS FROM COMBUSTION UNITS BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL	9441.1984(19)	08/15/84
RCRA STORAGE FACILITY REQUIREMENTS, OFF-LOADING FROM TANK TRUCKS	9488.1988(01)	12/09/88
RECYCLING OF ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES (F006) FOR CEMENT/AGGREGATE MANUFACTURE	9441.1989(19)	04/26/89
REGULATORY STATUS OF CEMENT PRODUCED USING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUELS	9441.1993(22)	11/02/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF PRODUCTS (INCLUDING CLINKER AND FERTILIZER) PRODUCED IN CEMENT KILNS EQUIPPED WITH A RECOVERY SCRUBBER	9441.1994(12)	05/17/94
SHAM INCINERATION AND TREATMENT OF K048-K052 WASTES IN CEMENT KILNS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES	9494.1991(02)	03/29/91
USED OIL DEFINITION APPLICABILITY TO OPEN-GEAR LUBRICANT	9441.1990(33)	11/30/90
WASTE-DERIVED FUELS BURNED IN CEMENT KILN, REGULATION OF	9494.1985(03)	10/11/85
ZINC OXIDE RECLAIMED FROM KILNS	9444.1988(02a)	01/26/88
Destruction Removal Efficiency (DRE)		
ASSURING PROTECTIVE OPERATION OF INCINERATORS BURNING DIOXIN-LISTED WASTES	9488.1992(01)	09/22/92
VIABILITY OF TRIAL BURN RESULTS WITH INCOMPLETE VOST DATA	9488.1987(09)	10/15/87
Electric Arc Furnace		
EMISSION CONTROL DUST/SLUDGE FROM ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE AT FOUNDRY NOT A K061 WASTE	9441.1984(08)	05/03/84
EXCLUSIONS FOR K-WASTES DENIED (LACLEDE STEEL)	9441.1989(48)	09/12/89
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN ELECTRIC ARC FURNACES	9444.1986(02)	01/27/86
RECYCLING OF ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE DUST	9441.1988(27)	06/15/88
RECYCLING OF K061 AS AN INGREDIENT IN CEMENT	9441.1990(03)	02/13/90
REGULATORY DETERMINATION ON THE STATUS OF A LEAD/COPPER METAL PRODUCED BY METALS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES (MRT)	9441.1994(23)	08/19/94
STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTION RESIDUES	9441.1988(07)	03/10/88
STATUS OF ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE DUST INCORPORATED INTO GLASS FRIT	9441.1992(42)	12/01/92
Furnace		
BURNING USED OIL GENERATED BY PRIVATE BOAT OWNERS ON-SITE	9494.1991(04)	04/23/91
DEPARTMENT OF ARMY MUNITION DEACTIVATION POPPING FURNACE	9488.1987(03)	03/25/87
EXCLUSION FROM RCRA REGULATION FOR SECONDARY MATERIALS USED OR REUSED DIRECTLY AS INGREDIENTS IN AN INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	9498.1994(06)	07/20/94
POPPING FURNACES-DOD DISPOSAL OF OUTDATED ORDNANCE BY INCINERATION - METALS RECOVERY	9441.1983(04)	06/08/83
RECOVERY KILN AS AN INDUSTRIAL FURNACE	9488.1989(02)	10/04/89
REGULATORY DETERMINATION OF THE PRIMER NEUTRALIZATION UNIT "POPPING FURNACE"	9489.1994(02)	09/19/94
Hazardous Waste Fuels		
DETERMINATION ON WHETHER OR NOT A FACILITY QUALIFIED FOR INTERIM STATUS FOR ITS BOILERS UNDER THE BIF RULE	9498.1994(05)	07/14/94
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF AUTOMATIC WASTE FEED CUTOFFS IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES	9494.1993(01)	09/14/93
USED OIL FUELS BURNED IN INCINERATORS	9495.1986(13)	06/27/86
Incinerator Residue		
*REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION ASH	9573.1991(01)	05/01/91
INCINERATOR RESIDUES FROM TRIAL BURN	9488.1990(01)	03/29/90
SCRUBBER BRINE/SLUDGE PRODUCED IN INCINERATION OF A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1984(05)	02/19/84
TRIPLE-RINSING REQUIREMENT APPLICABLE TO CONTAINERS HOLDING RESIDUES FROM THE INCINERATION OF ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTES	9431.1993(01)	07/28/93
WASTE GENERATED BY AN INCINERATOR TRIAL BURN OF SAND SPIKED WITH TRICHLOROBENZENE AND HEXACHLOROETHANE	9441.1988(04)	01/14/88
Incinerators		
*CHANGES TO INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9528.1989(11)	07/30/89

*FUME INCINERATORS	9488.1986(03)	03/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL IN INCINERATORS	9441.1986(87)	11/30/86
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ASSURING PROTECTIVE OPERATION OF INCINERATORS BURNING DIOXIN-LISTED WASTES	9488.1992(01)	09/22/92
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CHEMICAL AGENT/MUNITIONS SYSTEM (CADMS) IS NOT TOTALLY ENCLOSED AND SUGGESTED RD&D PERMIT	9432.1985(07)	11/19/85
CHLORINE EMISSIONS FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATORS	9488.1990(02)	04/19/90
CLARIFICATION ON THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THERMAL DESORBERS AND INCINERATORS	9489.1994(01)	02/23/94
CLARIFICATION REGARDING SINGLE EMISSION POINT, MULTI-DEVICE COMBUSTION FACILITIES	9490.1994(08)	07/29/94
CLARIFICATION: IS A FACILITY THAT HAS A "PRIMARY PURPOSE" OF BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR DESTRUCTION SUBJECT TO RCRA REGULATIONS?	9498.1994(07)	07/21/94
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DESTRUCTION OF DIOXIN CONTAMINATED SOIL USING MOBILE INCINERATION	9488.1986(05)	04/24/86
DIOXIN TRIAL BURNS FOR PURPOSES OF CERTIFICATION OR A RCRA PERMIT	9488.00-1A	05/07/86
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INTERIM STATUS EXPANSION TO ADD AN INCINERATOR	9528.00-1	11/25/87
LDR RULES REGARDING ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR LAB PACKS	9554.1990(13)	11/20/90
MUNICIPAL WASTE INCINERATOR ASH MANAGEMENT	9573.1986(01)	06/27/86
NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY K061 STORAGE PILE	9481.1988(01)	01/25/88
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PERMITTING INCINERATORS	9488.00-2	06/10/86
PERMITTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATORS	9501.1982(01)	07/09/82
PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR A PCB INCINERATOR	9488.1986(04)	04/11/86
PICKLE LIQUOR RECOVERY UNIT AS AN INDUSTRIAL FURNACE	9432.1987(13)	11/10/87
POHC SELECTION FOR RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE TRIAL BURN - USE OF 1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	9488.1991(01)	02/05/91
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REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY INCINERATOR	9523.1986(04)	10/27/86
SITE-SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENTS AT COMBUSTION FACILITIES THAT ARE REGULATED UNDER RCRA	9498.1995(02)	11/30/95
SPENT FLUIDIZED BED MEDIA AND CHANGES UNDER INTERIM STATUS	9444.1986(28)	12/05/86
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TCLP PARTICLE SIZE REDUCTION EXEMPTION FOR MUNITIONS	9442.1991(16)	05/01/91
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THIRD THIRD LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1990(15)	12/20/90
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION AND ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO AN ASH TREATMENT FACILITY	9432.1987(10)	08/28/87
USE OF OMNIBUS AUTHORITY TO CONTROL EMMISSIONS OF METALS, HCL, AND PICS FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATORS	9488.1989(01)	02/27/89

Industrial Furnace

*REGULATORY STATUS OF METALS RECOVERY UNDER RCRA	9498.1994(10)	10/31/94
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED FUMING/GASIFICATION UNIT	9431.1994(02)	11/15/94
BOILERS AND INCINERATORS, DISTINCTION BETWEEN/INTEGRAL DESIGN STANDARD	9432.1986(02)	01/03/86
[illegible]ERS USED IN GREENHOUSE OPERATIONS ARE INDUSTRIAL BOILERS	9432.1986(03)	01/09/86

BURNING CHARACTERISTIC OFF-SPECIFICATION PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1986(95)	12/23/86
CLARIFICATION: IS A FACILITY THAT HAS A "PRIMARY PURPOSE" OF BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR DESTRUCTION SUBJECT TO RCRA REGULATIONS?	9498.1994(07)	07/21/94
CLASSIFICATION OF A MERCURY RECOVERY UNIT	9498.1994(03)	05/26/94
CLASSIFICATION OF OLIN MERCURY RECOVERY UNIT AS AN INDUSTRIAL FURNACE	9498.1993(04)	12/17/93
DEACTIVATION (POPPING) FURNACES AS INCINERATORS	9432.1987(07)	07/17/87
DEFINITION OF INDUSTRIAL FURNACE AS IT APPLIES TO SMELTING, MELTING, AND REFINING FURNACES HANDLING SECONDARY MATERIALS	9488.1993(01)	12/06/93
DISTILLATION OR FRACTIONATION COLUMN BOTTOMS FROM THE PRODUCTION OF CHLOROBENZENE	9441.1988(11)	04/21/88
HALOGEN ACID FURNACES AS INDUSTRIAL FURNACES OR BOILERS	9433.1986(16)	08/12/86
INDUSTRIAL FURNACE WHICH CEASES BURNING STATUS UNDER BIF REGULATION	9488.1991(02)	06/06/91
INDUSTRIAL FURNACES BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THE RESIDUALS GENERATED (LOUISIANA REG)	9494.1987(02)	04/15/87
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REGULATORY DETERMINATION ON THE STATUS OF PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY FURNACES	9496.1993(01)	12/27/93
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF A MOBILE MERCURY RETORTING PROCESS FOR MERCURY CONTAMINATED SOILS FROM NATURAL GAS PIPELINE METERS	9498.1993(03)	11/29/93
REGULATORY INTERPRETATIONS UNDER RCRA CONCERNING CERTAIN FUEL BLENDING SCENARIOS	9498.1994(12)	11/08/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF HAFs AND THE VCR PROCESS UNIT LOCATED AT BORDEN'S GEISMAR, LA FACILITY	9498.1993(02)	06/02/93
SITE-SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENTS AT COMBUSTION FACILITIES THAT ARE REGULATED UNDER RCRA	9498.1995(02)	11/30/95
SULFUR RECOVERY FURNACES ARE INDUSTRIAL FURNACES SUBJECT TO THE WASTE-AS-FUEL RULES	9432.1986(04)	01/21/86
WASTE-DERIVED FUELS BURNED IN CEMENT KILN, REGULATION OF	9494.1985(03)	10/11/85
POHCs		
DEPARTMENT OF ARMY MUNITION DEACTIVATION POPPING FURNACE	9488.1987(03)	03/25/87
GUIDANCE IN DESIGNATING POHC's	9488.1988(02)	01/13/88
WATER-STRIPPED POHCs ON INCINERATOR DRE	9488.1985(07)	06/26/85
Scrubber Water		
INTERPRETATION OF THE MIXTURE RULE EXEMPTION AS IT RELATES TO SCRUBBER WATER FROM THE INCINERATION OF CERTAIN SOLVENTS	9441.1994(16)	06/10/94
WASTE CODES AND TREATMENT RESIDUES	9554.1990(03)	03/07/90
System Removal Efficiency (SRE)		
USE OF METAL SURROGATES IN COMPLYING WITH THE BOILER AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACE (BIF) RULE	9498.1995(01)	11/09/95
Trial Burn		
DELISTING ISSUES RELATING TO EPA'S MOBILE INCINERATOR	9433.1986(20)	12/11/86
DIOXIN TRIAL BURNS FOR PURPOSES OF CERTIFICATION OR A RCRA PERMIT	9488.00-1A	05/07/86
EXISTING INCINERATORS AND DATA IN LIEU OF TRIAL BURN	9523.1982(01)	10/22/82
GUIDANCE IN DESIGNATING POHC's	9488.1988(02)	01/13/88
GUIDANCE ON TRIAL BURN FAILURES	9498.1994(04)	07/05/94
IMPACT OF DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION AND COMBUSTION STRATEGY ON OHIO'S REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF AIR REGULATIONS	9573.1994(01)	01/10/94
INCINERATOR RESIDUES FROM TRIAL BURN	9488.1990(01)	03/29/90
INCINERATOR TRIAL BURN SCHEDULES	9488.1987(10)	12/09/87
TRIAL BURNS, Q&A REPORT	9523.1984(06)	09/10/84
USE OF METAL SURROGATES IN COMPLYING WITH THE BOILER AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACE (BIF) RULE	9498.1995(01)	11/09/95
Waste Burning		
CLARIFICATION REGARDING SINGLE EMISSION POINT, MULTI-DEVICE COMBUSTION FACILITIES	9498.1994(08)	07/29/94
INCINERATORS BURNING NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	9524.1985(01)	08/01/85
MINIMUM HEAT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS OF WASTE-DERIVED FUEL BLENDED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY IN BIFs	9498.1994(11)	11/04/94
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF AUTOMATIC WASTE FEED CUTOFFS IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES	9494.1993(01)	09/14/93
INCINERATOR RESIDUE		
(See Incineration)	XREF	/ /
INCINERATORS		
(See Incineration)	XREF	/ /

INCOMPLETE PART B'S			
(See Permit Application)	XREF		/ /
INDUSTRIAL FURNACE			
(See Incineration)	XREF		/ /
INSPECTIONS			
(See Compliance)	XREF		/ /
INSURANCE			
(See Financial Responsibility)	XREF		/ /
INTERIM AUTHORIZATION			
(See State Authorization)	XREF		/ /
INTERIM STATUS PROCESS			
(See also Construction)	XREF		/ /
*EXISTING PORTION OF A LAND DISPOSAL UNIT, DEFINITION (260.10)	9432.1982(01)		08/30/82
*EXISTING PORTION, DEFINITION AND HSWA IMPACT	9432.1985(05)		08/08/85
*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS - EXISTING VS. NEW TANK	9483.1988(09)		05/30/88
*INTERIM STATUS FOR MILITARY FACILITIES OPEN BURNING AREA	9441.1984(04)		02/18/84
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION, DIOXINS, AND 90-DAY ACCUMULATION	9551.1987(04)		01/30/87
BIF RULE APPLIED TO NEWLY REGULATED UNITS AT INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9528.1991(01)		08/07/91
BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES (BIFs)	9494.1991(01)		02/04/91
CLARIFICATION REGARDING SINGLE EMISSION POINT, MULTI-DEVICE COMBUSTION FACILITIES	9498.1994(08)		07/29/94
DELISTING, INTERIM STATUS, AND SAMPLING ISSUES AT U.S. NAMEPLATE COMPANY	9433.1987(03)		02/25/87
IS A SECTION 3008(h) ENFORCEMENT ORDER AN APPROPRIATE MECHANISM FOR APPROVING A CAMU?	9502.1995(01)		02/17/95
RESPONSE TO THE PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TO CEASE HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNING AND NOTICE OF CITIZEN SUITS	9498.1994(01)		04/04/94
SLUDGE WASTE HANDLING IF TEMP. EXCLUSION IS WITHDRAWN / FUTURE METALS RECOVERY-STEEL FACILITY	9433.1986(17)		09/30/86
Change During Interim Status			
*ADDITION OF A SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT TO AN EXISTING INTERIM STATUS FACILITY	9528.1985(01)		12/30/85
*ADDITION OF NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT	9528.1983(01)		03/30/83
*CHANGES AT INTERIM STATUS TANK FACILITIES	9528.1987(09)		08/30/87
*CHANGES DURING INTERIM STATUS - CORPORATE REORGANIZATION	9528.1985(04)		10/30/85
*CHANGES DURING INTERIM STATUS - CORRECTION	9528.1988(05)		10/30/88
*CHANGES IN INTERIM STATUS - SELLING PART OF A FACILITY	9528.1987(16)		11/30/87
*CHANGES TO INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9528.1989(11)		07/30/89
*CHANGES TO INTERIM STATUS TANK FACILITIES	9483.1988(16)		09/30/88
*CONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS - RECONSTRUCTION LIMIT WHERE SOME UNITS HAVE CLOSED	9528.1987(04)		03/30/87
*CONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS WHERE ORIGINAL UNITS ARE CLOSED	9528.1987(03)		03/30/87
*DELISTING OF K051 WASTE AT PETROLEUM REFINERY - EFFECT ON INTERIM STATUS	9433.1986(12)		04/30/86
*INTERIM STATUS VS. PERMIT MODIFICATION FOR NEWLY REGULATED UNITS	9525.1989(01)		05/30/89
*RECONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS	9528.1985(02)		01/31/85
*RETROFITTING INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9528.1988(03)		05/30/88
CHANGES TO FACILITIES DURING INTERIM STATUS	9528.1982(01)		05/28/82
CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW INCINERATOR WITH THE CHANGES DURING INTERIM STATUS	9528.1986(07)		09/19/86
CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW LANDFILL CELL AND THE OMNIBUS PROVISION	9528.1986(01)		03/03/86
CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER, REGULATORY STATUS OF	9528.1987(02)		03/11/87
FACILITY CHANGES DURING INTERIM STATUS	9528.1982(02)		07/20/82
FACILITY TRANSFER/RECONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS	9477.1986(01)		01/03/86

IMPROVEMENTS TO SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS UNDER INTERIM STATUS	9528.1984(01)	09/10/84
INTERIM STATUS EXPANSION TO ADD AN INCINERATOR	9528.1987(15)	11/25/87
INTERIM STATUS EXPANSION TO ADD AN INCINERATOR	9528.00-1	11/25/87
INTERIM STATUS OF PROPOSED LANDFILL CELLS	9487.1981(01)	03/12/81
NEW WASTE STREAMS AT INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9528.1990(01)	04/02/90
NEWLY IDENTIFIED WASTE STREAMS AS A RESULT OF NEW TC	9528.1990(03)	07/11/90
NEWLY REGULATED UNITS AT PERMITTED FACILITIES	9528.1986(04)	01/30/86
PERMITTING UNITS CREATED FOR FACILITY CLOSURE	9476.1985(03)	09/11/85
REDESIGNATION OF SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS AS LANDFILLS DURING INTERIM STATUS	9528.1988(02)	05/11/88
SPENT FLUIDIZED BED MEDIA AND CHANGES UNDER INTERIM STATUS	9444.1986(28)	12/05/86
TRANSFER OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE OPERATION TO A NEW SITE	9528.1986(03)	03/03/86
Closure		
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING - ASSESSMENT MONITORING/CORRECTIVE ACTION AT CLOSED INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9481.1988(02)	04/30/88
*LEASING OF PROPERTY PRIOR TO CLOSURE	9528.1983(03)	09/30/83
3008(h) OF THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT, INTERPRETATION OF	9502.1985(09)	12/16/85
DEADLINES APPLICABLE TO PROPOSED DELAY OF CLOSURE REGULATION, GUIDANCE	9476.1988(04)	05/31/88
DEMONSTRATING EQUIVALENCE OF PART 265 CLEAN CLOSURE WITH PART 264 REQUIREMENTS	9476.00-18	05/12/89
MUNITIONS REGULATED AS HAZARDOUS WASTES	9441.1990(23)	08/21/90
NEUTRALIZATION SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, GROUNDWATER MONITORING FOR CLOSURE OF INTERIM-STATUS	9484.1986(03)	04/09/86
POST-CLOSURE PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-REGULATED UNITS	9476.1985(04)	09/25/85
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSURE PLAN APPROVAL	9476.1989(03)	09/07/89
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF OBJECTION TO CLEAN-CLOSURE EQUIVALENCY PETITION FOR STEEL ABRASIVES, INC.	9476.1990(01)	06/04/90
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE, APPLICABILITY OF 3005(i) OF RCRA TO	9476.1987(01)	06/09/87
Corrective Action		
*CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	9484.1986(07)	07/30/86
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE LEACHATE	9441.1986(83)	11/13/86
GUIDANCE ON HOW TO COORDINATE PERMIT 3004(U) AND ORDER 3008(H) REQUIREMENTS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1989(04)	08/10/89
INTERPRETATION OF RCRA REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATION	9502.1989(03)	06/15/89
RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES AND AUTHORITIES	9502.1986(02)	01/31/86
RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, RCRA APPLICABILITY TO	9502.1987(05)	04/02/87
Loss of Interim Status		
*APPEAL/RECOURSE PROCESS FOR PERMIT DENIAL	9521.1986(04a)	04/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION AUTHORITY AT FACILITIES THAT LOSE INTERIM STATUS	9528.1987(01)	01/30/87
*GROUNDWATER MONITORING AT NEWLY REGULATED FACILITIES	9481.1992(01)	04/30/92
*LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS	9528.1985(05)	10/31/85
*LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS - LAND DISPOSAL FACILITIES	9528.1985(03)	09/30/85
*OWNER/OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITY IF FACILITY'S INTERIM STATUS IS TERMINATED	9471.1984(05)	12/30/84
*TREATMENT SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS LOSING INTERIM STATUS BECAUSE OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH GWM AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	9470.1985(01)	02/28/85
*TSDF CLOSURE/POST-CLOSURE AFTER LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS	9476.1991(02)	10/01/91
CLOSURE OF A DOE SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT THAT LOST INTERIM STATUS	9484.1986(02)	04/02/86
ENFORCEMENT OF APPLICABLE RCRA REGULATIONS AT FACILITIES WITH PENDING DELISTING PETITIONS	9433.1987(14)	07/20/87
LOSS OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COVERAGE ON INTERIM STATUS AND PERMIT ISSUANCE	9528.1985(09)	11/27/85
LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS FROM NEWLY IDENTIFIED TC WASTES	9528.1990(02)	07/11/90
PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO SUBMIT A COMPLETE AND ADEQUATE PART B APPLICATION	9523.1984(10)	12/18/84
PERMITTING UNITS OR FACILITIES THAT HAVE LOST INTERIM STATUS	9528.1986(11)	12/10/86
PERMITTING UNITS OR FACILITIES THAT HAVE LOST INTERIM STATUS	9528.1986(08)	11/20/86
RCRA 3001(f)(2)(b) AND STATES' EXCLUSION OF WASTES FROM REGULATION AS HAZARDOUS	9433.1986(09)	04/16/86
RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES AND AUTHORITIES	9502.1986(02)	01/31/86
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS PROVISIONS AS IT APPLIES TO OB/OD FACILITIES	9528.1992(01)	10/15/92
STATE PROGRAM ADVISORY #2 - RCRA AUTHORIZATION TO REGULATE MIXED WASTE	9541.00-6	07/30/87
TEMPORARILY AND INFORMALLY DELISTED WASTES, REGULATORY STATUS	9433.1986(05)	02/24/86
Obtaining Interim Status		
*BURNING AND BLENDING AND INTERIM STATUS	9528.1985(11)	12/30/85

*CIRCUMSTANCES FOR OBTAINING INTERIM STATUS FOR UNITS AT AN INTERIM STATUS FACILITY	9522.1984(01)	12/31/84
*INTERIM STATUS AND SQG	9521.1986(05a)	05/30/86
*INTERIM STATUS FOR RECEIVING SQG WASTE	9528.1986(06)	07/30/86
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION, DIOXINS, AND 90-DAY ACCUMULATION	9551.1987(04)	01/30/87
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9551.1987(05)	02/28/87
CALL-IN OF STORAGE AND TREATMENT APPLICATIONS	9528.1988(06)	04/19/88
CEMENT KILN BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUELS DURING INTERIM STATUS	9528.1987(10)	09/03/87
COMPLYING WITH RCRA INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS WHILE DEVELOPING A PERMIT APPLICATION	9528.1986(09)	10/27/86
DETERMINATION ON WHETHER OR NOT A FACILITY QUALIFIED FOR INTERIM STATUS FOR ITS BOILERS UNDER THE BIF RULE	9498.1994(05)	07/14/94
EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR PART A SUBMITTAL AND INTERIM STATUS APPLICABILITY FOR CEMENT KILNS	9528.1987(12)	09/18/87
INTERIM STATUS QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS TO HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES, APPLIED	9528.1986(10)	11/13/86
INTERIM STATUS REQUIREMENTS FOR NRC LICENSEES MANAGING RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE, CLARIFICATION	9528.1989(13)	10/15/89
INTERIM STATUS UNDER THE BIF RULE	9528.1991(03)	08/19/91
MARKETING OR BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL, NOTIFICATION OF	9494.1986(01)	02/09/86
MOBILE TREATMENT UNITS QUALIFIED FOR INTERIM STATUS	9528.1991(02)	02/27/91
REGULATION OF RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE AT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FACILITIES	9528.1987(14)	11/12/87
REQUIREMENT THAT STATE-PERMITTED HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES HAVE INTERIM STATUS	9542.1980(01)	10/03/80
STATE AUTHORIZATION AND REGULATION OF RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTES	9541.1987(04)	06/29/87
STATE PROGRAM ADVISORY #2 - RCRA AUTHORIZATION TO REGULATE MIXED WASTE	9541.00-6	07/30/87
USE OF PETROLEUM-CONTAMINATED SOILS AS AN INGREDIENT IN ASPHALT BATCHING	9493.1991(02)	06/20/91
Protective Filers		
*INTERIM STATUS PART A APPLICATION WITHDRAWL	9453.1991(01)	06/01/91
LAND DISPOSAL OF UNTREATED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9551.1990(04)	10/03/90
REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY INCINERATOR	9523.1986(04)	10/27/86
INVENTORY		
(See Federal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
IRON FOUNDRY WASTE		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
IRON SPONGE		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
JOINT PERMITTING		
(See State Authorization)	XREF	/ /
K-WASTES		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
LABORATORY ANALYSIS		
(See Analytic Methods)	XREF	/ /
LABORATORY WASTES		
*LAB EXCLUSION, APPLICATION OF	XREF	/ /
*LAB SAMPLE	9441.1984(22)	07/31/84
*LABORATORY AUDIT INSPECTION	9441.1985(12a)	04/30/85
*LABORATORY TESTING FOR DIOXIN	9431.1987(03)	07/30/87
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SOLIDIFICATION OF CALIFORNIA LIST LIQUID WASTES AND THE DILUTION PROHIBITION	9551.1987(23)	11/13/87
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*LAND DISPOSAL BAN - TRACES OF NATURALLY OCCURRING BENZENE AND TOLUENE	9553.1986(02)	04/30/86
*LAND DISPOSAL BAN OF SOLVENTS	9551.1986(03)	02/28/86
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - SOLVENT AND DIOXIN WASTES	9553.1988(01)	02/28/88
*NON-HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS BAN	9487.1985(06)	09/30/85
*ONE-TIME NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT UNDER 268.7(a)(6)	9551.1992(01)	07/31/92
*STORAGE OF RESTRICTED WASTES	9551.1986(24)	12/30/86
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LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS EFFECT ON STORAGE/DISPOSAL OF COMMERCIAL MIXED WASTE	9555.00-01	09/28/90
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE METAL FINISHING INDUSTRY	9554.1987(02)	02/03/87
PERMITTING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING COMPLIANCE WITH LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9502.1986(11)	06/16/86
RISK-BASED METHODOLOGIES ON LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1986(07)	06/19/86
SMALL-VOLUME MIXED WASTE LABORATORY GENERATED MATERIALS AND LEAD	9551.1988(07)	06/13/88
THERMAL TREATMENT UNITS, SCOPE OF SUBPART X	9489.1988(01)	05/18/88
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*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - 1% NATIONAL VARIANCE (SOLVENTS)	9551.1987(24)	11/30/87
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - SOLVENT AND DIOXIN WASTES	9553.1988(01)	02/28/88
*LDR REQUIREMENTS DURING NATIONAL CAPACITY VARIANCE	9551.1990(16)	12/01/90

*VARIANCES TO BAN - EFFECTIVE DATES FOR SOLVENTS AND DIOXINS	9551.1986(22)	12/30/86
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NATIONAL CAPACITY VARIANCE FOR INORGANIC SOLIDS DEBRIS	9551.1990(07)	10/14/90
NON-APPLICABILITY OF THE LESS-THAN-1% EXTENSION TO TREATMENT RESIDUALS	9553.1987(11)	07/16/87
PROCESS WASTEWATER FROM METAL DEGREASING OPERATIONS	9553.1988(02)	03/08/88
RESIDUALS FROM TREATMENT OF RESTRICTED WASTES NOT COVERED BY LESS-THAN-1% SOLVENT EXTENSION	9553.1987(07)	04/27/87
SOLVENT-BEARING WASTEWATER, SLUDGE, AND BRINE TREATED AND STORED IN SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9553.1987(01)	01/12/87
WASTES GENERATED IN MANUFACTURING PROCESS UNIT NOT SUBJECT TO LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS UNTIL REMOVED	9441.1987(53)	06/29/87
No-Migration Variance		
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS VARIANCES	9551.1986(19)	10/30/86
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: DISPOSAL OF WASTES GRANTED A VARIANCE	9551.1988(05)	05/30/88
CONCRETE LINERS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK SYSTEMS	9483.1988(04)	03/16/88
CONOCO'S NO-MIGRATION PETITION DENIAL	9433.1990(04)	09/24/90
DRAINAGE WATER BENEATH LAND TREATMENT UNITS - NO MIGRATION PETITIONS	9551.1988(15)	01/21/88
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NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ARCO PRODUCTS, WA	9551.1990(08)	10/24/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR CONOCO, MT	9551.1991(09)	05/29/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR EXXON, TX	9551.1991(03)	01/29/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KERR-MCGEE REFINING, OK	9551.1991(05)	02/05/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KOCH REFINING, TX	9551.1991(12)	12/10/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KOCH'S REFINING, TX	9551.1991(01)	01/03/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR MARATHON PETROLEUM, IL	9551.1990(09)	11/06/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ROBINSON, IL	9551.1991(14)	05/01/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SHELL OIL, WA	9551.1990(11)	11/07/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SINCLAIR OIL, OK	9551.1990(12)	11/08/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR STAR ENTERPRISE, DE	9551.1990(10)	11/07/90
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PLACEMENT OF STABILIZED WASTES THAT DO NOT MEET LAND RESTRICTION REQUIREMENTS	9554.1989(02)	05/05/89
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*EXPORT OF RESTRICTED WASTE	9551.1987(22)	10/31/87
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - CORROSIVE WASTE	9551.1987(19)	09/30/87
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS	9551.1988(04)	05/30/88
*ONE-TIME NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT UNDER 268.7(a)(6)	9551.1992(01)	07/31/92
*SOFT HAMMER CERTIFICATIONS/DEMONSTRATIONS	9551.1988(13)	11/30/88
CLARIFICATION OF THE LDR PHASE II REGULATION THAT APPEARED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1994	9551.1995(01)	02/10/95
DISPOSAL FACILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS CERTIFICATION	9551.1987(07)	03/10/87
INTERPRETATION OF 40 CFR 268.7 REQUIREMENTS	9554.1988(03)	05/13/88
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS TESTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS	9551.1988(03)	05/13/88
NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT WHEN SHIPPING RESTRICTED WASTES TO A STORAGE FACILITY	9551.1987(20)	10/28/87
ON-SITE TREATMENT OF MANHOLE SEDIMENT WHICH MAY EXCEED THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC FOR LEAD	9553.1994(01)	06/23/94
RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS SUBJECT TO LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9454.1994(01)	05/09/94
SHAM RECYCLING POLICY AS IT PERTAINS TO THE BOILER AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACE RULE	9494.1994(03)	06/07/94
THIRD THIRD LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS FINAL RULE	9551.1991(13)	12/20/91
Treatment Standards		
*AMENDMENTS TO PART 262 HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS	9451.1991(02)	03/01/91
*CALIFORNIA LIST	9554.1987(03)	07/30/87
*CLASSIFICATION OF LEACHATE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	9554.1991(02)	01/01/91
*DEFINITION OF FORMERLY BEVILL EXEMPT WASTE	9441.1995(	03/31/95

	9551.1988(02)	05/30/88
*DILUTION OF LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTED WASTE	9554.1986(05)	12/30/86
*DILUTION TO MEET TREATMENT STANDARDS	9441.1990(18)	06/30/90
*F001-F005 WASTEWATER DEFINITION	9554.1990(01)	01/30/90
*LAB PACKS - LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1986(08)	07/30/86
*LAND DISPOSAL PROHIBITION	9551.1988(10)	09/30/88
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - FIRST THIRD	9553.1987(13)	09/30/87
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - HALOGENATED ORGANIC CARBONS	9554.1990(04)	03/07/90
*METHANOL TREATMENT STANDARDS	9554.1990(12)	08/30/90
*POINT OF GENERATION - LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1990(03)	09/30/90
*PRETREATMENT OF CHARACTERISTIC WASTES SUBJECT TO LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1988(13)	11/30/88
*SOFT HAMMER CERTIFICATIONS/DEMONSTRATIONS	9554.1991(04)	12/01/91
*SW-846 TEST METHODS	9487.1995(01)	01/31/95
*THE LIQUIDS IN LANDFILLS PROHIBITION AND SORBED FREE LIQUIDS	9554.1986(03)	12/30/86
*TREATED WASTES - MAXIMUM CONCENTRATIONS	9433.1986(24)	12/30/86
*VARIANCE FROM A TREATMENT STANDARD	9554.1994(03)	02/16/94
ACCEPTABILITY UNDER THE RCRA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS OF TWO METHODS OF MACROENCAPSULATION FOR MIXED WASTES AT ROCKY FLATS	9441.1994(14)	06/09/94
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA TO VARIOUS PRODUCTS (E.G., CLINKER, FERTILIZER) PRODUCED BY A CEMENT KILN EQUIPPED WITH A RECOVERY SCRUBBER	9554.1989(05)	12/20/89
APPLICABLE LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS TO REINJECTION OF TREATED CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER UNDER CERCLA AND RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	9541.1986(13)	06/24/86
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BIAS CORRECTION APPLIED TO THE TCLP	9441.1990(11)	04/12/90
CADMIUM WASTES FROM MILITARY COATING MATERIALS	9554.1989(04)	11/28/89
CALIFORNIA LIST HOC LAND BAN REGULATIONS	9551.1991(10)	06/05/91
CERTIFICATION/NOTIFICATION FOR MULTIPLE-CONSTITUENT WASTES SUBJECT TO LDRs	9551.1995(01)	02/10/95
CLARIFICATION OF THE LDR PHASE II REGULATION THAT APPEARED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1994	9441.1995(32)	09/15/95
CLARIFICATION OF THE RCRA "CONTAINED-IN" POLICY	9554.1994(01)	01/04/94
CLARIFICATION ON THE APPLICABILITY OF THE DEBRIS STANDARDS TO P078 WASTES	9441.1994(26)	09/28/94
CLARIFICATION ON: MANIFEST DOCUMENT NUMBER; F003, F005, D001; WASTE DESTINED FOR RECYCLING; AND TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR CFC	9551.1990(05)	10/09/90
CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS TREATED REPLACEMENT UNDER A TREATABILITY VARIANCE	9554.1990(02)	02/22/90
D001 CHARACTERISTIC WASTES - LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9554.1994(06)	10/24/94
DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENT TREATMENT (DET) FOR 8 OF THE WASTE CODES FROM A TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (TDI) TREATABILITY GROUP	9554.1994(05)	07/26/94
DETERMINATION ON THE LEGALITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF USING INCINERATION FOR TWO P078 WASTE STREAMS	9554.1990(05)	06/25/90
F024 REVISED TREATMENT STANDARDS	9551.1988(12)	11/04/88
GENERATION AND TREATMENT OF K044 WASTE	9554.1995(01)	06/14/95
INTERPRETATION OF THE PHRASE "WHICH CAN BE REASONABLY EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT" FOR SOIL THAT EXHIBITS THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC	9554.1990(09)	08/13/90
K001, P093, AND U059 CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT STANDARDS	9554.1986(01)	03/27/86
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS HEARING ON FEB 24, 1986 RESPONSES	9554.1991(01)	01/08/91
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS REGULATION OF CYANIDES	9551.1990(06)	10/14/90
LDR DETERMINATION OF WASTE STREAM DILUTION	9554.1990(13)	11/20/90
LDR RULES REGARDING ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR LAB PACKS	9554.1990(11)	08/24/90
LEAD AND ARSENIC WASTES TREATMENT STANDARDS	9554.1990(06)	06/25/90
LEAD-BEARING WASTES TREATMENT STANDARDS	9442.1991(01)	01/08/91
LEADED PAINT SANDBLASTING WASTE TESTING USING TCLP	9554.1990(08)	07/31/90
MULTI-SOURCE LEACHATE AND TREATMENT STANDARDS OF LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1991(06)	04/22/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ATLANTIC REFINING & MARKETING, PA	9441.1990(03)	02/13/90
RECYCLING OF K061 AS AN INGREDIENT IN CEMENT	9521.1994(01)	10/17/94
REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9441.1994(27)	10/04/94
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO TWO WASTE STREAMS THAT WOULD BE BILAYERED THROUGH PHASE SEPARATION AT A LICENSED TSDF	9452.1993(03)	10/20/93
RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS REGARDING HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION AND GENERATOR REGULATIONS	9494.1994(03)	06/07/94
SHAM RECYCLING POLICY AS IT PERTAINS TO THE BOILER AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACE RULE	9551.1987(13)	06/26/87
SLUDGE CONTAINING 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (TCE)	9444.1987(18)	05/20/87
SOLVENT LISTINGS AND LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9554.1990(07)	07/30/90
SUBMARINE REACTOR COMPARTMENTS - LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9554.1990(15)	09/26/90
SUBTITLE C IMPERMEABLE CAP REQUIREMENT FOR ON-SITE CONTAINMENT OF WOOD PRESERVING WASTES	9554.1994(02)	01/05/94
THE EFFECT OF AN UPCOMING RULE ON NONHAZARDOUS UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL WELLS AND ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS	9554.1993(02)	11/18/93
TREATMENT OF AN INHERENTLY HAZARDOUS DEBRIS THAT EXHIBITS THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC FOR LEAD AND CADMIUM	9525.1990(02)	10/17/90
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TREATMENT STANDARD FOR K106 (LOW MERCURY SUBCATEGORY) NON-WASTEWATER RESIDUES FROM RETORTING/ROASTING (RMERC) UNITS		

TREATMENT STANDARDS AND THE BEVILLE EXCLUSION	9554.1990(10)	08/23/90
TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN MIXED RADIOACTIVE WASTES	9554.1990(14)	12/27/90
USE OF ON-SITE PRECIPITATION PROCESS AS AN ACCEPTABLE PRETREATMENT STEP ADJUNCT TO MERCURY RETORTING	9554.1993(01)	06/03/93
VOLUNTARY TREATMENT PRIOR TO LAND DISPOSAL	9553.1987(03)	01/20/87
WASTE ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS IN INCOMING WASTE SHIPMENTS - LDR	9551.1987(10)	06/12/87
WASTE CODES AND TREATMENT RESIDUES	9554.1990(03)	03/07/90
WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES ACCEPTING F006 ELECTROPLATING WASTES	9554.1988(05)	08/11/88
LAND TREATMENT		
(See Land Disposal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
LANDFILL		
(See Land Disposal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
LANDFILL GAS		
(See Land Disposal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
LARGE VOLUME WASTE		
(See Mining Waste)	XREF	/ /
LEACHATE		
(See also Appendix VIII)	XREF	/ /
*CLASSIFICATION OF LEACHATE CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	9554.1991(02)	01/01/91
*MULTISOURCE LEACHATE (F039) WASTE CODE AS IT APPLIES TO CONTAMINATION FROM SPILLS	9444.1991(06)	11/01/91
*TREATMENT TANKS FOR LEACHATE OR LIQUID WASTES	9471.1984(01)	03/30/84
DELISTING CRITERIA/LEACHATE LEVELS	9433.1986(01)	01/07/86
DETECTION LIMIT FOR EP-LEACHATE CONCENTRATION OF SELENIUM	9443.1986(06)	03/12/86
EXCLUSION FROM REGULATION FOR CHARACTERISTIC AND LISTED WASTES - LEACHATE LEVELS	9441.1986(03)	01/07/86
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE LEACHATE	9441.1986(83)	11/13/86
INTERPRETATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE	9441.1995(05)	02/17/95
LEACHATE AND PRECIPITATION RUN-OFF AT LFs, WASTE PILES, AND LT UNITS, HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM MIXTURE OF	9441.1984(37)	11/14/84
LEACHATE FROM A MUNICIPAL LANDFILL, REGULATION OF	9441.1983(08)	10/21/83
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT RECEIVING LEACHATE, REGULATION OF	9484.1985(01b)	11/14/85
LEACHATE COLLECTION/DETECTION SYSTEM		
(See Minimum Technological Requirements)	XREF	/ /
LEAD		
(See Characteristic Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
LEAK DETECTION		
(See Secondary Containment)	XREF	/ /
LEAKAGE		
(See Secondary Containment)	XREF	/ /

LIABILITY		
(See Financial Responsibility)	XREF	/ /
LIABILITY COVERAGE		
(See Financial Responsibility)	XREF	/ /
LINERS		
(See Minimum Technological Requirements) (See also Land Disposal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
LIQUID WASTE		
(See also Land Disposal Restrictions, Characteristic Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
*LIQUIDS AND FREE LIQUIDS, DEFINITION OF	9432.1985(03)	05/30/85
*PH TESTING OF SOLID/WATER MIXTURE	9443.1983(03)	02/28/83
*TREATMENT TANKS FOR LEACHATE OR LIQUID WASTES	9471.1984(01)	03/30/84
BAN ON DISPOSAL OF LIQUIDS IN LANDFILLS	9487.1985(03)	05/29/85
CLARIFICATION OF THE CHARACTERISTIC OF IGNITABILITY AS IT PERTAINS TO SOLIDS VS. LIQUIDS	9443.1995(03)	09/19/95
CLOSURE & POST-CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES	9476.1983(02)	01/11/83
CONTINUED LANDFILL DISPOSAL OF LAB PACKS	9487.1985(02)	05/10/85
CORROSIVE CHARACTERISTIC APPLIED TO LIQUID AND AQUEOUS WASTES	9443.1987(17)	08/18/87
DETERMINATION OF THE IGNITABILITY CHARACTERISTIC	9443.1991(01)	09/06/91
DISTILLATION BOTTOM TARS AS K022 WASTE	9444.1989(04)	07/13/89
IGNITABILITY OR CORROSIVITY TESTING-LIQUID AND AQUEOUS DEFINITION	9432.1990(01)	02/16/90
LIQUID AS IT APPLIES TO IGNITABLE OR CORROSIVE WASTES	9441.1989(51)	10/05/89
LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTES IN LANDFILLS	9487.1985(04)	08/07/85
LIQUID WASTE, DEFINITION OF	9432.1981(01)	06/28/81
LIQUID, FREE LIQUID, RELEASABLE LIQUID DEFINITIONS	9432.1989(04)	07/20/89
NONHAZARDOUS LIQUID WASTEWATERS AND SLUDGES IN SANITARY LF UNDER RCRA AND HSWA, DISPOSAL OF	9574.1985(01)	01/22/85
PLACEMENT OF BULK LIQUIDS IN LANDFILL	9487.1984(05)	11/12/84
SCINTILLATION COCKTAIL, REGULATION OF LIQUID	9443.1987(18)	08/19/87
SPENT CYANIDE PLATING BATH SOLUTIONS FROM SILVER RECOVERY	9441.1989(34)	07/06/89
WASTE AS LIQUID OR SOLID, DETERMINATION OF	9445.1984(06)	07/30/84
Absorbents		
*ADDING ABSORBENT TO WASTE CONTAINERS	9453.1990(02)	07/30/90
*LAB PACKS AT GENERATOR SITES	9453.1988(02)	01/30/88
ABSORBENTS FOR CONTAINERIZED LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTES, USE OF	9487.1985(05)	09/20/85
APPLICABILITY OF THE PAINT FILTER LIQUIDS TEST TO SORBENTS	9443.1993(06)	10/12/93
APPLICABILITY OF USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS TO ACTIVITIES INVOLVING SEPARATION OF USED OIL FROM SORBENT MATERIALS	9592.1994(09)	09/28/94
BULK LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLIDIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9487.1987(01)	01/20/87
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF TREATED WASTES - USE OF SW-846 METHODS, WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9445.1987(03a)	11/17/87
CONTAINERIZED AND BULK HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS IN RCRA LANDFILLS	9487.1986(12)	12/30/86
DISPOSAL OF SORBED LIQUIDS, PARTICULARLY "BIODEGRADABLE" SORBENTS IN WASTES DESTINED FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILLS	9551.1993(02)	05/05/93
POSITION PAPER ON SPENT ABSORBENT MATERIALS	9441.1991(09)	06/21/91
PROHIBITION ON PLACING LIQUIDS IN LANDFILL	9487.1985(10)	12/05/85
REGULATORY STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDS AND ABSORBENT MATERIALS CONTAINING LIQUIDS	9551.1993(04)	11/17/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF ABSORBENT MATERIAL WHEN MIXED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE PRIOR TO INCINERATION	9441.1992(29)	09/04/92
Bulk Liquids		
*STORAGE PRIOR TO RECYCLING	9475.1987(01)	04/30/87
BULK LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLIDIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9487.1987(01)	01/20/87
BULK LIQUIDS AND DRAIN/LEACHING FIELDS	9487.1986(09)	06/12/86
CONTAINERIZED AND BULK HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS IN RCRA LANDFILLS	9487.1986(12)	12/30/86
PCB-CONTAMINATED WASTES, STABILIZATION OF	9487.1988(01)	02/03/88

PLACEMENT OF STABILIZED WASTES THAT DO NOT MEET LAND RESTRICTION REQUIREMENTS	9554.1989(02)	05/05/89
PROHIBITION ON PLACING LIQUIDS IN LANDFILL	9487.1985(10)	12/05/85
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
Non-Hazardous Liquids		
BAN ON USE OF LIQUIDS IN LANDFILLS	9487.1986(07)	04/27/86
LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE		
(See also Solid Waste, Delisting, Characteristic Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification, Dioxin)	XREF	/ /
*DELISTING BY STATES	9541.1986(24)	10/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTED SOLELY FOR SUBPART C CHARACTERISTICS	9441.1986(74)	09/30/86
*SPENT SOLVENTS IN SCINTALLATION COCKTAILS	9444.1989(02c)	03/31/89
AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS, REGULATION OF	9441.1987(14)	03/06/87
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITIES	9441.1986(26)	04/02/86
CHEMICAL AGENTS GB, VX, AND HX AT MUNITIONS DISPOSAL FACILITY	9443.1984(03)	06/04/84
DELISTING CRITERIA/LEACHATE LEVELS	9433.1986(01)	01/07/86
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE DUST AFTER ENCAPSULATION TREATMENT PROCESS	9444.1986(33)	12/29/86
ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PLANTS	9444.1986(07)	04/07/86
ETCHANTS USED TO MANUFACTURE COPPER SALTS	9441.1986(82)	11/08/86
EXCLUSION FROM REGULATION FOR CHARACTERISTIC AND LISTED WASTES - LEACHATE LEVELS	9441.1986(03)	01/07/86
FEDERAL POLICY REGARDING DIOXIN DISPOSAL	9444.1987(26)	07/02/87
K006 WASTE AND ONSITE DISPOSAL UNIT CONTAINING THESE WASTES	9432.1987(09)	08/19/87
K035 LISTING AND INCLUSION OF SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF CREOSOTE PRODUCTION WASTEWATERS	9444.1987(52)	12/11/87
LD50 AS CRITERIA FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9443.1988(09)	09/09/88
LISTING OF TF-1, AN ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER FLUSHING AGENT	9442.1986(04)	05/06/86
MANAGEMENT OF WASTES PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION INTO SEWER	9441.1986(73)	09/25/86
MECHANICAL PLATING WASTES IN THE F006 LISTING, NON-INCLUSION OF	9444.1986(13)	06/24/86
MIXTURE OF CHARACTERISTIC WASTE AND LISTED WASTE, ASH FROM INCINERATION	9441.1985(32)	10/07/85
MIXTURES OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES	9441.1987(06)	01/27/87
MIXTURES OF SOLID WASTE AND A WASTE LISTED SOLELY BECAUSE IT EXHIBITS A CHARACTERISTIC	9441.1985(38)	11/20/85
PETITION TO WITHDRAW K090 AND K091 LISTINGS	9444.1989(11)	10/03/89
PETROLEUM FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THE K051 LISTING FOR API SEPARATOR SLUDGE	9444.1987(20)	05/26/87
PROCESS WASTES CONTAINING INKS, PAINTS, AND ADHESIVES	9441.1987(09)	02/19/87
RECYCLED CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE SLUDGES	9441.1985(39)	11/25/85
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO TWO WASTE STREAMS THAT WOULD BE BILAYERED THROUGH PHASE SEPARATION AT A LICENSED TSDF	9441.1994(27)	10/04/94
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE SOLVENTS AND USED OIL	9441.1992(36)	10/28/92
REGULATORY STATUS OF RECLAIMED SOLVENT FROM USED DRY CLEANING FILTERS	9441.1992(11)	05/28/92
RELISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9442.1986(08)	08/21/86
RESPONSE TO REGION III IMPLEMENTATION AND OVERSIGHT ISSUES	9541.1986(10)	05/01/86
SCINTILLATION COCKTAIL, REGULATION OF LIQUID	9443.1987(18)	08/19/87
SCRAP DEHP AND SMALL CAPACITORS CONTAINING DEHP, DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS FOR	9441.1985(23)	06/27/85
SCRUBBER BRINE/SLUDGE PRODUCED IN INCINERATION OF A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1984(05)	02/19/84
SLUDGES GENERATED FROM THE FIRST CLEANING STAGES OF PHOSPHATING PROCESS	9444.1986(11)	05/22/86
SOLVENTS USED AS REACTANT AND SOLVENT WASTES GENERATED BY A PRODUCTION PROCESS	9444.1986(27)	12/05/86
SPENT FLUIDIZED BED MEDIA AND CHANGES UNDER INTERIM STATUS	9444.1986(28)	12/05/86
SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURE (NALCAST 6015/WATER/WAX)	9444.1985(15)	06/24/85
TOLUENE-CONTAINING PAINT PRODUCTS FROM WOOD PIECES, REGULATORY STATUS	9443.1988(01)	01/04/88
USED OIL, BURNING OF OFF-SPECIFICATION FUEL - DUMPING	9441.1986(40)	07/31/86
WASTE CODE LISTINGS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS	9444.1989(12)	10/05/89
WASTE FROM ELECTROLESS PLATING PROCESSES NOT COVERED UNDER REINTERPRETED F006 LISTING	9444.1987(51)	12/04/87
WASTE GENERATED DURING THE MANUFACTURE OF POLYURETHANE FOAM	9441.1992(24)	08/17/92
Chlorination Tank		
DRAGOUT FROM F007 - SPENT CYANIDE PLATING BATH SOLUTIONS	9444.1984(14)	07/30/84

Commercial Chemical Products		
*BERYLLIUM DUST (P015); APPLICABILITY	9444.1992(06)	11/30/92
*BURNING/BLENDING OF UNUSED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT (XYLENE) WITH USED OIL	9442.1985(01)	12/30/85
*COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT DEFINITION IN 261.33	9444.1992(01)	03/31/92
*DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE AND RECLAMATION	9444.1987(37a)	08/31/87
*DISCARDED MERCURY THERMOMETERS	9444.1989(09)	08/30/89
*EPINEPHRINE RESIDUE IN A SYRINGE IS NOT P042	9444.1994(10)	12/31/94
*F006 SLUDGE FROM ACID WASTE MIXTURE	9441.1987(11)	02/28/87
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL IN INCINERATORS	9441.1986(87)	11/30/86
*ISOMERS OF P- AND U-LISTED WASTES	9444.1995(02)	09/30/95
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - HALOGENATED ORGANIC CARBONS	9553.1987(13)	09/30/87
*METHYL CHLOROFORM	9444.1984(17)	08/30/84
*NITROGLYCERIN PATCHES: NOT LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE WHEN DISCARDED UNUSED	9445.1995(01)	04/30/95
*NITROGLYCERINE PILLS AS COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1993(05)	09/30/93
*OFF-SPECIFICATION CIRCUIT PRINTING BOARDS - REGULATORY STATUS	9441.1991(14)	08/01/91
*OFF-SPECIFICATION PARAFORMALDEHYDE MEETS COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT LISTING	9442.1994(03)	03/31/94
*RECLAIMED COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS: REGULATORY STATUS	9444.1992(07)	11/30/92
*SECONDARY MATERIALS USED AS EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS	9441.1992(13)	05/31/92
*SOLID WASTE DETERMINATION	9441.1985(19a)	05/31/85
*SOLID WASTE DETERMINATION FOR SPILLED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9441.1995(20)	05/31/95
*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE	9441.1987(18)	03/30/87
*SPILLS OF COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1989(14)	11/30/89
BATTERY RECONDITIONING	9441.1986(56)	07/28/86
BUBBLER CANISTERS CONTAINING PHOSPHOROUS OXYCHLORIDE ARE NOT WASTE WHEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM JAPAN FOR REGENERATION	9456.1994(01)	12/16/94
BURNING CHARACTERISTIC OFF-SPECIFICATION PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1986(95)	12/23/86
CARBAMATE LISTING DETERMINATION (60 FR 7824, FEBRUARY 9, 1995) AS IT RELATES TO THE LATEX PROCESS WASTES GENERATED BY A COMPANY	9441.1995(28)	08/24/95
CARBON SCRUBBER WASTES IN WHICH PRODUCT MATERIALS ARE CAPTURED	9444.1987(15)	05/18/87
CHLORDANE AND HEPTACHLOR PESTICIDE WASTE	9444.1988(10)	05/03/88
CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ISSUES REGARDING OIL AND GAS WASTES	9571.1993(02)	11/05/93
CLARIFICATION OF HOW RCRA REGULATIONS APPLY TO OFF-SPECIFICATION FUELS THAT ARE BEING BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1994(18)	07/11/94
CLARIFICATION ON HOW REUSE OF "WASTE RESINS" AS FEED STOCK TO MANUFACTURE NEW PRODUCTS ARE REGULATED UNDER RCRA	9441.1994(19)	07/11/94
CLARIFICATION ON WHEN USED MERCURY RELAYS/SWITCHES BECOME SPENT	9441.1994(25)	09/28/94
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT P LISTING APPLIES ONLY TO UNUSED PRODUCT, NOT USED RESIDUES	9444.1986(29)	12/08/86
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS UNDER 261.33	9444.1980(01)	09/04/80
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS USED IN AIR BAGS - EFFECT ON RECYCLE OF FERROUS SCRAP FROM AUTOMOBILES	9441.1985(02)	01/16/85
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, RECYCLING A MIXTURE OF	9441.1986(34)	04/28/86
CONTAINERS THAT HELD COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DEFINITION OF EMPTY	9441.1984(26)	09/11/84
CONTAINERS USED TO HOLD LISTED CHEMOTHERAPY DRUGS	9441.1987(45)	06/16/87
COPPER PLATING SOLUTION REACTED WITH A CHELATING AGENT TO PRODUCE A COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER	9493.1986(01)	01/22/86
CORROSIVE SOLIDS, COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, REACTIVE WASTES DEFINED	9443.1984(09)	11/29/84
DESIGNATION OF AMERICIUM BERYLLIUM SOURCES UNDER RCRA	9441.1992(17)	06/16/92
DIMETHYL BENZENE-LISTING CLARIFICATION	9444.1990(03)	04/05/90
DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1988(12)	05/19/88
DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1985(05)	05/14/85
DISCARDED OFF-GAS PIPING, EQUIPMENT, AND OFF-GAS SCRUBBER SOLUTION FROM A TANK SYSTEM	9442.1993(01)	09/20/93
DRAGOUT FROM F007 - SPENT CYANIDE PLATING BATH SOLUTIONS	9444.1984(14)	07/30/84
ELECTROLESS ZINC PLATING WASTE NOT IN F006 LISTING	9444.1987(23)	06/30/87
ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS	9442.1987(03)	07/28/87
EMPTY TANK CARS THAT CONTAINED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT	9441.1985(41)	12/12/85
EXEMPTION FOR COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1988(33)	07/27/88
EXEMPTION FOR COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS ONCE THE FERTILIZER IS PRODUCED	9493.1986(03)	08/21/86
F SOLVENT WASTES	9444.1985(03)	04/01/85
F006 LISTING DOES NOT INCLUDE ZINC PHOSPHATING WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES	9444.1987(27)	07/06/87
F006 LISTING FOR PICKLING AND ETCHING WASTES AND DELISTING ISSUES	9444.1987(55)	12/28/87
F019 LISTING AND THE CONVERSION COATING PROCESS	9444.1987(22)	06/24/87
F021 LISTING FOR SUBSTANCES CONTAINING CHLOROPHENOLIC COMPOUNDS	9444.1987(42)	09/23/87
FLOATING PLASTIC BALLS USED TO CONTROL VAPORS FROM TANKS CONTAINING LISTED PRODUCT	9444.1986(25)	11/03/86

FREE-FLOWING MERCURY WHICH IS DISTILLED AND SOLD AS AN INGREDIENT IN AN INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	9441.1994(08)	03/30/94
HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING FOR F006 WASTE	9441.1986(78)	10/12/86
LABORATORIES, RCRA REGULATION IMPACT	9441.1990(32)	11/28/90
LUBRICATING OIL AND JET FUELS USED TO PRODUCE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9494.1985(01)	10/01/85
MANUFACTURING WASTE CONTAINING COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS IN 261.33	9444.1981(01)	03/12/81
MATERIALS CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDE PRODUCTS	9444.1987(40)	09/09/87
MERCURY SUITABLE FOR DIRECT USE (99% PURE) NOT SOLID WASTE	9441.1986(43)	05/30/86
MERCURY THERMOMETERS, RECLAIMED OFF-SPEC AND BROKEN	9441.1986(27)	04/02/86
METAL FINISHING SLUDGES	9444.1988(01)	01/11/88
MICRO-CLEAR REGULATORY STATUS	9444.1990(02)	03/22/90
MIXED SOLVENT WASTES	9444.1988(02)	01/20/88
MIXTURE OF F003 AND A SOLID WASTE AND DELISTING REQUIREMENTS	9441.1987(65)	08/17/87
OFF-SPEC COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AT BOTTLING FACILITY	9441.1989(49)	09/28/89
OFF-SPECIFICATION JET FUEL BURNED AS KEROSENE FUEL	9441.1986(19)	03/08/86
OFF-SPECIFICATION JET FUELS, RECYCLING OF UNUSED	9441.1989(39)	07/31/89
P AND U-LISTED WASTES	9444.1989(07)	08/21/89
PAINTS CONTAINING SOLVENTS	9444.1988(11)	05/05/88
PERCHLOROETHYLENE AND SURFACTANT, DISTILLATION OF RESIDUE CONTAINING	9441.1985(10)	04/10/85
PESTICIDE APPLICATOR WASHING RINSE WATER	9441.1985(42)	12/13/85
PLASTIC PACKING MEDIA FROM AIR STRIPPING TOWER TREATING CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	9441.1989(17)	04/14/89
RECYCLED GASOLINE/WATER AND FUEL OIL/WATER MIXTURES	9441.1986(22)	03/19/86
RECYCLING OF ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES (F006) FOR CEMENT/AGGREGATE MANUFACTURE	9441.1989(19)	04/26/89
REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS REGULATORS THAT CONTAIN MERCURY UNDER RCRA	9442.1994(06)	07/29/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF RESIDUAL AVIATION FUELS THAT ARE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1995(04)	02/02/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF SOILS CONTAMINATED FROM RELEASES OF COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9441.1992(34)	10/15/92
REGULATORY STATUS OF UNDEPLOYED AUTOMOTIVE AIRBAG INFLATORS	9441.1992(08)	04/23/92
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH CHLORDANE AS A RESULT OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION	9444.1986(20)	09/29/86
SOLVENT AND COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT WASTE STREAMS	9444.1989(03)	06/28/89
SOLVENT-CONTAMINATED WASTESTREAMS FROM A PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURER	9441.1988(49)	12/06/88
SOLVENTS USED AS REACTANT AND SOLVENT WASTES GENERATED BY A PRODUCTION PROCESS	9444.1986(27)	12/05/86
SOLVENTS USED AS REACTANT NOT LISTED AS SPENT SOLVENT OR COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT	9441.1986(92)	12/05/86
SPENT PIPELINE FILTER CARTRIDGES	9444.1988(03)	02/11/88
STATUS OF CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE	9444.1992(02)	08/24/92
STATUS OF UNLISTED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS WHEN RECYCLED	9444.1993(01)	02/23/93
STILL BOTTOM WASTE GENERATED BY A POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTION FACILITY	9432.1988(01)	02/11/88
THE STATUS OF UNUSED OFF-SPECIFICATION LEAD PLATES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF LEAD-ACID AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES	9441.1995(31)	09/14/95
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL METHODS FOR LOW-LEVEL WASTES THAT CONTAIN UNCONTAMINATED OR RADIOACTIVE LEAD	9441.1987(52)	06/26/87
USED REFRIGERANTS UNDER 40 CFR 261.2	9441.1990(28)	10/18/90
WASHWATERS GENERATED FROM WASHING PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRUCKS	9441.1986(44)	05/30/86
WASTE GENERATED BY AN INCINERATOR TRIAL BURN OF SAND SPIKED WITH TRICHLOROBENZENE AND HEXACHLOROETHANE	9441.1988(04)	01/14/88
WASTE LISTINGS FOR COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS - MERCURY	9441.1988(45)	11/02/88
WASTES CONTAINING F001-F005 CONSTITUENTS	9441.1988(05)	02/22/88
WASTES COVERED UNDER THE DIOXIN LISTING	9444.1986(23)	10/21/86
WASTES FROM BRIGHT DIPPING UNDER THE REINTERPRETED F006 LISTING	9444.1987(28)	07/13/87
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE EXEMPTION FOR ANODIZING OF ALUMINUM	9441.1986(29)	04/09/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES FROM ELECTROPLATING OPERATIONS	9444.1985(13)	09/03/85
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES RESULTING FROM METAL CLEANING PROCESS	9444.1989(08)	08/21/89

Definition

*NITROGLYCERINE PILLS AS COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1993(05)	09/30/93
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR TANKS, VEHICLES, VESSELS, PROCESS OR MANUFACTURING UNITS, OR PIPELINES WHICH HAVE BEEN SHUT DOWN	9441.1995(15)	04/20/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF RESIDUAL AVIATION FUELS THAT ARE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1995(04)	02/02/95
TREATMENT RESIDUALS OF CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE AS A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1988(44)	10/27/88

F-Wastes

*COMPARATIVE DEFINITIONS OF F001 AND F002	9444.1991(03)	05/01/91
*DILUTION OF F003 WASTES	9441.1986(92)	12/30/86

	9441.1987(11)	02/28/87
*F006 SLUDGE FROM ACID WASTE MIXTURE	9444.1989(06)	07/30/89
*F009 LISTING FOR ELECTROPLATING AFTER CYANIDE BATH	9441.1989(53)	10/30/89
*F019 LISTING APPLICABILITY TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES	9443.1992(06)	12/31/92
*HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS USED IN DEGREASING	9441.1987(71)	08/30/87
*MANUFACTURING PROCESS UNITS	9444.1991(06)	11/01/91
*MULTISOURCE LEACHATE (F039) WASTE CODE AS IT APPLIES TO CONTAMINATION FROM SPILLS	9444.1992(04)	10/31/92
*PERCHLOROETHYLENE USED IN DRY CLEANING	9453.1986(06)	11/30/86
*PROHIBITION ON STORAGE OF RESTRICTED WASTES	9441.1991(19)	12/01/91
*RECLAIMED SPENT WOOD PRESERVATIVE EXCLUSION IN 261.4(a)(9)	9441.1987(18)	03/30/87
*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE	9444.1985(15a)	07/31/85
*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE, THE	9444.1988(09)	04/30/88
*SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9443.1986(05)	01/30/86
*SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES (F-WASTES)	9441.1986(57)	05/30/86
*SPENT SOLVENTS FROM VARNISH STRIPPING	9444.1994(05)	06/30/94
*TECHNICAL GRADE SOLVENT FORMULATIONS AND THE F003 LISTING	9444.1994(06)	08/31/94
*UNUSED FORMULATIONS CONTAINING SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE ARE F027	9444.1984(02)	03/30/84
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM CHEMICAL ETCHING	9489.1991(03)	06/01/91
*WOOD PRESERVING WASTES - ADMINISTRATIVE STAY	9444.1989(05)	07/21/89
ACETONE AND METHANOL CONTAMINATED WASHWATERS	9441.1986(54)	07/15/86
ACTIVATED CARBON CANISTERS SATURATED WITH SPENT SOLVENTS	9444.1986(08)	05/02/86
ACTIVATED CARBON CANISTERS USED TO COLLECT SOLVENT VAPORS GENERATED DURING PAINT APPLICATION	9444.1994(08)	09/21/94
APPLICABILITY OF F006 HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE TO NICKEL RECLAMATION PROCESS FOR ELECTROLESS NICKEL PLATING SPENT SOLUTIONS	9551.1991(10)	06/05/91
CERTIFICATION/NOTIFICATION FOR MULTIPLE-CONSTITUENT WASTES SUBJECT TO LDRs	9442.1989(05)	07/05/89
CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE OR SOLID WASTE TREATMENT MAY CREATE A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1989(40)	08/02/89
CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCs) AS REFRIGERANTS, RECYCLING OF SPENT	9444.1992(08)	12/11/92
CLARIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTINGS PERTAINING TO WOOD PRESERVING OPERATIONS	9444.1992(09)	12/24/92
CLARIFICATION ON WHAT CONSTITUTES DIOXIN RELATED MATERIALS	9441.1994(26)	09/28/94
CLARIFICATION ON: MANIFEST DOCUMENT NUMBER; F003, F005, D001; WASTE DESTINED FOR RECYCLING; AND TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR CFC	9444.1992(05)	11/04/92
CLASSIFICATION OF F003 WASTES	9441.1994(20)	08/02/94
CLASSIFICATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM THE REVISED "ZINC-COBALT ALLOY PLATING ON CARBON STEEL" PROCESS	9441.1987(26)	04/17/87
CLEAN SOLVENT FROM RECYCLED SOLVENT-CONTAINING WASTE - STILL BOTTOMS	9488.1987(01)	02/09/87
CLOSURE PLAN FOR THE HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE UNITS AT VERTAC'S SHUTDOWN MANUFACTURING PLANT	9444.1984(01)	03/05/84
CYANIDE-SALT CONTAINING WASTES IN METAL HEAT TREATING OPERATIONS	9441.1995(24)	06/30/95
DETERMINATION WHETHER SECONDARY MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO A CANADIAN COPPER SMELTER IS A SOLID WASTE	9444.1985(02)	03/04/85
DIOXIN IN WASTES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PROCESSES USING PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9444.1991(05)	11/26/91
DISCARDED WASTEWATER AT A CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY	9433.1990(06)	11/27/90
DRAFT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN FOR NH PLATING COMPANY	9444.1984(14)	07/30/84
DRAGOUT FROM F007 - SPENT CYANIDE PLATING BATH SOLUTIONS	9444.1987(07)	03/06/87
DRYCLEANING INDUSTRY WASTES	9444.1987(03)	01/27/87
ELECTROCHEMICAL MACHINING WASTES AND THE SCOPE OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1987(23)	06/30/87
ELECTROLESS ZINC PLATING WASTE NOT IN F006 LISTING	9442.1987(03)	07/28/87
ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS	9444.1987(30)	07/21/87
F003 10% RULE AND ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS	9444.1987(53)	12/15/87
F005 LISTING FOR PYRIDINE STILL BOTTOMS	9444.1986(09)	05/02/86
F006 AND F019 ELECTROPLATING LISTINGS	9444.1987(09)	03/26/87
F006 LISTING AND DEFINITION OF CONVERSION COATING	9444.1987(19)	05/22/87
F006 LISTING APPLIED TO PRINTING INDUSTRY	9444.1987(55)	12/28/87
F006 LISTING FOR PICKLING AND ETCHING WASTES AND DELISTING ISSUES	9433.1987(09)	06/08/87
F006 WASTES, VHS AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA TO EVALUATE A DELISTING PETITION FOR	9444.1987(31)	07/28/87
F009 LISTING AND THE MIXTURE RULE TO ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS AND RESINS	9444.1987(22)	06/24/87
F019 LISTING AND THE CONVERSION COATING PROCESS	9445.1985(03)	05/31/85
F019 LISTING FOR WWT SLUDGES IN ALUMINUM ANODIZING	9554.1990(05)	06/25/90
F024 REVISED TREATMENT STANDARDS	9444.1987(10)	04/09/87
F027 LISTING - USED AND UNUSED FORMULATIONS IN WOOD PRESERVING	9441.1986(78)	10/12/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING FOR F006 WASTE	9441.1992(44)	12/22/92
IDENTIFICATION OF SPENT SOLVENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES	9444.1987(41)	09/15/87
INK FORMULATION WASTES AS BOTH K086 AND F001-005 WASTES		

LABORATORY WASTE GENERATED IN RESEARCH USING TCDD STOCK SOLUTIONS	9444.1986(16)	08/18/86
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS CLARIFICATIONS	9551.1987(01)	01/20/87
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS REGULATION OF CYANIDES	9554.1991(01)	01/08/91
LDR DETERMINATION OF WASTE STREAM DILUTION	9551.1990(06)	10/14/90
METHANOL RECOVERY SYSTEM - CLARIFICATION OF WASTE STATUS	9441.1987(46)	06/17/87
MIXTURE OF F003 AND A SOLID WASTE AND DELISTING REQUIREMENTS	9441.1987(65)	08/17/87
MIXTURES OF LISTED AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTES	9441.1987(68)	08/19/87
ON-SITE RECYCLING OF SPENT SOLVENTS BY GENERATORS	9441.1986(21)	03/13/86
PAINT RESIDUES ON CONVEYOR HOOKS	9443.1980(03)	12/20/80
PAINT WASTES AND THE SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1987(17)	05/20/87
PAINTING CONTRACTOR WASTES-SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR	9441.1986(47)	06/02/86
PENTACHLOROPHENOL AS A WOOD PRESERVATIVE	9444.1988(15)	08/29/88
PROCESS WASTEWATER FROM METAL DEGREASING OPERATIONS	9553.1988(02)	03/08/88
RAGS AND SIMILAR MATERIALS ABSORBING VOLATILES AND F-WASTES, HANDLING	9441.1989(50)	10/20/89
REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MIXING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLVENTS AND USED OIL	9441.1992(38)	11/05/92
REGULATORY DETERMINATION - SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS AND THE MIXTURE RULE	9441.1992(21)	07/16/92
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION REGARDING PHOTORESIST SOLIDS ("SKINS") GENERATED IN THE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	9443.1994(04)	07/12/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF WASTE GENERATED BY MCLAUGHLIN GORMLEY KING (MGK) COMPANY IN MINNESOTA	9444.1992(03)	10/20/92
REGULATORY STATUS OF WOOD STICKERS USED FOR WOOD PRESERVING OPERATIONS	9442.1994(04)	04/08/94
REINTERPRETATION NARROWING THE SCOPE OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1986(21)	10/04/86
REINTERPRETATION OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1986(19)	09/25/86
RESIDUALS MATERIALS CONTAMINATED WITH TRACE SOLVENTS	9444.1991(04)	08/30/91
SLUDGE CONTAINING 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (TCE)	9551.1987(13)	06/26/87
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDE	9441.1987(21)	04/08/87
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SOLVENT LISTINGS AND LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9444.1987(18)	05/20/87
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WASTEWATER TREATMENT EFFLUENT FROM PROCESSES THAT GENERATE K001 AND F006 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	9444.1984(10)	07/25/84
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GRAY IRON FOUNDRY WASTE DISPOSAL	9486.1981(01)	06/18/81
K062 LISTING APPLIES ONLY TO FACILITIES WITHIN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	9444.1987(08)	03/16/87
MINING WASTE EXCLUSION FOR A FERROALLOY FACILITY	9441.1986(48)	06/10/86
RECYCLING OF MOLDING AND CASTING SANDS	9441.1986(0	01/06/86

K-Wastes

*API SEPARATOR SLUDGE, EXCLUSION OF WATER FRACTION FROM K051 LISTING	9441.1984(13)	05/30/84
*BAGHOUSE DUST GENERATED FROM REMELTING PRIMARY PRODUCED STEEL	9444.1984(16)	08/30/84
*K052 BOTTOMS FROM TANK STORING LEADED GASOLINE AT PETROLEUM REFINERIES	9442.1994(02)	02/28/94
*K061 WASTE	9444.1989(02b)	03/31/89
*MINING WASTE EXCLUSION REINTERPRETATION	9441.1985(35)	10/30/85
*MINING WASTE, K064, AND 3004(x)	9571.1986(04)	07/30/86
*PRODUCT WASHWATERS FROM DINITROTOLUENE - K111 LISTING	9441.1988(20)	05/30/88
ARE TANK BOTTOMS REMOVED FROM TANKS CONTAINING ONLY NAPHTHA DEEMED TO BE K052 HAZARDOUS WASTE?	9442.1995(04)	05/25/95
ASH RESIDUE GENERATED FROM INCINERATION OF K045	9441.1987(12)	03/03/87
CLARIFICATION ABOUT THE SCOPE OF EPA'S ADMINISTRATIVE STAY FOR A PORTION OF THE K069 HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING	9444.1994(07)	09/19/94
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CLOSURE STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE LAND TREATMENT UNITS	9476.1991(01)	05/02/91
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9441.1987(98)	12/24/87
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9441.1987(75)	09/04/87
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS CONTAINING K061 WASTES	9493.1986(05)	09/11/86
CORRECTED LISTING DESCRIPTION FOR K062	9444.1987(31a)	07/30/87
DEFINITION OF RCRA WASTE K050	9444.1994(04)	06/03/94
DELISTING PETITIONS FOR K-WASTES MANAGED IN ON-SITE LAND-BASED UNITS-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	9433.1987(21)	09/28/87
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DISTILLATION BOTTOM TARS AS K022 WASTE	9444.1989(04)	07/13/89
EXCLUSIONS FOR K-WASTES DENIED (LACLEDE STEEL)	9441.1989(48)	09/12/89
F006 LISTING DOES NOT INCLUDE ZINC PHOSPHATING WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES	9444.1987(27)	07/06/87
GENERATION AND TREATMENT OF K044 WASTE	9551.1988(12)	11/04/88
HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING DETERMINATION (60 FR 7825, FEBRUARY 9, 1995) OF K156 WASTE FROM THE PRODUCTION OF METHYL CARBAMATE	9441.1995(34)	11/27/95
INK FORMULATION WASTES AS BOTH K086 AND F001-005*WASTES	9444.1987(41)	09/15/87
K-WASTE FILTER CAKE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	9441.1990(35)	12/21/90
K001-LISTED WASTES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PROCESSES	9445.1985(05)	01/18/85
K006 WASTES AND ON-SITE DISPOSAL UNIT CONTAINING THESE WASTES	9444.1987(37)	08/19/87
K035 LISTING AND DELISTING ISSUES:GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	9433.1987(27)	12/11/87
K051 SLUDGE RE-USED ON-SITE, EXEMPTION	9494.1985(02)	07/30/85
K052 LISTING FOR WASTES GENERATED BY PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	9444.1981(03)	06/06/81
K061 HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING FOR STEEL FOUNDRIES	9444.1980(06)	12/02/80
K061, EMISSION CONTROL DUST/SLUDGE FROM PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN ELECTRIC FURNACES	9444.1983(02)	07/11/83
K062 - SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR LISTING	9444.1984(11)	07/27/84
K062 LISTING APPLIES ONLY TO FACILITIES WITHIN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	9444.1987(08)	03/16/87
K103/K104 WASTE STREAMS - RELATIONSHIP OF CWA BAT, LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS, BDAT, AND DELISTING CRITERIA	9433.1987(06)	04/02/87
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LIME SLUDGE IMPOUNDMENT SLUDGE, DELISTING OF	9484.1986(05)	05/23/86
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METAL, K061 WASTES IN SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT-DELISTING PETITION	9433.1987(18)	08/07/87
NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY K061 STORAGE PILE	9481.1988(01)	01/25/88
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR AMOCO REFINERY	9551.1990(13)	11/08/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ARCO PRODUCTS, WA	9551.1990(08)	10/24/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR MARATHON PETROLEUM, IL	9551.1990(09)	11/06/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SHELL OIL, WA	9551.1990(11)	11/07/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SINCLAIR OIL, OK	9551.1990(12)	11/08/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR STAR ENTERPRISE, DE	9551.1990(10)	11/07/90
OIL/WATER EMULSIONS GENERATED BY PETROLEUM REFINERY WW SYSTEMS-K049 WASTE	9441.1984(35)	12/07/84
PETROLEUM REFINERY WW, MIXTURE AND DERIVED-FROM RULES	9441.1985(29)	08/23/85
PICKLE LIQUOR AND SCOPE OF K062 LISTING	9444.1985(17)	10/03/85
PROPOSED BEST DEMONSTRATED AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY (BDAT) FOR K061 WASTE	9441.1988(06)	03/09/88
RECYCLING OF ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE DUST	9441.1988(27)	06/15/88
REGULATORY DETERMINATIONS UNDER RCRA ON THE STATUS OF ZINC OXIDE PRODUCED BY AN ELECTRIC ARC STEEL FURNACE	9444.1994(09)	12/19/94
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR TANKS, VEHICLES, VESSELS, PROCESS OR MANUFACTURING UNITS, OR PIPELINES WHICH HAVE BEEN SHUT DOWN	9441.1995(15)	04/20/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF CENTRIFUGE UNDERFLOW WASTES	9444.1993(02)	04/20/93

RESIDUES FROM SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS THAT RECYCLE K069 WASTES	9496.1991(01)	08/05/91
SHAM INCINERATION AND TREATMENT OF K048-K052 WASTES IN CEMENT KILNS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES	9494.1991(02)	03/29/91
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR DELISTING PETITION	9433.1991(02)	04/26/91
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR FINAL RULE REGARDING SCOPE OF THE K062 LISTING, CORRECTION NOTICE	9444.1986(31)	12/11/86
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, DEFINITION AS HAZARDOUS	9441.1987(39)	05/20/87
STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTION RESIDUES	9441.1988(07)	03/10/88
SUPERNATANT FORMED IN LIME STABILIZATION OF WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR AS HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1987(83)	10/23/87
SUPERNATANT FROM TREATMENT OF SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR (K062)	9444.1987(47)	10/23/87
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS HOLDING ONLY K-WASTES GENERATED UNDER A TEMPORARY EXCLUSION	9433.1987(23)	10/05/87
THERMAL OXIDIZER AND HYDRODECHLORINATION PROCESS BY-PRODUCT K-WASTES	9444.1987(44)	10/16/87
USE/REUSE EXCLUSION TO RED WATER (K047) FROM WHICH SODIUM SULFITE IS RECOVERED AND WHICH IS USED AS A FUEL	9441.1987(42)	06/09/87
WASTES GENERATED BY COKE AND COAL TAR PLANTS	9442.1987(02)	07/24/87
WASTEWATER TREATMENT EFFLUENT FROM PROCESSES THAT GENERATE K001 AND F006 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	9444.1984(10)	07/25/84
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WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
WOOD TREATED WITH CREOSOTE, DISPOSAL OF	9441.1986(10)	02/11/86
ZINC OXIDE RECLAIMED FROM KILNS	9444.1988(02a)	01/26/88
Off-Specification		
*METHYL CHLOROFORM	9444.1984(17)	08/30/84
*NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CONDENSATE AND ENERGY RECOVERY	9443.1987(23)	10/30/87
BURNING OF USED OIL	9495.1989(02)	10/17/89
CLARIFICATION OF DISCARDED AMMUNITION OF 0.50 CALIBER	9443.1994(06)	11/03/94
CLARIFICATION ON HOW REUSE OF "WASTE RESINS" AS FEED STOCK TO MANUFACTURE NEW PRODUCTS ARE REGULATED UNDER RCRA	9441.1994(19)	07/11/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CONDENSATE	9442.1994(05)	04/15/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF RESIDUAL AVIATION FUELS THAT ARE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1995(04)	02/02/95
THE STATUS OF UNUSED OFF-SPECIFICATION LEAD PLATES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF LEAD-ACID AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES	9441.1995(31)	09/14/95
P-Wastes		
*EPINEPHRINE RESIDUE IN A SYRINGE IS NOT P042	9444.1994(10)	12/31/94
*ISOMERS OF P- AND U-LISTED WASTES	9444.1995(02)	09/30/95
*NITROGLYCERIN PATCHES: NOT LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE WHEN DISCARDED UNUSED	9445.1995(01)	04/30/95
*NITROGLYCERINE PILLS AS COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1993(05)	09/30/93
*OFF-SPECIFICATION PARAFORMALDEHYDE MEETS COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT LISTING	9442.1994(03)	03/31/94
CARBON SCRUBBER WASTES IN WHICH PRODUCT MATERIALS ARE CAPTURED	9444.1987(15)	05/18/87
CLARIFICATION ON THE APPLICABILITY OF THE DEBRIS STANDARDS TO P078 WASTES	9554.1994(01)	01/04/94
DELISTING PETITION OF NITROGEN TETROXIDE RINSATE	9433.1990(07)	12/21/90
DETERMINATION ON THE LEGALITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF USING INCINERATION FOR TWO P078 WASTE STREAMS	9554.1994(05)	07/26/94
DISCARDED OFF-GAS PIPING, EQUIPMENT, AND OFF-GAS SCRUBBER SOLUTION FROM A TANK SYSTEM	9442.1993(01)	09/20/93
EPA'S CURRENT CONTAINED-IN POLICY AS IT APPLIES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA THAT CONTAIN P- AND U-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES	9444.1995(01)	02/17/95
P AND U-LISTED WASTES	9444.1989(07)	08/21/89
P-WASTE LISTING FOR CATALYST	9444.1981(02)	06/19/81
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF DISCHARGED M-44 CYANIDE CAPSULES THAT ORIGINALLY CONTAINED A SODIUM CYANIDE PESTICIDE	9442.1993(05)	12/23/93
SPENT CARBON REGULATION	9441.1987(37)	05/18/87
TRIPLE-RINSING REQUIREMENT APPLICABLE TO CONTAINERS HOLDING RESIDUES FROM THE INCINERATION OF ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTES	9431.1993(01)	07/28/93
Sole Active Ingredient		
*EPINEPHRINE RESIDUE IN A SYRINGE IS NOT P042	9444.1994(10)	12/31/94
*NITROGLYCERIN PATCHES: NOT LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE WHEN DISCARDED UNUSED	9445.1995(01)	04/30/95
CARBAMATE LISTING DETERMINATION (60 FR 7824, FEBRUARY 9, 1995) AS IT RELATES TO THE LATEX PROCESS WASTES GENERATED BY A COMPANY	9441.1995(28)	08/24/95
CHLORDANE AND HEPTACHLOR PESTICIDE WASTE	9444.1988(10)	05/03/88
DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1988(12)	05/19/88
P-WASTE LISTING FOR CATALYST	9444.1981(02)	06/19/81
PESTICIDE STANDARDS FOR FORMALDEHYDE AND PARAFORMALDEHYDE	9444.1989(02)	03/14/89
PESTICIDES CONTAINING A 261.33(e) COMPOUND AS A SOLE ACTIVE INGREDIENT	9444.1981(05)	09/18/81
REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF DISCHARGED M-44 CYANIDE CAPSULES THAT ORIGINALLY CONTAINED A SODIUM CYANIDE PESTICIDE	9442.1993(05)	12/23/93

Steel Foundries		
*K061 WASTE	9444.1989(02b)	03/31/89
DELISTING PETITION-STEEL FACILITY, REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSURE PLAN	9433.1986(07)	03/18/86
DELISTING TESTING REQUIREMENTS, CYANIDE AND OTHER WASTES, STEEL INDUSTRY	9433.1984(06)	12/18/84
K061 HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING FOR STEEL FOUNDRIES	9444.1980(06)	12/02/80
K062 LISTING APPLIES ONLY TO FACILITIES WITHIN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	9444.1987(08)	03/16/87
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN ELECTRIC ARC FURNACES	9444.1986(02)	01/27/86
SLUDGE WASTE HANDLING IF TEMP. EXCLUSION IS WITHDRAWN / FUTURE METALS RECOVERY-STEEL FACILITY	9433.1986(17)	09/30/86
WASTE-DERIVED FUELS AT IRON AND STEEL MILLS AS PRODUCTS OR WASTE FUELS, INFORMATION REQUIRED	9441.1986(08)	01/24/86
Toluene		
*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE	9441.1987(18)	03/30/87
*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO SPILL OF TOLUENE/BENZENE MIXTURE - CERCLA INTERFACE	9443.1985(11)	11/30/85
FILTER CAKE WASTE CONTAINING SOLVENT USED TO SOLUBILIZE PRODUCT	9444.1987(43)	10/09/87
PAINT SPRAY BOOTH AIR FILTERS	9442.1990(01)	05/03/90
RESIDUE FROM STREAM-STRIPPING OF PROCESS WASTE CONTAINING TOLUENE	9441.1984(10)	05/15/84
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH TOLUENE	9445.1985(01)	04/05/85
STILL BOTTOM WASTE FROM POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTION	9444.1987(38)	09/01/87
STILL BOTTOM WASTE GENERATED BY A POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTION FACILITY	9432.1988(01)	02/11/88
SUBSTITUTION OF EXTRACTION SOLVENTS FOR METHYLENE CHLORIDE	9441.1988(25)	06/09/88
TOLUENE AS A DILUANT OR CARRIER AND THE SCOPE OF THE F005 LISTING	9444.1987(36)	08/17/87
TOLUENE-LADEN FILTER RESIDUE GENERATED FROM AN INK PRODUCTION PROCESS	9444.1985(09)	06/03/85
WASTE INK AND SOLVENT MIXTURES GENERATED FROM PRINTING FACILITIES	9443.1984(08)	11/23/84
U-Wastes		
*ISOMERS OF P- AND U-LISTED WASTES	9444.1995(02)	09/30/95
*METHYL CHLOROFORM	9444.1984(17)	08/30/84
*OFF-SPECIFICATION PARAFORMALDEHYDE MEETS COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT LISTING	9442.1994(03)	03/31/94
ACRYLONITRILE ASH	9444.1985(12)	05/30/85
CARBAMATE LISTING DETERMINATION (60 FR 7824, FEBRUARY 9, 1995) AS IT RELATES TO THE LATEX PROCESS WASTES GENERATED BY A COMPANY	9441.1995(28)	08/24/95
CONTAINERS USED TO HOLD LISTED CHEMOTHERAPY DRUGS	9441.1987(45)	06/16/87
DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENT TREATMENT (DET) FOR 8 OF THE WASTE CODES FROM A TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (TDI) TREATABILITY GROUP	9554.1994(06)	10/24/94
DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9444.1985(05)	05/14/85
DISCARDED OFF-GAS PIPING, EQUIPMENT, AND OFF-GAS SCRUBBER SOLUTION FROM A TANK SYSTEM	9442.1993(01)	09/20/93
EPA'S CURRENT CONTAINED-IN POLICY AS IT APPLIES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA THAT CONTAIN P- AND U-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES	9444.1995(01)	02/17/95
MIXED SOLVENT WASTES	9444.1988(02)	01/20/88
MIXTURES OF LISTED AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTES	9441.1987(68)	08/19/87
P AND U-LISTED WASTES	9444.1989(07)	08/21/89
WASTE GENERATED BY AN INCINERATOR TRIAL BURN OF SAND SPIKED WITH TRICHLOROBENZENE AND HEXACHLOROETHANE	9441.1988(04)	01/14/88
Wastewater Treatment Sludge		
*F006 SLUDGE FROM ACID WASTE MIXTURE	9441.1987(11)	02/28/87
*MIXTURE EXCLUSION	9441.1990(34)	11/01/90
*PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE CLASSIFICATION	9444.1991(01)	02/01/91
DELISTING PETITION - FUJI PHOTO FILM WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	9433.1991(01)	03/07/91
METAL FINISHING SLUDGES	9444.1988(01)	01/11/88
PETROLEUM REFINERY SLUDGE REGULATIONS	9444.1990(05)	10/17/90
REGULATORY STATUS OF SILVER-CONTAINING WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES WHEN RECYCLED	9441.1993(06)	04/29/93
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS/LAND TREATMENT UNITS REGULATION IF ASSOCIATED WWT SLUDGES ARE LISTED	9480.1985(02)	07/17/85
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES RESULTING FROM METAL CLEANING PROCESS	9444.1989(08)	08/21/89
LOCATION		
(See Siting)	XREF	/ /

LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS			
(See Interim Status Process) (See also Permit Process)	XREF		/ /
LOW LEVEL WASTE			
(See Mixed Waste)	XREF		/ /
MAJOR HANDLERS			
	XREF		/ /
MAJOR HANDLERS OF HW - DEFINITION	9522.1983(02)		07/11/83
MANAGEMENT STANDARDS			
(See Used Oil)	XREF		/ /
MANIFEST			
(See Generators) (See also Transporters, DOT, Waste Minimization)	XREF		/ /
MANUFACTURING PROCESS UNITS			
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF		/ /
MARKETER			
(See Used Oil)	XREF		/ /
MERCURY			
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF		/ /
METALS			
(See also Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF		/ /
*REGULATORY STATUS OF METALS RECOVERY UNDER RCRA	9498.1994(10)		10/31/94
ALTERNATIVE METALS ANALYSIS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE COMBUSTORS	9498.1994(09)		08/17/94
METALS PRODUCTION WASTES, APPLICABILITY OF MINING WASTE EXCLUSION - COMBUSTION OF WASTES AS INCINERATION	9441.1985(05)		02/04/85
RCRA POLICY STATEMENT: LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS' DILUTION PROHIBITION AND COMBUSTION OF INORGANIC METAL-BEARING HAZARDOUS WASTES	9551.01-01		05/23/94
SLUDGE WASTE HANDLING IF TEMP. EXCLUSION IS WITHDRAWN / FUTURE METALS RECOVERY-STEEL FACILITY	9433.1986(17)		09/30/86
MINERAL PROCESSING			
(See also Mining Waste)	XREF		/ /
*DEFINITION OF FORMERLY BEVILL EXEMPT WASTE	9441.1995(12)		03/31/95
MINERAL PROCESSING FACILITIES, REPORT TO CONGRESS	9475.1989(01)		02/09/89
MINING WASTE EXCLUSION INCLUDING PRIMARY PROCESSING BUT NOT SUBSEQUENT STEPS	9441.1986(81)		11/03/86
MINIMUM SHELL THICKNESS			
(See Tank System)	XREF		/ /
MINIMUM TECHNOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS (MTR)			
(See also Compatibility, HSWA, Land Disposal Facilities, Release, Surface Impoundment, TSDFs)	XREF		/ /
*EXISTING UNITS AND MINIMUM TECHNOLOGY STANDARDS	9487.1986(14)		12/30/86

*LDR REQUIREMENTS DURING NATIONAL CAPACITY VARIANCE	9551.1990(16)	12/01/90
ABOVE-GROUND LAND EMPLACEMENT FACILITIES, N.J. LAW	9487.1986(04)	03/26/86
COMBINED NRC-EPA SITING GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF COMMERCIAL MIXED LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE	9480.00-14	03/13/87
EXISTING UNITS UNDER HSWA-APPLICABILITY OF MTR TO EXPANSIONS	9432.1985(04)	08/30/85
MINIMUM TECHNOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS WAIVER PETITION SECTION 3004(0)(2) (SHELL OIL)	9522.1988(03)	04/28/88
MTR COMPLIANCE DATES FOR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS (THERMEX ENERGY)	9484.1987(11)	08/07/87
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, THERMEX ENERGY/RADIAN	9521.1987(01)	08/07/87
REPLACEMENT UNIT, DEFINED - WASTE CONSOLIDATION FROM SEVERAL IMPOUNDMENTS	9484.1987(01)	03/11/87
REPLACEMENT UNIT, DEFINITION, FOR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	9484.1986(01)	03/26/86
SUBTITLE C IMPERMEABLE CAP REQUIREMENT FOR ON-SITE CONTAINMENT OF WOOD PRESERVING WASTES	9554.1990(15)	09/26/90
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT RETROFITTING REQUIREMENTS	9484.1987(02)	04/15/87
TC RULE HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION	9441.1991(12)	07/31/91
VERTICAL EXPANSION AT U.S. ECOLOGY'S TRENCH 10, BEATTY, NEVADA FACILITY	9487.00-9	02/10/88
Double Liner		
*RETROFITTING INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9528.1988(03)	05/30/88
STANDARDS AGAINST WHICH 3004(o)(2) EQUIVALENCY PETITION SHOULD BE COMPARED - DOUBLE LINER	9487.1986(11)	12/04/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT RETROFITTING AND TIME ALLOWED FOR CLOSURE	9484.00-5a	10/15/88
UCAPCO APPLICATION FOR A VARIANCE UNDER 3004(c)(2) OF RCRA	9480.1987(02)	10/29/87
Leachate Collection/Detection System		
*LINERS AND LEAK DETECTION SYSTEMS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILLS, SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, AND WASTE PILES	9484.1992(01)	07/31/92
LINER/LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM COMPATIBILITY	9487.1986(10)	08/07/86
SECONDARY LEACHATE COLLECTION AND REMOVAL SYSTEMS - FML TOP LINERS	9484.1987(03)	04/30/87
SOLIDTEK LANDFILL/LINER DESIGN	9487.1985(08)	10/18/85
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT RETROFITTING AND TIME ALLOWED FOR CLOSURE	9484.00-5a	10/15/88
UCAPCO APPLICATION FOR A VARIANCE UNDER 3004(c)(2) OF RCRA	9480.1987(02)	10/29/87
Liners		
*EXISTING SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS WITH LINERS	9522.1984(02)	05/30/84
*LEAK NOTIFICATION AT A DOUBLE-LINED SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	9484.1985(02)	08/30/85
*LINER DESIGN CRITERIA	9487.1985(04a)	08/30/85
*LINERS AND LEAK DETECTION SYSTEMS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILLS, SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, AND WASTE PILES	9484.1992(01)	07/31/92
*RETROFITTING FOR PERMITTED SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9484.1987(09)	07/30/87
*WASTE PILE LINERS - MTR (264.251)	9485.1985(01)	03/30/85
CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW LANDFILL CELL AND THE OMNIBUS PROVISION	9528.1986(01)	03/03/86
DESIGN AND OPERATING STANDARDS	9487.1984(03)	09/10/84
HSWA MINIMUM TECH REQUIREMENTS FOR LINERS AND LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEMS	9480.1985(01)	04/01/85
LINER DESIGN COMMENTS (CWM, EMELLE,AL)	9487.1984(01)	02/07/84
SOLIDTEK LANDFILL/LINER DESIGN	9487.1985(08)	10/18/85
STANDARDS FOR SECONDARY CONTAINMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK SYSTEMS	9483.1989(02)	01/09/89
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-15	03/30/88
VARIANCE FROM 264 LANDFILL LINER & LEACHATE COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS	9487.1984(02)	03/14/84
Retrofit		
*CHANGES DURING INTERIM STATUS - CORRECTION	9528.1988(05)	10/30/88
*RETROFITTING FOR PERMITTED SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9484.1987(09)	07/30/87
*RETROFITTING SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9476.1986(04)	10/30/86
ALTERNATE CONCENTRATION LIMIT (ACL) POLICY FOR HSWA PROVISIONS	9481.1987(07)	07/24/87
CLARIFICATION OF THE REGULATORY STATUS OF A REFINERY DITCH SYSTEM	9432.1994(02)	05/12/94
DECISION DEADLINES FOR RETROFITTING WAIVER REQUESTS	9571.1987(01)	10/08/87
K103/K104 WASTE STREAMS - RELATIONSHIP OF CWA BAT, LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS, BDAT, AND DELISTING CRITERIA	9433.1987(06)	04/02/87

NEUTRALIZATION SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, RETROFITTING VARIANCES	9484.1986(04)	04/21/86
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT RETROFITTING AND TIME ALLOWED FOR CLOSURE	9484.00-5a	10/15/88

MINING WASTE

(See also Exclusions)		
*EXPLORATION OR PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS, OR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY - WASTE EXCLUSION	XREF	/ /
*MINING EXCLUSION FOR SMELTER SLAG	9441.1984(11)	04/30/84
*MINING WASTE EXCLUSION REINTERPRETATION	9441.1984(23)	07/31/84
*MINING WASTE, K064, AND 3004(x)	9441.1985(35)	10/30/85
*ORE AND MINERAL EXTRACTION, BENEFICIATION AND PROCESSING EXCLUSION APPLICABILITY	9571.1986(04)	07/30/86
*POLLUTION CONTROL SLUDGE FROM TREATMENT OF MINING WASTE - EXCLUSION	9571.1989(01)	01/30/89
APPROPRIATENESS OF THE EP/TCLP SIMULATION OF CO-DISPOSAL SITUATION FOR MINING WASTES	9441.1985(09)	02/28/85
CHARACTERISTIC TESTS FOR DETERMINING THE HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF MINING WASTES	9571.1985(01)	10/03/85
DECISION DEADLINES FOR RETROFITTING WAIVER REQUESTS	9443.1985(09)	10/03/85
DROSS FROM ALUMINUM SMELTING USED IN MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	9571.1987(01)	10/08/87
INDUSTRIAL FURNACES BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THE RESIDUALS GENERATED (LOUISIANA REG)	9441.1989(01)	02/07/89
METALS PRODUCTION WASTES, APPLICABILITY OF MINING WASTE EXCLUSION - COMBUSTION OF WASTES AS INCINERATION	9494.1987(02)	04/15/87
MINERAL PROCESSING RESIDUALS FROM COMBUSTION UNITS BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL	9441.1985(05)	02/04/85
MINING LABORATORY WASTES UNDER 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7) - EXCLUSION OF	9441.1984(19)	08/15/84
MINING WASTE AS NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1984(09)	05/09/84
MINING WASTE REGULATED UNDER SUBTITLE D RATHER THAN SUBTITLE C	9441.1986(72)	09/16/86
SECONDARY MATERIALS RECYCLED IN PHOSPHORIC ACID RECIRCULATING SYSTEMS	9441.1986(55)	07/16/86
	9571.1990(05)	06/27/90

Bevill Amendment

*DEFINITION OF FORMERLY BEVILL EXEMPT WASTE	9441.1995(12)	03/31/95
*NEW WASTES NOT COVERED BY BEVILL EXCLUSION	9571.1989(02)	10/30/89
APPLICABILITY OF MINING WASTE EXCLUSION TO WASTED LIME KILN REFRACTORY BRICKS	9441.1994(11)	05/11/94
BERYL PLANT AND RAFFINATE DISCARD CLASSIFICATION	9571.1990(01)	03/15/90
BEVILL AMENDMENT APPLIED TO COAL GASIFICATION FACILITY	9441.1987(76)	09/15/87
CHLORIDE-ILMENITE PROCESS WASTES	9441.1991(05)	04/22/91
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA REGULATORY APPLICATION TO SOILS CONTAMINATED BY CEMENT KILN DUST	9441.1993(16)	09/15/93
CLARIFICATION OF REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9498.1994(13)	12/05/94
INTERPRETATION OF THE BEVILL EXEMPT STATUS OF WASTES AT THE MAGCORP FACILITY	9441.1994(05)	03/23/94
IRON AND STEEL SLAGS, REGULATORY STATUS	9571.1990(04)	05/30/90
MINING WASTE EXCLUSION FOR A FERROALLOY FACILITY	9441.1986(48)	06/10/86
MINING WASTE EXCLUSION INCLUDING PRIMARY PROCESSING BUT NOT SUBSEQUENT STEPS	9441.1986(81)	11/03/86
MINING WASTES FROM SEARLES LAKE OPERATIONS	9441.1993(12)	06/30/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED FROM GOLD/MERCURY AMALGAM RETORTING	9441.1993(04)	04/26/93
SCOPE OF BEVILL AMENDMENT AS IT APPLIES TO PHOSPHATE MINING, PHOSPHORIC ACID PRODUCTION, AND ANCILLARY FACILITIES	9441.1992(10)	05/15/92
SHAM INCINERATION AND TREATMENT OF K048-K052 WASTES IN CEMENT KILNS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES	9494.1991(02)	03/29/91
TREATMENT STANDARDS AND THE BEVILLE EXCLUSION	9554.1990(10)	08/23/90

Boiler Slag

*MINING EXCLUSION FOR SMELTER SLAG	9441.1984(23)	07/31/84

Coal

BEVILL AMENDMENT APPLIED TO COAL GASIFICATION FACILITY	9441.1987(76)	09/15/87
COAL ASH AS A SOLID WASTE	9571.1990(02)	04/09/90
PRECIPITATION WHICH IS CORROSIVE DUE TO CONTACT WITH EXEMPT WASTES (COAL GASIFICATION ASH)	9441.1986(31)	04/21/86
RESIDUAL WATER DERIVED FROM AN EXEMPT WASTE (COAL ASH) IS EXEMPT	9441.1986(49)	06/16/86
RETORTED OIL SHALE AND COAL FLY ASH	9571.1990(03)	04/06/90

Energy Exploration Waste

*EXPLORATION OR PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS, OR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY - WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1984(11)	04/30/84
*REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS CONDENSATE	9571.1993(01)	07/30/93
*REGULATORY STATUS OF WASTE FROM OIL GATHERING PIPELINES	9441.1992(03)	01/31/92

CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ISSUES REGARDING OIL AND GAS WASTES	9571.1993(02)	11/05/93
CLARIFICATION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE OIL FIELD RCRA EXEMPTION	9441.1989(27a)	06/06/89
CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE SCOPE OF THE EXEMPTION FOR LARGE VOLUMES OF WASTES GENERATED AT EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES	9441.1988(48a)	11/21/88
CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE FLUIDS ASSOCIATED WITH CLEAN UP OF CRUDE OIL LEAKS IN ACTIVE OIL FIELDS	9441.1991(05a)	05/21/91
DRILLING OPERATIONS, EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN WASTE FROM	9441.1980(03)	09/04/80
Fossil Fuels	9441.1986(16)	02/28/86
*FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1984(23)	07/31/84
*MINING EXCLUSION FOR SMELTER SLAG	9441.1995(16)	04/30/95
*STATUS OF FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTE EXCLUSION		
Large Volume Waste	9441.1987(76)	09/15/87
BEVILL AMENDMENT APPLIED TO COAL GASIFICATION FACILITY		
MISCELLANEOUS UNITS		
(See Subpart X)	XREF	/ /
MIXED RADIOACTIVE WASTES		
(See Mixed Waste)	XREF	/ /
MIXED RADIOACTIVE/RADIOACTIVE WASTES		
(See Mixed Waste)	XREF	/ /
MIXED WASTE		
*MIXED WASTE AND LAND BAN	9551.1989(02)	03/30/89
ASPHALT MATERIALS DISPOSAL	9443.1988(03)	03/22/88
IS THE CHEMICAL POTASSIUM HEXACYANOCOBALT (II)-FERRATE (II), USED AT A DOE NUCLEAR PLANT, CONSIDERED A "MIXED WASTE" UNDER RCRA?	9441.1995(30)	09/13/95
MIXED WASTE REGULATION	9441.1987(102)	07/30/87
MIXTURES OF LISTED AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTES	9441.1987(68)	08/19/87
PERCHLOROETHYLENE AND SURFACTANT, DISTILLATION OF RESIDUE CONTAINING	9441.1985(10)	04/10/85
USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY, INTERPRETATION OF SUBPART E	9495.1989(01)	05/15/89
WASTES FROM STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9444.1980(03)	11/17/80
Atomic Energy Act (AEA)	9441.1986(46)	06/02/86
BYPRODUCT MATERIAL AND MIXED WASTE, AEA AND DOE INTERFACE	9432.1986(10)	04/12/86
BYPRODUCT MATERIAL, DEFINITION OF	9441.1987(41)	06/01/87
HIGH-LEVEL, TRANSURANIC, AND LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE	9541.1986(14)	07/03/86
JURISDICTION AND REGULATION OF MIXED WASTE MANAGEMENT INCLUDING INCINERATION AND LOCATION CRITERIA		
By-Product	9441.1985(21)	06/06/85
BRASS DROSS SKIMMINGS, SEPARATION OF METALS AND OXIDES, BY-PRODUCT	9441.1986(37)	05/01/86
BY-PRODUCT CRUDE OIL TANK BOTTOMS	9432.1986(10)	04/12/86
BYPRODUCT MATERIAL, DEFINITION OF	9441.1988(11)	04/21/88
DISTILLATION OR FRACTIONATION COLUMN BOTTOMS FROM THE PRODUCTION OF CHLOROBENZENE	9441.1989(01)	02/07/89
DROSS FROM ALUMINUM SMELTING USED IN MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	9441.1989(15)	04/05/89
DROVE RECLAMATION IN BRASS INDUSTRY, BY-PRODUCT DESIGNATION	9441.1989(14)	04/02/89
METAL GALVANIZING PROCESS RESIDUES AS BY-PRODUCTS/SECONDARY MATERIALS	9432.1986(14)	09/06/86
ON-SITE INCINERATION OF A WASTE THAT IS BOTH A BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL AND HAZARDOUS		
Mixed Radioactive Wastes	9441.1992(12)	05/31/92
*LEAD USED AS SHIELDING IN LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL	9431.1988(02)	01/30/88
*MIXED RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE, DISPOSAL OF	9554.1994(03)	02/16/94
ACCEPTABILITY UNDER THE RCRA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS OF TWO METHODS OF MACROENCAPSULATION FOR MIXED WASTES AT ROCKY FLATS		

APPLICABILITY OF A PROPOSED HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATION TO CERTAIN DOE RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTES	9482.1994(01)	09/02/94
BULKING AND CONSOLIDATING SHIPMENTS OF COMPATIBLE WASTES WITH DIFFERENT HAZARDOUS CODES	9461.1985(01)	09/19/85
BYPRODUCT MATERIAL AND MIXED WASTE, AEA AND DOE INTERFACE	9441.1986(46)	06/02/86
COMBINED NRC-EPA SITING GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF COMMERCIAL MIXED LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE	9480.00-14	03/13/87
CORRECTIVE ACTION/PERMIT ISSUES - U.S. ARMY - ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS	9502.1986(09)	05/08/86
EPA'S DETERMINATION ON WHETHER MACROENCAPSULATION PROCESS ADDRESSES THE REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR SECTION 268.45, TABLE 1	9554.1995(02)	09/19/95
HIGH-LEVEL, TRANSURANIC, AND LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE	9441.1987(41)	06/01/87
INTERIM STATUS REQUIREMENTS FOR NRC LICENSEES MANAGING RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE, CLARIFICATION	9528.1989(13)	10/15/89
JURISDICTION AND REGULATION OF MIXED WASTE MANAGEMENT INCLUDING INCINERATION AND LOCATION CRITERIA	9541.1986(14)	07/03/86
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS EFFECT ON STORAGE/DISPOSAL OF COMMERCIAL MIXED WASTE	9555.00-01	09/28/90
MANAGEMENT OF MIXED WASTE	9441.1992(07)	03/31/92
MIXED RADIOACTIVE HOSPITAL WASTES AND THE DOMESTIC SEWAGE EXCLUSION	9441.1986(94)	12/19/86
MIXED WASTE (DOE FACILITIES), DEFINITION OF	9503.1985(01)	05/10/85
MIXED WASTE DISPOSAL FROM RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS	9554.1988(04)	06/13/88
MIXED WASTE MANAGEMENT: NORTHWEST INTERSTATE COMPACT	9441.1992(15)	06/03/92
ON-SITE INCINERATION OF A WASTE THAT IS BOTH A BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL AND HAZARDOUS	9432.1986(14)	09/06/86
RADIOACTIVE WASTE EXEMPTION IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA	9541.1984(08)	09/13/84
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION OF SPENT NUCLEAR REACTOR FUELS	9442.1993(04)	11/22/93
RECYCLED GASOLINE/WATER AND FUEL OIL/WATER MIXTURES	9441.1986(22)	03/19/86
REGULATION OF HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS OF RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE	9541.1986(19)	10/14/86
REGULATION OF RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE AT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FACILITIES	9528.1987(14)	11/12/87
SCINTILLATION COUNTING COCKTAIL	9443.1987(04)	03/11/87
SCINTILLATION VIALS CONTAINING D001 WASTES, MANAGEMENT OF	9525.1986(04)	08/11/86
SMALL-VOLUME MIXED WASTE LABORATORY GENERATED MATERIALS AND LEAD	9551.1988(07)	06/13/88
STATE AUTHORIZATION AND REGULATION OF RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTES	9541.1987(04)	06/29/87
STATE AUTHORIZATION TO REGULATE HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS OF RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTES	9541.1986(20)	10/20/86
STATE PROGRAM ADVISORY #2 - RCRA AUTHORIZATION TO REGULATE MIXED WASTE	9541.00-6	07/30/87
TC APPLICABILITY TO MIXED WASTE	9441.1991(02)	02/12/91
TREATMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES AT HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMITTED TSDF	9525.1990(02)	10/17/90
TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN MIXED RADIOACTIVE WASTES	9554.1990(14)	12/27/90

Mixed Radioactive/Radioactive Wastes

DIOXIN-CONTAINING LABORATORY WASTE WITH RADIOACTIVE PROPERTIES	9441.1985(26)	07/05/85
JOINT NRC-EPA GUIDANCE ON AN APPROACH FOR COMMERCIAL MIXED LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES	9487.00-8	08/03/87
LIQUID SCINTILLATION COCKTAIL SOLUTION PRODUCT, READY SAFE	9443.1988(02)	01/13/88
MIXED WASTE REGULATION - RCRA REQUIREMENTS VS. NRC REQUIREMENTS	9451.1989(02)	06/26/89
ON-SITE INCINERATION OF A WASTE THAT IS BOTH A BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL AND HAZARDOUS	9432.1986(14)	09/06/86
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL METHODS FOR LOW-LEVEL WASTES THAT CONTAIN UNCONTAMINATED OR RADIOACTIVE LEAD	9441.1987(52)	06/26/87

NRC

COMBINED NRC-EPA SITING GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSAL OF COMMERCIAL MIXED LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE	9480.00-14	03/13/87
MIXED WASTE REGULATION - RCRA REQUIREMENTS VS. NRC REQUIREMENTS	9451.1989(02)	06/26/89
SCINTILLATION COUNTING COCKTAIL	9443.1987(04)	03/11/87
STATE AUTHORIZATION AND REGULATION OF RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTES	9541.1987(04)	06/29/87

MIXTURE RULE

(See also Derived-From-Rule)		
*DILUTION OF F003 WASTES	XREF	/ /
*GENERATOR STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO TRANSPORTERS	9441.1986(97)	12/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE I.D.	9453.1989(01)	04/30/89
*HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTED SOLELY FOR SUBPART C CHARACTERISTICS	9441.1988(14)	04/30/88
*MIXTURE EXCLUSION	9441.1986(74)	09/30/86
*MIXTURE RULE - DISCHARGES TO WASTEWATER	9441.1990(34)	11/01/90
*MIXTURES OF USED OIL AND CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE	9522.1987(02)	12/30/87
*SOLVENT DRIPPINGS FOR DEGREASING OPERATIONS	9443.1993(02)	02/28/93
*SOLVENT DRIPPINGS FROM DEGREASING OPERATIONS	9441.1987(19)	03/30/87
	9443.1987(0	04/30/87

*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE	9441.1987(18)	03/30/87
*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO SPILL OF TOLUENE/BENZENE MIXTURE - CERCLA INTERFACE	9443.1985(11)	11/30/85
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE CONTAINED IN A SAND-METAL-SOLVENT MIXTURE	9443.1989(07)	07/10/89
ACETONE AND METHANOL CONTAMINATED WASHWATERS	9444.1989(05)	07/21/89
ASBESTOS AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE	9444.1980(05)	11/18/80
ASH RESIDUE GENERATED FROM INCINERATION OF K045	9441.1987(12)	03/03/87
BAN ON USE OF LIQUIDS IN LANDFILLS	9487.1986(07)	04/27/86
BURNING CHARACTERISTIC OFF-SPECIFICATION PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1986(95)	12/23/86
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITY, MIXTURE OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES (CALGON)	9441.1986(33)	04/23/86
CHARACTERIZATION OF WASTE STREAMS FROM POLYMERIC COATING OPERATIONS	9442.1995(01)	01/26/95
CLOSURE PLAN FOR THE HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE UNITS AT VERTAC'S SHUTDOWN MANUFACTURING PLANT	9488.1987(01)	02/09/87
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF TREATED WASTES - USE OF SW-846 METHODS, WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9445.1987(03a)	11/17/87
DELISTING ACTION - STATUS OF HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE	9433.1987(16)	07/31/87
DELISTING CRITERIA/LEACHATE LEVELS	9433.1986(01)	01/07/86
DEPLETED MIXTURES OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND WATER FROM HEAT EXCHANGERS	9441.1989(42)	08/04/89
DERIVED FROM/MIXTURE RULE APPLICATION TO REFINERY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS	9441.1987(70)	08/28/87
EFFECTS OF THE SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR RULE ON VARIOUS GENERATOR WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	9451.1986(01)	03/17/86
ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS NOT IN F007-009 LISTINGS	9444.1988(07)	04/07/88
ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA CONTAMINATED WITH RCRA-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1989(30)	06/19/89
EXCLUSION FROM REGULATION FOR CHARACTERISTIC AND LISTED WASTES - LEACHATE LEVELS	9441.1986(03)	01/07/86
F SOLVENT WASTES	9444.1985(03)	04/01/85
GENERATION AND TREATMENT OF K044 WASTE	9551.1988(12)	11/04/88
HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTIC - BASIS FOR LISTING	9441.1984(32)	11/07/84
HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTING FOR F006 WASTE	9441.1986(78)	10/12/86
INTERPRETATION OF THE MIXTURE RULE EXEMPTION AS IT RELATES TO SCRUBBER WATER FROM THE INCINERATION OF CERTAIN SOLVENTS	9441.1994(16)	06/10/94
LEACHATE AND PRECIPITATION RUN-OFF AT LFs, WASTE PILES, AND LT UNITS, HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM MIXTURE OF	9441.1984(37)	11/14/84
LEAKS, SPILLS, AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF LISTED WASTES TO SURFACE WATERS, MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO	9441.1986(07)	01/23/86
MANAGEMENT OF WASTES PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION INTO SEWER	9441.1986(73)	09/25/86
METHANOL RECOVERY SYSTEM - CLARIFICATION OF WASTE STATUS	9441.1987(46)	06/17/87
MIXING OF METHANOL AS NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	9471.1983(01)	07/12/83
MIXING RULE DEFINITION	9441.1981(06)	06/09/81
MIXTURE OF CHARACTERISTIC WASTE AND LISTED WASTE, ASH FROM INCINERATION	9441.1985(32)	10/07/85
MIXTURE OF F003 AND A SOLID WASTE AND DELISTING REQUIREMENTS	9441.1987(65)	08/17/87
MIXTURE OF METHANOL AND SOLID WASTE WHICH DOES NOT EXHIBIT ANY CHARACTERISTICS	9441.1986(23)	03/21/86
MIXTURE RULE CALCULATION - INCLUDING VOLATILIZED SOLVENT	9441.1987(28)	04/30/87
MIXTURE RULE CALCULATION - INCLUDING VOLATILIZED SOLVENT	9441.1987(28)	04/30/87
MIXTURES OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES	9441.1987(06)	01/27/87
MIXTURES OF SOLID WASTE AND A WASTE LISTED SOLELY BECAUSE IT EXHIBITS A CHARACTERISTIC	9441.1985(38)	11/20/85
PAINT WASTES AND THE SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1987(17)	05/20/87
PESTICIDE APPLICATOR WASHING RINSE WATER	9441.1985(42)	12/13/85
PESTICIDE APPLICATOR WASHING RINSEWATER	9443.1985(05)	07/22/85
PETROLEUM REFINERY WW, MIXTURE AND DERIVED-FROM RULES	9441.1985(29)	08/23/85
PROPER DISPOSAL OF SILVER NITRATE AND CHLOROFORM AS LABORATORY CHEMICALS	9441.1993(01)	02/23/93
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WASHWATERS GENERATED FROM WASHING PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRUCKS	9441.1986(44)	05/30/86
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WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM, SOLVENT RECOVERY STILL BOTTOMS IN	9441.1985(43)	12/17/85
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*MOBILE WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS	9432.1987(05)	06/30/87
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	9431.1991(01)	03/26/91
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(See State Authorization)	XREF	/ /
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*REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION ASH	9573.1991(01)	05/01/91
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MUNITIONS		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /

NATIONAL VARIANCE		
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NATURAL GAS		
	XREF	/ /
*EXPLORATION OR PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS, OR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY - WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1984(11)	04/30/84
*PRODUCED WATERS FROM NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION - EXCLUSION	9441.1984(21)	07/31/84
*REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS CONDENSATE	9571.1993(01)	07/30/93
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NO-MIGRATION VARIANCE		
(See Land Disposal Restrictions)	XREF	/ /
NONCOMPLIANCE		
(See Data)	XREF	/ /
NONHAZARDOUS LIQUIDS		
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NOTIFICATION		
	XREF	/ /
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*LEAK NOTIFICATION AT A DOUBLE-LINED SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	9441.1988(13)	04/30/88
*NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	9477.1988(03)	07/30/88
*TANK REPLACEMENT	9494.1986(05)	04/11/86
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(See Clean Water Act, Wastewater)	XREF	/ /
NRC		
(See Mixed Waste)	XREF	/ /
OB/OD		
(See Subpart X under Open Burning/Open Detonation)	XREF	/ /

OBTAINING INTERIM STATUS		
(See Interim Status Process)	XREF	/ /
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*ACCEPTANCE OF WASTE IN A PERMITTED FACILITY	XREF	/ /
*MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS AND THE OFF-SITE DEFINITION	9472.1983(02)	07/30/83
*MANIFESTING REQUIREMENTS AND EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	9452.1989(02)	09/30/89
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	9461.1989(03)	08/18/89
OFF-SPECIFICATION		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
OILY WASTE		
(See also Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
*PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE CLASSIFICATION	9444.1991(01)	02/01/91
CLARIFICATION AND/OR RECONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN EPA'S FINAL RULE ON RECOVERED OIL	9441.1995(17)	05/03/95
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*CORRECTIVE ACTION AUTHORITIES	XREF	/ /
*THE OMNIBUS PROVISION AND PERMITS	9502.1995(02)	02/28/95
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*GENERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES: FACILITY OWNER/OPERATOR OR MOBILE RECYCLING UNIT OPERATOR	9453.1984(03)	12/30/84
*MANUFACTURING PROCESS UNITS	9441.1987(71)	08/30/87
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*LIQUIDS AND FREE LIQUIDS, DEFINITION OF	9432.1985(03)	05/30/85
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APPLICABILITY OF 40CFR 270.1(c)(3) TO IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACTIVITIES RELATING TO REMOVAL, TRANSPORTATION, AND/OR TREATMENT OF BOMBS	9522.1993(02)	04/26/93
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED FUMING/GASIFICATION UNIT	9431.1994(02)	11/15/94
CLARIFICATION OF "DEFINITION OF FACILITY" AND PART A MAPPING REQUIREMENTS	9523.1993(01)	10/07/93
CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO PERMITTED HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES UNDER RCRA	9477.1994(05)	08/19/94
COMPACTING HAZARDOUS WASTE INSIDE STEEL DRUMS AS TREATMENT	9503.1991(01)	05/21/91
CONTAINERS STORING HAZARDOUS WASTE, REQUIREMENTS	9482.1986(01)	01/21/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES, NATIONAL PRIORITIES	9502.1986(04)	02/13/86
DELAY OF CLOSURE RULE PREAMBLE LANGUAGE, CORRECTION	9476.1989(02)	08/22/89
EXPLOSIVES PRESENTING AN IMMEDIATE SAFETY THREAT AND EXPLOSIVES STORED DURING ANALYSIS	9527.1988(03)	08/11/88
GENERATOR ACCUMULATION TIME REQUIREMENTS	9453.1989(05)	04/21/89
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT/STORAGE TANKS, PERMITTING	9483.1984(01)	02/23/84
INTERPRETATION OF THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR 270.30(1)(10)	9524.1994(01)	07/19/94
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR ZERO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	9471.1989(01)	03/20/89
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ON-SITE TREATMENT AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT EXEMPTIONS	9522.1988(04)	11/02/88
PERMITS FOR PLACEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN UNDERGROUND SALT MINES	9472.1986(04)	06/04/86
PERMITTING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING COMPLIANCE WITH LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9502.1986(11)	06/16/86
POST-CLOSURE PERMIT PART B REQUIREMENTS	9523.50-1A	11/18/85
RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION	9502.00-4	08/21/86
RECYCLING ACTIVITIES	9451.1989(01)	05/03/89
REGION V FUEL-BLENDING FACILITIES CONCERNS	9441.1991(17)	11/04/91
REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9521.1994(01)	10/17/94
REGULATORY INTERPRETATIONS UNDER RCRA CONCERNING CERTAIN FUEL BLENDING SCENARIOS	9498.1994(12)	11/08/94
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS SECTION 270.30(1)(10)	9524.1988(01)	02/23/88
USE OF MULTIPLE TRANSFER FACILITIES AS PART OF THE "NORMAL COURSE OF TRANSPORTATION"	9461.1994(01)	06/21/94
VOLUNTARY CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1987(11)	12/21/87
Permit Standards		
*PERMIT MODIFICATION	9525.1985(01)	10/30/85
*SQG 100-1000 Kg/MONTH GENERATORS, AND THE MANIFEST	9475.1985(02)	10/30/85
*THE OMNIBUS PROVISION AND PERMITS	9520.1986(01)	02/28/86
*TREATMENT CAPACITY	9525.1986(07)	12/30/86
ELIGIBILITY OF IN-SITU VITRIFICATION TECHNOLOGY TO RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PERMITTING	9503.1993(01)	12/02/93
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR DISPOSAL IN SALT DOMES	9489.1991(05)	02/22/91
REGION X's RECOMMENDED REVISION OF 40 CFR 270.4(a) AND 270.32(b)(1)	9522.1987(01)	11/16/87
REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9521.1994(01)	10/17/94
PERMIT DENIAL		
(See Permit Process)	XREF	/ /

PERMIT MODIFICATION

(See Permit Process)

PERMIT PROCESS

	XREF	/ /
*CORRECTIVE ACTION BEYOND FACILITY BOUNDARY - FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENT	9502.1986(10)	05/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR UIC WELLS	9527.1986(02)	04/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION IN PERMITS	9521.1986(06a)	06/30/86
*POST-CLOSURE PERMITS FOR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	9522.1986(02a)	10/30/86
*RETROFITTING FOR PERMITTED SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9484.1987(09)	07/30/87
*TERMINATION OF PERMITS	9525.1986(05)	10/31/86
*TREATABILITY STUDIES ON HAZARDOUS WASTE SAMPLES, PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	9441.1986(58)	06/30/86
3008(h) OF THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT, INTERPRETATION OF	9502.1985(09)	12/16/85
ACLs UNDER THE RCRA AND CERCLA PROGRAMS, USE OF	9481.1986(06)	08/06/86
AWARD OF PERMITS FOR NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE LAND DISPOSAL FACILITIES, PROCESS	9521.1986(03)	04/08/86
BYPRODUCT MATERIAL, DEFINITION OF	9432.1986(10)	04/12/86
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITIES	9442.1986(03)	04/02/86
CONTAINERS FOR SAFE AND ECONOMICAL STORAGE, TRANSPORT, AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, DEVELOPMENT OF	9482.1985(01)	11/26/85
CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER AND VOLATILES FROM AIR STRIPPING, TREATMENT OF	9441.1986(86)	11/20/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES	9502.00-2	04/18/86
CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES AND IRP ACTIVITIES	9502.1986(14)	08/22/86
DENIAL OF RCRA OPERATING PERMITS	9523.00-11	12/10/86
DIOXIN TRIAL BURNS FOR PURPOSES OF CERTIFICATION OR A RCRA PERMIT	9488.00-1A	05/07/86
DOD'S IRP PROGRAM AND RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1986(17)	09/29/86
EFFECTS OF THE SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR RULE ON VARIOUS GENERATOR WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	9451.1986(01)	03/17/86
EPA AUTHORITY TO CONSIDER PERMIT APPLICANT HISTORY OF COMPLIANCE WITH RCRA	9523.1991(01)	03/13/91
FACILITY TRANSFER/RECONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS	9477.1986(01)	01/03/86
FEDERAL FACILITIES INVENTORY UNDER RCRA 3016	9502.1987(03)	03/06/87
FOUNDRY SANDS RECYCLED AND RETURNED TO THE FOUNDRY	9441.1987(13)	03/04/87
GROUNDWATER CLEANUP STANDARDS/ACLs IN DRAFT HSWA PERMIT (INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY)	9481.1987(02)	03/10/87
HSWA APPLIED TO FEDERAL FACILITIES (DOE-OAK RIDGE)	9502.1985(06)	10/29/85
INCINERATOR PERMITS TO BURN DIOXIN WASTES, MODIFICATION OF	9488.1985(04)	05/30/85
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM (IRP) - DOD	9502.1986(20)	12/08/86
INTERIM STATUS REQUIREMENTS FOR NRC LICENSEES MANAGING RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE, CLARIFICATION	9528.1989(13)	10/15/89
LAND DISPOSAL UNIT CLOSURE CLARIFICATION OF PROPOSED AND PROMULGATED RULES	9476.1985(05)	12/13/85
NEGOTIATED PERMITS	9505.1987(01)	08/13/87
OMNIBUS AUTHORITY TO CONTROL EMISSIONS OF METALS, HCL & PICs FROM INCINERATORS	9524.1989(01)	02/27/89
PERFORMANCE AND PERMITTING STANDARDS IN 3004(b), PROHIBITION OF PLACEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN SALT DOMES	9489.1985(01)	09/20/85
PERMIT APPLICATIONS FOR DESTRUCTION OF NERVE AGENTS	9488.1986(10)	09/11/86
PERMIT COMPLIANCE/ENFORCEMENT ISSUES (REG. X)	9522.00-3	11/13/87
PERMITTING INCINERATORS	9488.00-2	06/10/86
PERMITTING ISSUES (DUPONT EDGEMORE FACILITY) - GUIDANCE	9525.1988(02)	07/01/88
PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR A PCB INCINERATOR	9488.1986(04)	04/11/86
POST-CLOSURE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (ARMCO STEEL)	9522.1986(03)	11/20/86
PUBLIC HEARING AFTER ISSUANCE OF DRAFT PERMIT - STATES	9521.1984(02)	05/07/84
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN PERMITTING, POLICY FOR EXPANDING	9521.1986(04)	04/30/86
RD&D PERMITS - POLICY GUIDANCE	9503.50-1A	12/23/85
RECYCLED GASOLINE/WATER AND FUEL OIL/WATER MIXTURES	9441.1986(22)	03/19/86
RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, RCRA APPLICABILITY TO	9502.1987(05)	04/02/87
SECURITY REQUIREMENTS AT FACILITIES	9472.1988(01)	06/02/88
STORAGE PERMIT FOR FACILITIES INVOLVED IN HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLING	9441.1989(11)	03/27/89
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-18	03/14/89
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-17	09/02/88
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-15	03/30/88

SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT CLOSURE, APPLICABILITY OF 3005(I) OF RCRA TO	9476.1987(01)	06/09/87
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT RETROFITTING AND TIME ALLOWED FOR CLOSURE	9484.00-5a	10/15/88
THERMAL RELIEF VENTS ON HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATORS, ACCEPTABILITY OF	9488.00-3	06/30/86
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN A GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS AND CONTAINERS	9453.1986(08)	12/22/86
UIC CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION	9502.00-3	08/04/86
Appeals		
ECOLOTEC PERMIT REMAND ORDER AND USE OF THE OMNIBUS PROVISION	9524.1989(02)	03/02/89
POSTPONEMENT OF A LAND TREATMENT DEMONSTRATION FOR NAVAJO REFINING CO., ARTESIA, NM	9524.1989(03)	03/23/89
RECONSIDERATION OF DELISTING DENIAL BASED ON USE OF VHS, TOTAL CHROMIUM STANDARD, AND MCL	9433.1986(08)	03/24/86
Deadlines		
*PART B APPLICATION	9522.1985(02)	03/31/85
CALL-IN OF STORAGE AND TREATMENT APPLICATIONS	9528.1988(06)	04/19/88
EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR PART A SUBMITTAL AND INTERIM STATUS APPLICABILITY FOR CEMENT KILNS	9528.1987(12)	09/18/87
INCINERATORS FOR DESTRUCTION OF NERVE AGENTS, HIGH PRIORITY PERMITTING	9501.1986(01)	09/11/86
LAND DISPOSAL FACILITIES NOT ON A PERMITTING OR CLOSURE SCHEDULE	9501.1987(01)	09/17/87
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS EFFECT ON PERMITS	9522.00-1	09/15/87
MISCELLANEOUS UNITS SUBPART X, IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE	9489.00-2	04/22/87
PROPOSED RULES IMPACT ON PERMIT DEADLINES	9501.1987(03)	12/28/87
WASTE PILES AND POST-CLOSURE PERMITS, APPLICATION OF NOVEMBER 1988 DEADLINE TO	9501.1985(01)	10/01/85
Delegation of Authority		
ENFORCEMENT OF STATE AND EPA ISSUED PERMITS	9522.1990(01)	01/26/90
NEWLY IDENTIFIED WASTE STREAMS AS A RESULT OF NEW TC	9528.1990(03)	07/11/90
PERMITTING ISSUES (DUPONT EDGEMORE FACILITY) - GUIDANCE	9525.1988(02)	07/01/88
SPLITTING FEDERAL RCRA PERMITS WITH THE STATE AUTHORIZATION	9521.1990(01)	05/23/90
STATE PERMITS ISSUED BEFORE RECEIVING RCRA PHASE II AUTHORIZATION	9542.1982(03)	08/09/82
Joint Permitting		
GUIDANCE ON HOW TO COORDINATE PERMIT 3004(U) AND ORDER 3008(H) REQUIREMENTS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1989(04)	08/10/89
PIG-82-5 AND RSI #5 JOINT PERMITTING IN PHASE I AUTHORIZED STATES	9543.00-1	10/03/85
RCRA PERMIT REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES IN REGION III	9541.1985(01)	03/06/85
RCRA PERMITS WITH HSWA CONDITIONS - JOINTLY ISSUED PERMITS	9502.1987(06)	06/30/87
WASTE MINIMIZATION: PERMIT CERTIFICATION AND JOINT PERMITTING	9560.1985(01)	09/11/85
WASTES NEWLY REGULATED UNDER HSWA, MANAGEMENT OF	9541.1985(05)	05/06/85
On-Site Waste Management		
ON-SITE INCINERATION OF A WASTE THAT IS BOTH A BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL AND HAZARDOUS	9432.1986(14)	09/06/86
ON-SITE TREATMENT BY GENERATORS UNDER 262.34	9453.1987(03)	07/01/87
PERMIT ISSUES REGARDING ON-SITE TREATMENT BY FLUIDIZED BED INCINERATION	9522.1985(05)	12/13/85
TEMPORARY EXCLUSION APPLIED TO ONLY ONE FACILITY (MONROE AUTO)	9441.1987(30)	04/30/87
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS	9453.1987(02)	03/25/87
Permit Denial		
*APPEAL/RECOURSE PROCESS FOR PERMIT DENIAL	9521.1986(04a)	04/30/86
DENIAL OF RCRA OPERATING PERMITS	9523.00-11	12/10/86
Permit Modification		
*ADDITION OF A SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT TO AN EXISTING INTERIM STATUS FACILITY	9528.1985(01)	12/30/85
*CHANGES AT INTERIM STATUS TANK FACILITIES	9528.1987(09)	08/30/87
*CONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS WHERE ORIGINAL UNITS ARE CLOSED	9528.1987(03)	03/30/87
*CORRECTIVE ACTION AND PERMITS	9525.1988(01)	02/28/88
*CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS WHILE SEEKING A MAJOR PERMIT MODIFICATION	9502.1986(03)	01/30/86
*INTERIM STATUS VS. PERMIT MODIFICATION FOR NEWLY REGULATED UNITS	9525.1989(01)	05/30/89
*OBTAINING INTERIM STATUS	9524.1986(01)	01/31/86
*[illegible]IT MODIFICATION	9525.1985([illegible])	10/30/85

*PUBLIC COMMENT PERIODS FOR PERMIT MODIFICATIONS	9525.1990(01)	08/30/90
*STOCK TRANSFER - EFFECT ON PART A PERMIT APPLICATION	9525.1984(01)	08/30/84
*TERMINATION OF PERMITS	9525.1986(06)	11/30/86
AMEMDED DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE - PERMIT MODIFICATIONS	9525.1986(02)	03/27/86
CLARIFICATION QF CERTAIN FINANCIAL ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO PERMITTED HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES UNDER RCRA	9477.1994(05)	08/19/94
CLARIFICATION OF THE TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION PROVISION OF 40 CFR 270.42 (e)	9527.1993(01)	02/09/93
INTERIM STATUS EXPANSION TO ADD AN INCINERATOR	9528.1987(15)	11/25/87
IS A SECTION 3008(h) ENFORCEMENT ORDER AN APPROPRIATE MECHANISM FOR APPROVING A CAMU?	9502.1995(01)	02/17/95
MULTI-SOURCE LEACHATE AND TREATMENT STANDARDS OF LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9554.1990(08)	07/31/90
NEW WASTE STREAMS AT INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9528.1990(01)	04/02/90
NEWLY IDENTIFIED WASTE STREAMS AS A RESULT OF NEW TC	9528.1990(03)	07/11/90
NEWLY REGULATED UNITS AT PERMITTED FACILITIES	9528.1986(04)	01/30/86
PERMIT PROCESS ISSUES	9521.1986(02)	03/24/86
PERMITTING UNITS OR FACILITIES THAT HAVE LOST INTERIM STATUS	9528.1986(08)	11/20/86
SCINTILLATION VIALS CONTAINING D001 WASTES, MANAGEMENT OF	9525.1986(04)	08/11/86
SOLVENT MIXTURES, FINAL RULE TO LIST - PERMIT MODIFICATIONS	9525.1986(01)	03/24/86
SPLITTING FEDERAL RCRA PERMITS WITH THE STATE AUTHORIZATION	9521.1990(01)	05/23/90
TREATMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES AT HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMITTED TSDF	9525.1990(02)	10/17/90
Permitting		
*PERMIT APPLICATION AND RENEWAL	9523.1994(01)	09/30/94
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS		
(See Permit Conditions)	XREF	/ /
PERMIT STANDARDS		
(See Permit Conditions)	XREF	/ /
PERMITTING		
(See Closure Process, Permit Process)	XREF	/ /
PERSONNEL TRAINING		
	XREF	/ /
*PERSONNEL TRAINING DURING POST-CLOSURE	9523.1985(05)	10/30/85
PESTICIDES		
(See Agricultural Waste) (See also Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
PETITIONS		
	XREF	/ /
(See also Exclusions, Delisting, Land Disposal Restrictions)	9433.1987(04)	02/28/87
*APPEALING DENIAL OF PETITION TO DELIST A HAZARDOUS WASTE	9433.1986(12)	04/30/86
*DELISTING OF K051 WASTE AT PETROLEUM REFINERY - EFFECT ON INTERIM STATUS	9433.1994(03)	11/30/94
*DELISTING PETITIONS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES FROM THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	9498.1994(09)	08/17/94
ALTERNATIVE METALS ANALYSIS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE COMBUSTORS	9523.1986(05)	11/21/86
ATSDR HEALTH ASSESSMENTS UNDER RCRA 3019	9433.1987(07)	04/13/87
COMBINATION OF SLUDGES FROM ALL IMPOUNDMENTS TO DETERMINE WASTE VOLUME FOR VHS ANALYSIS	9433.1986(20)	12/11/86
DELISTING ISSUES RELATING TO EPA'S MOBILE INCINERATOR	9433.1991(01)	03/07/91
DELISTING PETITION - FUJI PHOTO FILM WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	9433.1991(03)	07/10/91
DELISTING PETITION FOR INCINERATOR ASH	9433.1990(07)	12/21/90
DELISTING PETITION OF NITROGEN TETROXIDE RINSATE	9433.1987(15)	07/28/87
DELISTING PETITIONS, PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING		

DELISTING POLICY ALLOWS EXCLUSION OF SEPARATE WASTE TREATMENT UNITS AT MULTI-UNIT FACILITIES	9433.1987(22)	10/02/87
DELISTING, INTERIM STATUS, AND SAMPLING ISSUES AT U.S. NAMEPLATE COMPANY	9433.1987(03)	02/25/87
DENIAL OF DELISTING PETITION BASED ON EXISTING GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	9433.1987(05)	03/19/87
ELECTROPLATING SLUDGE, EXCLUSION PETITION	9433.1984(05)	12/11/84
EVALUATION OF DELISTING PETITIONS-INFORMATION REQUIRED	9433.1986(04)	02/14/86
EXTENSION OF APPLICABLE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1988(09)	08/11/88
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION AS A BASIS TO DENY A DELISTING PETITION	9433.1987(08)	04/24/87
INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS & CLEAN CLOSED WASTE PILES, CODIFICATION RULE 12/01/87	9522.1988(05)	11/30/88
K103/K104 WASTE STREAMS - RELATIONSHIP OF CWA BAT, LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS, BDAT, AND DELISTING CRITERIA	9433.1987(06)	04/02/87
METAL, K061 WASTES IN SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT-DELISTING PETITION	9433.1987(18)	08/07/87
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR AMOCO REFINERY	9551.1990(13)	11/08/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ARCO PRODUCTS, WA	9551.1990(08)	10/24/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ATLANTIC REFINING & MARKETING, PA	9551.1991(06)	04/22/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR CONOCO, MT	9551.1991(09)	05/29/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR EXXON, TX	9551.1991(03)	01/29/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KERR-MCGEE REFINING, OK	9551.1991(05)	02/05/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KOCH REFINING, TX	9551.1991(12)	12/10/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KOCH'S REFINING, TX	9551.1991(01)	01/03/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR MARATHON PETROLEUM, IL	9551.1990(09)	11/06/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR ROBINSON, IL	9551.1991(14)	05/01/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SHELL OIL, WA	9551.1990(11)	11/07/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SINCLAIR OIL, OK	9551.1990(12)	11/08/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR STAR ENTERPRISE, DE	9551.1990(10)	11/07/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR SUN REFINING, OK	9551.1991(02)	01/17/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR TEXACO, WA	9551.1991(08)	05/29/91
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR DISPOSAL IN SALT DOMES	9489.1991(05)	02/22/91
PETITION TO WITHDRAW K090 AND K091 LISTINGS	9444.1989(11)	10/03/89
REINTERPRETATION NARROWING THE SCOPE OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1986(21)	10/04/86
SAMPLING LOCATION IN A SEPARATOR - THICKENER TREATMENT TRAIN AND THE MIXTURE RULE	9433.1986(11)	04/24/86
SAMPLING PLAN FOR DELISTING PETITION FOR WASTES IN LANDFILL TRENCHES	9433.1986(21)	12/13/86
SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS FOR ESTIMATING VARIABILITY OF WASTES FOR DELISTING PETITIONS	9433.1986(22)	12/18/86
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR DELISTING PETITION	9433.1991(02)	04/26/91
TEMPORARY AND INFORMAL DELISTINGS AND HSWA EFFECTS ON BOTH	9433.1986(14)	05/27/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES CONTAINING METHANOL	9441.1989(52)	10/06/89

PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTES

(See also Exclusions, Delisting)

*40 CFR SECTION 261.4(c): HAZARDOUS WASTES WHICH ARE EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN REGULATIONS	XREF	/ /
*BURNING/BLENDING OF UNUSED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT (XYLENE) WITH USED OIL	9441.1990(13a)	05/31/90
*DELISTING PETITIONS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES FROM THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	9442.1985(01)	12/30/85
*K052 BOTTOMS FROM TANK STORING LEADED GASOLINE AT PETROLEUM REFINERIES	9433.1994(03)	11/30/94
*OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL	9442.1994(02)	02/28/94
*PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE CLASSIFICATION	9454.1986(02)	02/28/86
*RECYCLED USED OIL - TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR LISTING, COURT DECISION	9444.1991(01)	02/01/91
*USED OIL AS DUST SUPPRESSANT	9433.1988(02)	11/30/88
*USED OIL, DEFINITION OF	9493.1985(06)	12/30/85
ARE TANK BOTTOMS REMOVED FROM TANKS CONTAINING ONLY NAPHTHA DEEMED TO BE K052 HAZARDOUS WASTE?	9431.1988(01)	01/30/88
ATOMIZER MULTI-OIL FUELED HEATERS, INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION CRITERIA FOR	9442.1995(04)	05/25/95
AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS, REGULATION OF	9495.1988(02)	09/22/88
BOILERS USED IN GREENHOUSE OPERATIONS ARE INDUSTRIAL BOILERS	9441.1987(14)	03/06/87
BURNING CHARACTERISTIC OFF-SPECIFICATION PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9432.1986(03)	01/09/86
DECISION NOT TO REQUIRE NOTIFICATION FROM GENERATORS WHO BURN SPECIFICATION USED OIL ON-SITE	9441.1986(95)	12/23/86
DERIVED FROM/MIXTURE RULE APPLICATION TO REFINERY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS	9495.1987(05)	03/26/87
DRAINAGE WATER BENEATH LAND TREATMENT UNITS - NO MIGRATION PETITIONS	9441.1987(70)	08/28/87
DRAINAGE WATER BENEATH LAND TREATMENT UNITS AT OIL REFINERIES	9551.1988(15)	01/21/88
EXPORTING PETROLEUM WASTE TO SOUTH AMERICA	9486.1988(01)	01/02/88
	9455.1989	06/27/89

HSWA PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AS A DUST SUPPRESSANT	9493.00-1A	05/31/86
LAND TREATMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS - REFINERY WASTE ANALYSES GUIDANCE	9523.1984(02)	04/03/84
MIXED WASTE REGULATION - RCRA REQUIREMENTS VS. NRC REQUIREMENTS	9451.1989(02)	06/26/89
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR AMOCO REFINERY	9551.1990(13)	11/08/90
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR EXXON, TX	9551.1991(03)	01/29/91
NO-MIGRATION PETITION FOR KOCH'S REFINING, TX	9551.1991(01)	01/03/91
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(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
PICKLE LIQUOR		
(See Electroplating)	XREF	/ /
POHCs		
(See Incineration)	XREF	/ /
POST-CLOSURE		
(See also Closure Process, Cost Estimates, Financial Responsibility, Groundwater Monitoring)	XREF	/ /
*ADJUSTMENT OF POST-CLOSURE TRUST FUNDS USED FOR FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	9477.1988(05)	11/30/88
*CLEAN CLOSURE OF INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT AND WASTE PILE	9522.1988(01)	02/28/88
*CORRECTIVE ACTION IN PERMITS	9521.1986(06a)	06/30/86
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*POST-CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS LOCATED IN A 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN	9484.1984(02)	12/31/84
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POTW

(See Wastewater) XREF / /

PRE-CONSTRUCTION BAN

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PRE-HSWA PROVISIONS

(See State Authorization) XREF / /

PRECIOUS METALS

(See Recycle) XREF / /

PRIMARY TREATMENT

(See Treatment) XREF / /

PROCEDURE

(See Test Methods) XREF / /

PROCESS WASTES

(See Hazardous Waste Identification) XREF / /

PROCESSOR REQUIREMENTS

(See Used Oil) XREF / /

	XREF	/ /
PROTECTIVE FILERS		
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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		
(See also Closure Process, Post-Closure)	XREF	/ /
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(See also SW-846)	XREF	/ /
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SW-846 METHODS MANUAL	9445.1987(02)	09/16/87
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RCRA FACILITY ASSESSMENT (RFA)		
(See Corrective Action)	XREF	/ /
RCRA/CERCLA INTERFACE		
	XREF	/ /
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APPLICABILITY OF RCRA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS TO CERCLA RESPONSE ACTIONS	9553.1989(02)	11/13/89
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LIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9451.1986(07)	03/24/86
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	XREF	/ /
CHEMICAL AGENT/MUNITIONS SYSTEM (CADMS) IS NOT TOTALLY ENCLOSED AND SUGGESTED RD&D PERMIT	9432.1985(07)	11/19/85
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RECLAMATION		
(See also Solid Waste, Recycle, Solvents, Used Oil)	XREF	/ /
*CLOSED LOOP RECYCLING	9471.1988(06)	12/30/88
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[illegible]FICATION OF THE USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AND HOW THEY APPLY T[illegible] OIL CONTAMINATED WITH HCFCs	9592.1993([illegible])	04/05/93

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SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES MANAGEMENT	9497.1989(02)	10/19/89
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RECOVERED LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS FROM BATTERIES	9455.1991(03)	12/10/91
RECYCLING OF ZINC OXIDE BAGHOUSE DUST	9443.1987(25)	11/04/87
REGULATORY DETERMINATION OF THE PRIMER NEUTRALIZATION UNIT "POPPING FURNACE"	9489.1994(02)	09/19/94
REGULATORY DETERMINATION ON THE STATUS OF A LEAD/COPPER METAL PRODUCED BY METALS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES (MRT)	9441.1994(23)	08/19/94
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF A MOBILE MERCURY RETORTING PROCESS FOR MERCURY CONTAMINATED SOILS FROM NATURAL GAS PIPELINE METERS	9498.1993(03)	11/29/93
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO TWO WASTE STREAMS THAT WOULD BE BILAYERED THROUGH PHASE SEPARATION AT A LICENSED TSDF	9441.1994(27)	10/04/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF ACRYLIC PLASTIC DUST	9441.1995(03)	02/02/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CONDENSATE	9442.1994(05)	04/15/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF NON-LISTED SLUDGE THAT IS BEING RECYCLED	9441.1994(17)	06/10/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERIES	9441.1993(20)	10/22/93
RESIDUES FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES	9487.1986(08)	05/27/86
SILVER RECOVERY IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY	9441.1987(02)	01/06/87
SOLVENT-CONTAMINATED WASTESTREAMS FROM A PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURER	9441.1988(49)	12/06/88
SPENT AND RECLAIMED SOLVENTS, BLENDING OF RECLAIMED XYLENE	9441.1987(24)	04/15/87
SPENT SOLVENT RECOVERY, WASTE MANAGEMENT TAX	9441.1986(41)	05/20/86
STILL BOTTOM WASTE FROM POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTION	9444.1987(38)	09/01/87
TC RULE - IMPLEMENTATION	9441.1990(29)	10/01/90
USED OIL, BURNING OF OFF-SPECIFICATION FUEL - DUMPING	9441.1986(40)	07/31/86
USED REFRIGERANTS UNDER 40 CFR 261.2	9441.1990(28)	10/18/90
Unused Materials		
*UNUSED FORMULATIONS CONTAINING SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE ARE F027	9444.1994(06)	08/31/94
CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ISSUES REGARDING OIL AND GAS WASTES	9571.1993(02)	11/05/93
OFF-SPECIFICATION JET FUELS, RECYCLING OF UNUSED	9441.1989(39)	07/31/89
RETURNED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	9455.1991(02)	05/16/91
RECOVERED OIL		
(See Used Oil)	XREF	/ /
RECOVERY		
(See Reclamation)	XREF	/ /
RECYCLE		
(See also Reclamation, Solid Waste)	XREF	/ /
*CLOSED-LOOP RECYCLING EXCLUSION	9441.1993(02)	02/28/93
*DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE	9441.1987(40)	05/31/87
*DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE AND RECLAMATION	9444.1987(2[illegible])	08/31/87

*EXPORTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9456.1987(01)	08/30/87
*LEAD-ACID BATTERIES AND UNIVERSAL WASTE	9593.1995(01)	12/31/95
*PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY OF SPECULATIVE ACCUMULATION PROVISION	9441.1995(29)	08/31/95
*RECOVERED MATERIALS, FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OF	9493.1986(02)	03/30/86
*RECYCLED USED OIL - TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR LISTING, COURT DECISION	9433.1988(02)	11/30/88
*REGULATION OF NICKEL/CADMIUM BATTERIES AS SCRAP METAL WHEN RECYCLED	9441.1990(13d)	05/31/90
*SHAM RECYCLING POLICY APPLIED TO CERTIFIED BIFs	9488.1991(05)	10/01/91
*SMALL QUANTITY DETERMINATION FOR SOLVENT RECLAIMER	9441.1987(10)	02/28/87
*SOLID WASTE DETERMINATION FOR SPILLED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	9441.1995(20)	05/31/95
*SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS FOR STATES	9581.1988(01)	11/01/88
*STORAGE PRIOR TO RECYCLING	9475.1987(01)	04/30/87
*USED OIL AS DUST SUPPRESSANT	9493.1985(06)	12/30/85
*USED OIL STORAGE TANK BOTTOMS: HAZARDOUS WASTE OR USED OIL WHEN BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY?	9592.1994(11)	09/30/94
*WASTE MINIMIZATION AND RECYCLING ACTIVITIES THAT RESEMBLE CONVENTIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	9561.1994(02)	07/31/94
AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS, REGULATION OF	9441.1987(14)	03/06/87
BATTERY RECONDITIONING	9441.1986(56)	07/28/86
BATTERY RECYCLING AND EXPORT	9497.1987(01)	02/12/87
BLAST SLAG TESTING PROCEDURES	9442.1989(09)	11/03/89
BRASS DROSS SKIMMINGS, SEPARATION OF METALS AND OXIDES, BY-PRODUCT	9441.1985(21)	06/06/85
BY-PRODUCT CRUDE OIL TANK BOTTOMS	9441.1986(37)	05/01/86
CHARACTERISTIC SLUDGES RECLAIMED OR PROCESSED PRIOR TO USE AS AN INGREDIENT IN FERTILIZER	9493.1985(03)	11/25/85
CHLOROFLUOROCARBON RECYCLING	9441.1988(32)	07/21/88
CLARIFICATION OF HOW PROVISIONS IN CERCLA APPLY TO "SERVICE STATION DEALERS" THAT HANDLE USED OIL	9592.1994(12)	11/10/94
CLARIFICATION OF HOW RCRA REGULATIONS APPLY TO OFF-SPECIFICATION FUELS THAT ARE BEING BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1994(18)	07/11/94
CLARIFICATION OF THE TERM "WHEN" IN 40 CFR 261.2(c)	9441.1993(08)	05/06/93
CLARIFICATION OF USED OIL REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO USED OIL BEING RECYCLED AND USED OIL BEING BURNED IN AN INDUSTRIAL BOILER	9494.1994(02)	02/08/94
CLARIFICATION ON: MANIFEST DOCUMENT NUMBER; F003, F005, D001; WASTE DESTINED FOR RECYCLING; AND TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR CFC	9441.1994(26)	09/28/94
CLEAN SOLVENT FROM RECYCLED SOLVENT-CONTAINING WASTE - STILL BOTTOMS	9441.1987(26)	04/17/87
CLOSURE COST ESTIMATES BASED ON THIRD PARTY COSTS	9477.1984(01)	01/12/84
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9441.1987(98)	12/24/87
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS USED IN AIR BAGS - EFFECT ON RECYCLE OF FERROUS SCRAP FROM AUTOMOBILES	9441.1985(02)	01/16/85
COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, RECYCLING A MIXTURE OF	9441.1986(34)	04/28/86
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS VERSUS SOIL AMENDMENTS	9493.1987(01)	09/03/87
ETCHANTS USED TO MANUFACTURE COPPER SALTS	9441.1986(82)	11/08/86
EXEMPTION FOR COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS ONCE THE FERTILIZER IS PRODUCED	9493.1986(03)	08/21/86
EXPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR SPENT BATTERIES SENT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR RECYCLING	9455.1987(01)	06/19/87
FLUE DUST AND METAL HYDROXIDE SLUDGE RECYCLING/RECLAMATION	9441.1989(10)	03/27/89
FLUFF RESIDUALS FROM FERROUS METALS RECYCLING (AUTOMOBILE SHREDDING)	9441.1988(48)	11/21/88
FOUNDRY SANDS RECYCLED AND RETURNED TO THE FOUNDRY	9441.1987(13)	03/04/87
FREE-FLOWING MERCURY WHICH IS DISTILLED AND SOLD AS AN INGREDIENT IN AN INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	9441.1994(08)	03/30/94
GENERATOR RECYCLING HAZARDOUS WASTE ON-SITE	9453.1987(04)	07/14/87
GUIDANCE FROM THE U.S. EPA ON THE CRUSHING OF MERCURY-CONTAINING LAMPS	9441.1995(21)	06/05/95
HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL CADENCE PRODUCT 312, REGULATION OF	9494.1986(04)	04/11/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLERS	9461.1988(01)	08/31/88
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLING REGULATIONS TO A PROPOSED INK RECYCLING PROCESS	9441.1993(14)	09/01/93
HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT ARE RECYCLED, HANDLING	9441.1986(76)	10/08/86
INCINERATOR RESIDUES/RECYCLING DEFINED/ACCUMULATION	9551.1989(06)	05/03/89
INDUSTRIAL FURNACES BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THE RESIDUALS GENERATED (LOUISIANA REG)	9494.1987(02)	04/15/87
INDUSTRIAL PLATING OPERATIONS, STATUS OF VARIOUS WASTES FROM	9441.1988(50)	12/07/88
LISTING OF TF-1, AN ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER FLUSHING AGENT	9442.1986(04)	05/06/86
MANAGEMENT OF LEAD-ACID BATTERIES THAT ARE RECYCLED	9497.1993(01)	12/23/93
MIXTURES OF SPENT SOLVENTS - F001-F005, REGULATORY STATUS OF	9441.1984(06)	04/10/84
MIXTURES OF WASTES AND LEGITIMATE BURNING FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9494.1987(03)	08/31/87
MOBILE RECYCLING UNIT FOR REPROCESSING WASTE SOLVENTS	9441.1986(30)	04/16/86
MOBILE SOLVENT RECYCLER, GENERATOR DETERMINATION FOR	9432.1986(13)	08/06/86
NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERIES RECYCLING	9497.1991(02)	05/30/91
OFF-SPECIFICATION JET FUELS, RECYCLING OF UNUSED	9441.1989(39)	07/31/89

ON-SITE RECYCLING OF SPENT SOLVENTS BY GENERATORS	9441.1986(21)	03/13/86
PAINT WASTES AS HAZARDOUS WASTES, RECYCLED/REUSED PAINT WASTES	9441.1981(03)	04/06/81
PICKLE LIQUOR RECOVERY UNIT AS AN INDUSTRIAL FURNACE	9432.1987(13)	11/10/87
POPPING FURNACES-DOD DISPOSAL OF OUTDATED ORDNANCE BY INCINERATION - METALS RECOVERY	9441.1983(04)	06/08/83
QUANTUM TECH PLASMA ARC UNIT - REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION	9488.1991(04)	09/30/91
RECLAMATION OF SPENT ALKALINE ETCHANT-REQUEST FOR VARIANCE UNDER MOD. CLOSED-LOOP PROVISION	9433.1985(06)	10/29/85
RECOVERY OF SULFUR AND CHLORIDE FROM SLURRIED BAGHOUSE DUST	9441.1992(33)	10/08/92
RECYCLABLE CLOTH WIPERS AND DISPOSABLE INDUSTRIAL WIPERS USED TO CLEAN UP HAZARDOUS WASTES	9441.1986(53)	07/03/86
RECYCLED CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE SLUDGES	9441.1985(39)	11/25/85
RECYCLED GASOLINE/WATER AND FUEL OIL/WATER MIXTURES	9441.1986(22)	03/19/86
RECYCLING ACTIVITIES	9451.1989(01)	05/03/89
RECYCLING EXCLUSION OF WASTES	9441.1990(06)	03/19/90
RECYCLING NICKEL, COPPER AND CHROMIUM-CONTAINING ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES	9441.1988(09)	04/06/88
RECYCLING OF ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE DUST	9441.1988(27)	06/15/88
RECYCLING OF ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES (F006) FOR CEMENT/AGGREGATE MANUFACTURE	9441.1989(19)	04/26/89
RECYCLING OF K061 AS AN INGREDIENT IN CEMENT	9441.1990(03)	02/13/90
RECYCLING OF LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	9497.1989(03)	11/17/89
RECYCLING OF MOLDING AND CASTING SANDS	9441.1986(01)	01/06/86
REGION V FUEL-BLENDING FACILITIES CONCERNS	9441.1991(17)	11/04/91
REGULATORY STATUS OF A GASIFICATION UNIT PROPOSED BY TEXACO TO BE BUILT IN EL DORADO, KANSAS	9441.1995(18)	05/25/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF ACRYLIC PLASTIC DUST	9441.1995(03)	02/02/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF RECLAIMED SOLVENT FROM USED DRY CLEANING FILTERS	9441.1992(11)	05/28/92
REGULATORY STATUS OF RESIDUAL AVIATION FUELS THAT ARE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1995(04)	02/02/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT FOUNDRY SAND UNDER RCRA	9441.1995(10)	03/08/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AEROSOL CANS	9442.1993(02)	10/07/93
REPROCESSING OF BATTERIES	9497.1987(02)	02/19/87
RESIDUE FROM SPENT SOLVENT RECLAMATION CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS	9441.1984(03)	02/16/84
SCRAP METAL REMOVED FROM SPENT ALKALINE BATTERIES THAT ARE RECYCLED	9441.1986(79)	10/20/86
SECONDARY MATERIALS REGULATION - USED SULFURIC ACID	9441.1988(23)	06/06/88
SLUDGE WASTE HANDLING IF TEMP. EXCLUSION IS WITHDRAWN / FUTURE METALS RECOVERY-STEEL FACILITY	9433.1986(17)	09/30/86
SOLVENT RECLAMATION OPERATIONS AT SEMICONDUCTOR FIRMS AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS	9441.1986(89)	12/02/86
SOLVENT STILL AS RECYCLING UNIT - REGULATORY STATUS OF	9441.1985(24)	06/27/85
SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED	9497.1987(03)	04/17/87
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR USED IN PRODUCTION OF FERRIC CHLORIDE	9441.1985(27)	07/16/85
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, USE/REUSE EXEMPTION AS APPLIED TO	9441.1985(20)	06/05/85
SPENT SOLVENT RECOVERY, WASTE MANAGEMENT TAX	9441.1986(41)	05/20/86
SPENT SULFURIC ACID ACCUMULATED SPECULATIVELY	9441.1988(19)	05/26/88
SPENT SULFURIC ACID PICKLE LIQUOR USED TO PRODUCE FERTILIZER	9493.1985(02)	11/14/85
STATUS OF UNLISTED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS WHEN RECYCLED	9444.1993(01)	02/23/93
STILL BOTTOM WASTE FROM POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTION	9444.1987(38)	09/01/87
STILL BOTTOMS GENERATED AND REMOVED FROM A RECYCLING UNIT	9453.1989(04)	04/18/89
STORAGE PERMIT FOR FACILITIES INVOLVED IN HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLING	9441.1989(11)	03/27/89
TANK TREATMENT SYSTEM OF METAL-RICH RINSEWATERS	9483.1990(01)	08/01/90
TC RULE - IMPLEMENTATION	9441.1990(29)	10/01/90
THE STATUS OF UNUSED OFF-SPECIFICATION LEAD PLATES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF LEAD-ACID AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES	9441.1995(31)	09/14/95
TNT RED WATER, REUSE OF	9441.1981(04)	04/10/81
TORPEDO PROPULSION UNITS SHIPPED FOR RECYCLING, REGULATION OF	9441.1986(14)	02/25/86
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR SCRAP METAL RECYCLER	9432.00-1	02/11/86
TWO WASTE OIL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES REGULATORY STATUS	9495.1991(01)	06/05/91
USE OF ON-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR #2 FUEL OIL IN MANUFACTURING ANFO BLASTING AGENTS	9592.1994(01)	01/10/94
USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY, INTERPRETATION OF SUBPART E	9495.1989(01)	05/15/89
USED OIL CONTAMINATION THROUGH NORMAL USE OR MIXING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTES - RECYCLING DEFINED	9441.1984(30)	10/22/84
USED OIL FILTERS - REGULATION	9441.1990(30)	10/30/90
USED OIL FILTERS, REGULATORY DETERMINATION	9442.1990(05)	10/30/90
USED OIL INTRODUCED INTO REFINERY PROCESS UNDER HAZARDOUS WASTE DERIVED REFINERY FUEL PRODUCTS EXEMPTION	9441.1986(11)	02/11/86
WASTE-AS-FUEL RULES AT DOD FACILITIES, IMPLEMENTATION	9494.1986(02)	03/19/86
[illegible]E-DERIVED FUELS AT IRON AND STEEL MILLS AS PRODUCTS OR WASTE FUELS, [illegible]ORMATION REQUIRED	9441.1986([illegible])	01/24/86

Precious Metals	9456.1986(01)	10/30/86
*EXPORT OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	9441.1988(13)	04/30/88
*NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	9441.1985(28a)	07/30/85
*PRECIOUS METAL RECYCLING (SILVER), SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR	9496.1994(01)	02/28/94
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA SUBTITLE C REGULATIONS TO SILVER RECLAMATION OPERATIONS OF SPENT PHOTOGRAPHIC FIXER SOLUTIONS	9441.1985(44)	12/18/85
BATTERIES, SCRAP METAL, AND PRECIOUS METALS	9441.1995(27)	08/16/95
CLARIFICATION AS TO WHETHER USED FIXER IS A "BY-PRODUCT" AND NOT SUBJECT TO THE DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE WHEN BEING RECLAIMED	9441.1995(26)	08/04/95
CLARIFICATION OF THE REGULATORY STATUS UNDER RCRA OF SILVER RECOVERY UNITS USED IN PHOTO PROCESSING	9498.1993(04)	12/17/93
CLASSIFICATION OF OLIN MERCURY RECOVERY UNIT AS AN INDUSTRIAL FURNACE	9488.1993(01)	12/06/93
DEFINITION OF INDUSTRIAL FURNACE AS IT APPLIES TO SMELTING, MELTING, AND REFINING FURNACES HANDLING SECONDARY MATERIALS	9455.1991(01)	02/05/91
EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METALS RECLAMATION	9441.1994(28)	10/05/94
INTERPRETATION REGARDING THE REGULATORY STATUS OF SILVER RECOVERY UNITS UNDER RCRA REGULATIONS	9493.1991(05)	10/11/91
MATERIALS USED IN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT	9493.1991(04)	10/11/91
MATERIALS USED IN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT	9496.1990(01)	07/16/90
PHOTOGRAPHIC FIXER RECYCLING	9432.1989(03)	06/06/89
RECLAIMING PRECIOUS METALS FROM DISCARDED AUTOMOTIVE AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	9551.1989(03)	12/20/89
RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WHERE PRECIOUS METALS ARE RECLAIMED	9441.1986(85)	11/19/86
RECYCLED PRECIOUS METALS, BATTERIES FROM DEFENSE DEPT. SUPPLIES	9496.1993(01)	12/27/93
REGULATORY DETERMINATION ON THE STATUS OF PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY FURNACES	9498.1993(03)	11/29/93
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION OF A MOBILE MERCURY RETORTING PROCESS FOR MERCURY CONTAMINATED SOILS FROM NATURAL GAS PIPELINE METERS	9443.1986(15)	06/26/86
SILVER IN WASTES AND IN SEWER DISCHARGES FROM THE PHOTO-FINISHING INDUSTRY	9441.1987(02)	01/06/87
SILVER RECOVERY IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY	9443.1987(01)	01/06/87
SILVER RECOVERY IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY, CHEMICAL RECOVERY CARTRIDGES FOR	9441.1989(34)	07/06/89
SPENT CYANIDE PLATING BATH SOLUTIONS FROM SILVER RECOVERY	9441.1986(42)	05/20/86
USED X-RAY FILM AS A SPENT MATERIAL - SILVER RECLAMATION		
Regeneration	9497.1994(01)	11/30/94
*REGENERATION VERSUS RECLAMATION FOR SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	9456.1994(01)	12/16/94
BUBBLER CANISTERS CONTAINING PHOSPHOROUS OXYCHLORIDE ARE NOT WASTE WHEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM JAPAN FOR REGENERATION	9441.1986(26)	04/02/86
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITIES	9442.1986(03)	04/02/86
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITIES	9489.1991(04)	08/02/91
CARBON REGENERATION UNITS - REGULATORY STATUS	9441.1986(51)	07/02/86
REGENERATION OF USED BATTERIES EXEMPTED FROM REGULATION	9441.1987(39)	05/20/87
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, DEFINITION AS HAZARDOUS	9497.1991(01)	03/04/91
USED BATTERIES RETURNED FOR REGENERATION EXEMPTION	9441.1995(01)	01/12/95
WOULD REGENERATION EXEMPTION APPLY TO VARIOUS TYPES OF LOCATIONS AT WHICH LEAD-ACID BATTERIES ARE REGENERATED?		
Reuse	9495.1994(01)	05/31/94
*ENERGY RECOVERY ON-SITE CONSTITUTES REUSE FOR THE GENERATOR PROCESSING EXEMPTION	9441.1992(32)	09/30/92
*FILTERS USED TO RECLAIM CFC REFRIGERANT	9441.1987(20)	03/31/87
*GENERATION AND RECYCLING	9441.1985(28b)	07/31/85
*K051 AND HSWA	9441.1992(13)	05/31/92
*SECONDARY MATERIALS USED AS EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS	9441.1986(17)	02/28/86
*SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE, DEFINED FOR SPENT SULFURIC ACID	9493.1991(03)	06/21/91
BAGHOUSE DUSTS USED AS, OR TO PRODUCE, AGGREGATE	9441.1987(58)	07/31/87
BRIQUETTING OF FLUE DUST (K061) FOR STEEL PRODUCTION	9441.1989(40)	08/02/89
CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCs) AS REFRIGERANTS, RECYCLING OF SPENT	9441.1994(13)	05/19/94
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS AS THEY APPLY TO CERTAIN SECONDARY MATERIALS	9441.1994(15)	06/10/94
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA REGULATIONS AS THEY APPLY TO THE USE OF PERCHLOROETHYLENE IN DRY-CLEANING PROCESS	9441.1994(19)	07/11/94
CLARIFICATION ON HOW REUSE OF "WASTE RESINS" AS FEED STOCK TO MANUFACTURE NEW PRODUCTS ARE REGULATED UNDER RCRA	9441.1987(75)	09/04/87
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9441.1988(17)	05/18/88
COLORED GLAZE SOLIDS COLLECTED IN POTTERY MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS	9493.1986(05)	09/11/86
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS CONTAINING K061 WASTES	9441.1986(67)	09/08/86
COUNTING DRY CLEANING INDUSTRY WASTE ONLY AFTER REMOVAL FROM THE PROCESS - SQG RULE	9443.1986(11)	05/12/86
DEIONIZATION ACID	9441.1986(39)	05/12/86
DEIONIZATION ACID REUSED, NOT A WASTE		

DROSS FROM ALUMINUM SMELTING USED IN MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT	9441.1989(01)	02/07/89
EXCLUSIONS FOR K-WASTES DENIED (LACLEDE STEEL)	9441.1989(48)	09/12/89
MERCURY SUITABLE FOR DIRECT USE (99% PURE) NOT SOLID WASTE	9441.1986(43)	05/30/86
MERCURY, REFINING/REUSE OF SCRAP	9441.1986(06)	01/21/86
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION ON RINSEWATER FROM ALUMINUM ANODIZING	9441.1992(23)	07/23/92
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR ON-SITE TREATMENT OF OXYGEN BREATHING APPARATUS (OBA) CANISTERS	9441.1994(10)	05/09/94
REGULATORY STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF DISPOSABLE AND LAUNDERABLE INDUSTRIAL RAGS AND WIPERS	9441.1993(19)	09/27/93
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REGULATORY STATUS OF DISULFIDE OIL WHICH IS BURNED IN A SULFURIC ACID FURNACE	9441.1993(10)	06/02/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF HIGH PURITY CHEMICALS THAT ARE INITIALLY USED BY CUSTOMERS AND THEN SOLD TO OTHER BUSINESSES FOR FURTHER USE	9441.1994(24)	08/30/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF RESIDUES FROM SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS THAT RECYCLE K069 WASTES	9441.1991(14a)	08/05/91
RESIDUES FROM SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS THAT RECYCLE K069 WASTES	9496.1991(01)	08/05/91
REUSE/RECYCLE REGULATIONS IMPACT ON SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERY RECYCLING	9497.1986(01)	02/06/86
SPENT ACIDS AS WATER CONDITIONER	9441.1987(73)	08/31/87
SPENT FOUNDRY SANDS USED AS MOLDS IN THE CASTING PROCESS	9441.1995(22)	06/19/95
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REGULATION		
	XREF	/ /

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		XREF	/ /
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	XREF	/ /
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PERMITS FOR PLACEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN UNDERGROUND SALT MINES	9472.1986(04)	06/04/86
PROPOSED RULES IMPACT ON PERMIT DEADLINES	9501.1987(03)	12/28/87
TIME OF TRAVEL METHOD FOR THE GUIDANCE CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING AREAS OF VULNERABLE HYDROGEOLOGY	9472.1986(06)	07/08/86
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VULNERABLE HYDROGEOLOGY GUIDANCE CRITERIA	9481.1987(03)	06/03/87
SKINNER LIST		
(See Appendix IX) (See also Groundwater Monitoring, Delisting)	XREF	/ /
SLUDGE		
(See also Wastewater)	XREF	/ /
*POLLUTION CONTROL SLUDGE FROM TREATMENT OF MINING WASTE - EXCLUSION	9441.1985(09)	02/28/85
*SLUDGES WHEN RECLAIMED, REGULATION OF	9441.1986(59)	06/30/86
ACID PLANT BLOWDOWN SLURRY/SLUDGE FROM PRIMARY COPPER PRODUCTION	9441.1989(3	07/06/89

CARBON REGENERATION FACILITIES	9441.1986(26)	04/02/86
CERTIFICATION/NOTIFICATION FOR MULTIPLE-CONSTITUENT WASTES SUBJECT TO LDRs	9551.1991(10)	06/05/91
CLARIFICATION OF THE REGULATORY STATUS UNDER RCRA OF SILVER RECOVERY UNITS USED IN PHOTO PROCESSING	9441.1995(26)	08/04/95
DETERMINATION WHETHER SECONDARY MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO A CANADIAN COPPER SMELTER IS A SOLID WASTE	9441.1995(24)	06/30/95
ELECTROCHEMICAL MACHINING WASTES AND THE SCOPE OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1987(03)	01/27/87
EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METALS RECLAMATION	9455.1991(01)	02/05/91
F006 LISTING APPLIED TO PRINTING INDUSTRY	9444.1987(19)	05/22/87
F019 LISTING AND THE CONVERSION COATING PROCESS	9444.1987(22)	06/24/87
FLUE DUST AND METAL HYDROXIDE SLUDGE RECYCLING/RECLAMATION	9441.1989(10)	03/27/89
INDUSTRIAL PLATING OPERATIONS, STATUS OF VARIOUS WASTES FROM	9441.1988(50)	12/07/88
LDR DETERMINATION OF WASTE STREAM DILUTION	9551.1990(06)	10/14/90
PETROLEUM REFINERY WW, MIXTURE AND DERIVED-FROM RULES	9441.1985(29)	08/23/85
RECYCLED CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE SLUDGES	9441.1985(39)	11/25/85
RECYCLING NICKEL, COPPER AND CHROMIUM-CONTAINING ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES	9441.1988(09)	04/06/88
RECYCLING OF ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES (F006) FOR CEMENT/AGGREGATE MANUFACTURE	9441.1989(19)	04/26/89
REGULATORY STATUS OF ACRYLIC PLASTIC DUST	9441.1995(03)	02/02/95
SCRUBBER BRINE/SLUDGE PRODUCED IN INCINERATION OF A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1984(05)	02/19/84
SECONDARY SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF REFINERY WASTEWATERS	9441.1985(08)	02/22/85
SLUDGE WASTE HANDLING IF TEMP. EXCLUSION IS WITHDRAWN / FUTURE METALS RECOVERY-STEEL FACILITY	9433.1986(17)	09/30/86
SLUDGES GENERATED FROM THE FIRST CLEANING STAGES OF PHOSPHATING PROCESS	9444.1986(11)	05/22/86
SLUDGES WITHIN SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, NEWLY REGULATED DUE TO TC RULE	9484.1991(01)	03/08/91
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR SCRAP METAL RECYCLER	9432.00-1	02/11/86
WASTE-DERIVED FUELS AT IRON AND STEEL MILLS AS PRODUCTS OR WASTE FUELS, INFORMATION REQUIRED	9441.1986(08)	01/24/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE EXEMPTION FOR ANODIZING OF ALUMINUM	9441.1986(29)	04/09/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PROCESSES USING CREOSOTE AND/OR PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9444.1984(04)	04/26/84
ZINC OXIDE DUST RECLAIMED OR USED AS FERTILIZER	9441.1987(61)	08/12/87
ZINC PLATING, WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES GENERATED FROM	9441.1984(29)	09/24/84
Baghouse Dust		
*BAGHOUSE DUST GENERATED FROM REMELTING PRIMARY PRODUCED STEEL	9444.1984(16)	08/30/84
BAGHOUSE FLUE DUST AND ZINC OXIDE SLUDGE USED IN ZINC CHEMICALS PRODUCTION	9441.1985(06)	02/13/85
MATERIALS USED IN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT	9493.1991(05)	10/11/91
MATERIALS USED IN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT	9493.1991(04)	10/11/91
RECOVERY OF SULFUR AND CHLORIDE FROM SLURRIED BAGHOUSE DUST	9441.1992(33)	10/08/92
RECYCLING OF ZINC OXIDE BAGHOUSE DUST	9443.1987(25)	11/04/87
REGULATORY STATUS OF AN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DUST THAT IS FED TO AN ELECTROLYTIC METALS RECOVERY PROCESS TO RECOVER ZINC METAL	9441.1994(31)	12/20/94
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION APPLICABILITY TO A BAGHOUSE SYSTEM	9432.1987(01)	03/17/87
Emission Control Wastes		
COAL/FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SUBTITLE C PENDING FURTHER STUDY	9441.1984(20)	08/16/84
EMISSION CONTROL DUST/SLUDGE FROM ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE AT FOUNDRY NOT A K061 WASTE	9441.1984(08)	05/03/84
EXEMPTION FOR COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS ONCE THE FERTILIZER IS PRODUCED	9493.1986(03)	08/21/86
K061, EMISSION CONTROL DUST/SLUDGE FROM PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN ELECTRIC FURNACES	9444.1983(02)	07/11/83
REGULATORY STATUS OF NON-LISTED SLUDGE THAT IS BEING RECYCLED	9441.1994(17)	06/10/94
RESIDUES FROM SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS THAT RECYCLE K069 WASTES	9496.1991(01)	08/05/91
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IS SCRUBBER WASTE FROM A SCRUBBER IN A CLOSED-LOOP FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION CONSIDERED A SOLID WASTE?	9441.1995(14)	04/12/95
MINING WASTE EXCLUSION FOR A FERROALLOY FACILITY	9441.1986(48)	06/10/86
Sludge Dryers		
PERMIT-EXEMPT STATUS OF SLUDGE DRYERS ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS	9503.52-1A	01/02/86
RD&D PERMIT FOR A SLUDGE DRYING PROCESS IN A WASTEWATER SYSTEM	9503.51-1A	12/24/85
SLUDGE DEHYDRATION EQUIPMENT	9527.1987(02)	08/03/87

SLUDGE DEHYDRATION EQUIPMENT AS A WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT		9432.1987(08)	08/03/87
SLUDGE DRYER ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT-EFFECT ON WWTU EXEMPTION		9432.1986(01)	01/06/86
SLUDGE DRYERS			
(See Sludge)	XREF		/ /
SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR			
(See Generators)	XREF		/ /
SMELTING WASTE			
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF		/ /
SOIL			
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF		/ /
SOLE ACTIVE INGREDIENT			
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF		/ /
SOLID WASTE			
(See also Recycle, Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF		/ /
*DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE AND RECLAMATION		9444.1987(37a)	08/31/87
*SOLID WASTE DETERMINATION		9441.1985(19a)	05/31/85
*SPECULATIVE ACCUMULATION CALCULATION		9441.1992(04)	02/28/92
ACTIVATED CARBON CANISTERS SATURATED WITH SPENT SOLVENTS		9441.1986(54)	07/15/86
ANTARCTICA WASTE DISPOSAL PRACTICES		9442.1989(04)	04/26/89
BAGHOUSE DUSTS USED AS, OR TO PRODUCE, AGGREGATE		9493.1991(03)	06/21/91
BERYLLIUM WASTE DUST		9434.1989(01)	03/17/89
BUBBLER CANISTERS CONTAINING PHOSPHOROUS OXYCHLORIDE ARE NOT WASTE WHEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM JAPAN FOR REGENERATION		9456.1994(01)	12/16/94
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITY, MIXTURE OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES (CALGON)		9441.1986(33)	04/23/86
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COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, RECYCLING A MIXTURE OF		9441.1986(34)	04/28/86
COPPER PLATING SOLUTION		9443.1986(04)	01/22/86
COPPER PLATING SOLUTION REACTED WITH A CHELATING AGENT TO PRODUCE A COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER		9493.1986(01)	01/22/86
DEIONIZATION ACID REUSED, NOT A WASTE		9441.1986(39)	05/12/86
DETONATING EXPLOSIVE WASTES		9443.1987(30)	11/30/87
DOD MUNITIONS BECOME SOLID WASTE SUBJECT TO RCRA WHEN THERE IS AN INTENT TO DISPOSE OR DESTROY THEM		9441.1985(31)	10/03/85
EXPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE TO CENTRAL AMERICA		9573.1990(01)	02/16/90
FILTER PRESS PROPOSED AS PART OF CORRECTIVE ACTION - NOT EXCLUDED FROM PERMITTING		9433.1987(10)	06/12/87
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE LEACHATE		9441.1986(83)	11/13/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL CADENCE PRODUCT 312, REGULATION OF		9494.1986(04)	04/11/86
LEAKS, SPILLS, AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF LISTED WASTES TO SURFACE WATERS, MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO		9441.1986(07)	01/23/86
LETTER TO STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONERS: SUBTITLE D STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS		9572.00-02	02/22/88
MERCURY SUITABLE FOR DIRECT USE (99% PURE) NOT SOLID WASTE		9441.1986(43)	05/30/86
MERCURY THERMOMETERS, RECLAIMED OFF-SPEC AND BROKEN		9441.1986(27)	04/02/86
MERCURY, REFINING/REUSE OF SCRAP		9441.1986(06)	01/21/86
MICRO-CLEAR REGULATORY STATUS		9444.1990(02)	03/22/90
MIXTURE OF F003 AND A SOLID WASTE AND DELISTING REQUIREMENTS		9441.1987(65)	08/17/87
MIXTURES OF SOLID WASTE AND A WASTE LISTED SOLELY BECAUSE IT EXHIBITS A CHARACTERISTIC		9441.1985(38)	11/20/85
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TE RECYCLING OF SPENT SOLVENTS BY GENERATORS		9441.1986(	03/13/86

RECLAIMED METHANOL IS A PRODUCT RATHER THAN A WASTE	9441.1985(33)	10/23/85
RECYCLED CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE SLUDGES	9441.1985(39)	11/25/85
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SILVER RECOVERY IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY, CHEMICAL RECOVERY CARTRIDGES FOR	9443.1987(01)	01/06/87
SPENT AND RECLAIMED SOLVENTS, BLENDING OF RECLAIMED XYLENE	9441.1987(24)	04/15/87
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR, REUSE OF	9441.1987(17)	03/31/87
SPENT SULFURIC ACID PICKLE LIQUOR USED TO PRODUCE FERTILIZER	9493.1985(02)	11/14/85
STATUS OF UNLISTED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS WHEN RECYCLED	9444.1993(01)	02/23/93
WOOD TREATMENT CYLINDER CREOSOTE SUMPS	9502.1986(15)	09/12/86
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*BATTERY REGENERATION	9441.1985(30a)	09/30/85
*EXPORTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9456.1987(01)	08/30/87
*LEAD-ACID BATTERIES AND UNIVERSAL WASTE	9593.1995(01)	12/31/95
*REGENERATION VERSUS RECLAMATION FOR SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	9497.1994(01)	11/30/94
*REGULATION OF NICKEL/CADMIUM BATTERIES AS SCRAP METAL WHEN RECYCLED	9441.1990(13d)	05/31/90
*SPENT LEAD ACID BATTERIES	9497.1989(01)	01/31/89
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AIDS TO NAVIGATION (ATON) BATTERIES AND RCRA REQUIREMENTS	9451.1987(03)	07/30/87
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LITHIUM BATTERIES	9443.1987(02)	01/14/87
MANAGEMENT OF LEAD-ACID BATTERIES THAT ARE RECYCLED	9497.1993(01)	12/23/93
MERCURY DRY CELL BATTERIES AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS	9443.1986(18)	09/04/86
NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERIES RECYCLING	9497.1991(02)	05/30/91
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REGULATORY STATUS OF BATTERIES	9441.1993(24)	12/22/93
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*CLARIFICATION OF BY-PRODUCT VERSUS SCRAP METAL	9441.1990(09a)	03/31/90
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COPPER-BEARING SECONDARY MATERIALS AS FEEDSTOCK	9441.1988(08)	03/22/88
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*BDAT FOR WASTEWATER	9432.1986(16)	12/30/86
*DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE	9441.1987(40)	05/31/87
*ELECTROPLATING AND ELECTROLESS PLATING LISTINGS	9432.1989(01)	08/30/89
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*SKINNER LIST	9445.1985(06)	08/30/85
*SLUDGES WHEN RECLAIMED, REGULATION OF	9441.1986(59)	06/30/86
*SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE, DEFINED FOR SPENT SULFURIC ACID	9441.1986(17)	02/28/86
*TANK WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT DEFINITIONS	9432.1988(03)	03/30/88
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*WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT DEFINITION	9432.1988(05)	10/30/88
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SPENT SULFURIC ACID ACCUMULATED SPECULATIVELY	9441.1988(19)	05/26/88
STILL BOTTOM WASTE GENERATED BY A POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTION FACILITY	9432.1988(01)	02/11/88
THREE AND FOUR-SIDED, FLOORED STRUCTURES, REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION OF	9432.1987(02)	04/02/87
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TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION APPLICABILITY TO A BAGHOUSE SYSTEM	9432.1987(01)	03/17/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR SCRAP METAL RECYCLER	9432.00-1	02/11/86
UCAPCO APPLICATION FOR A VARIANCE UNDER 3004(c)(2) OF RCRA	9480.1987(02)	10/29/87
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WOOD TREATMENT CYLINDER CREOSOTE SUMPS	9441.1986(69)	09/12/86
ZINC OXIDE DUST RECLAIMED OR USED AS FERTILIZER	9441.1987(61)	08/12/87
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*ISOMERS OF P- AND U-LISTED WASTES	9444.1995(02)	09/30/95
ACCUMULATION OF SECONDARY MATERIAL - ABANDONED VS. DISPOSED OF	9441.1985(25)	07/01/85
CARBAMATE LISTING DETERMINATION (60 FR 7824, FEBRUARY 9, 1995) AS IT RELATES TO THE LATEX PROCESS WASTES GENERATED BY A COMPANY	9441.1995(28)	08/24/95
CLARIFICATION OF DISCARDED AMMUNITION OF 0.50 CALIBER	9443.1994(06)	11/03/94
FORMALDEHYDE-BASED TOILET DEODORANTS	9441.1986(38)	05/01/86
IRON AND STEEL SLAGS, REGULATORY STATUS	9571.1990(04)	05/30/90
IS SCRUBBER WASTE FROM A SCRUBBER IN A CLOSED-LOOP FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION CONSIDERED A SOLID WASTE?	9441.1995(14)	04/12/95
SALE AND SCRAPPING OF DOT'S MARITIME OBSOLETE VESSELS FROM THE NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET	9441.1994(21)	08/05/94
SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH CHLORDANE AS A RESULT OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION	9444.1986(20)	09/29/86
SPENT CARBON REGULATION	9441.1987(37)	05/18/87
THERMAL OXIDIZER AND HYDRODECHLORINATION PROCESS BY-PRODUCT K-WASTES	9444.1987(44)	10/16/87
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*HOTEL DRY CLEANING WASTE AND THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSIONS	9441.1995(13)	03/31/95
*HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1988(30)	06/30/88
*HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION GENERATED BY CONTRACTORS	9441.1990(09)	03/30/90
*MEDICAL WASTE - HOUSEHOLD MEDICAL WASTE	9441.1989(24)	08/16/89
*RESTAURANT WASTE AND THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION	9441.1995(19)	05/31/95
*WASTE CLASSIFICATION	9441.1987(99)	12/31/87
*WASTE DERIVED FROM TREATING EXEMPT OR EXCLUDED WASTES	9441.1987(31)	04/30/87
APPLICABILITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION TO LEAD-CONTAMINATED SOIL	9441.1995(08)	03/07/95
CALIFORNIA LIST HOC LAND BAN REGULATIONS	9554.1989(04)	11/28/89
CHEMICAL WEAPON AGENT REALEASE	9441.1990(12)	05/09/90
DO RCRA REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO THE HANDLING, SHIPMENT AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE COMPONENTS?	9441.1995(07)	02/28/95
DRY CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES WASTE NOT EXCLUDED AS HOUSEHOLD WASTE	9441.1986(32)	04/21/86
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAMS, CERCLA AND RCRA LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL SPONSORS OF	9441.1986(09)	01/28/86
HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION SCOPE	9574.1991(01)	05/30/91
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LEAD-BASED PAINT RESIDUES AND CONTAMINATED SOILS	9443.1987(28)	11/20/87
MERCURY DRY CELL BATTERIES AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS	9443.1986(18)	09/04/86
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AEROSOL CANS	9442.1993(02)	10/07/93
RESIDUES FROM U.S. NAVY SALVAGE FUEL BOILER	9441.1987(16)	03/17/87
STATUS OF WASTES GENERATED FROM ABATEMENT OF LEAD-BASED PAINT	9443.1994(03)	05/24/94
USED CRANKCASE OIL DISPOSED OF BY DO-IT-YOURSELFERS	9441.1987(64)	08/13/87
Regulated Wastes		
*SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1986(14)	06/30/86
APPLICABILITY OF MINING WASTE EXCLUSION TO WASTED LIME KILN REFRACTORY BRICKS	9441.1994(11)	05/11/94
CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ISSUES REGARDING OIL AND GAS WASTES	9571.1993(02)	11/05/93

DREDGE SEDIMENTS		9443.1989(08)	08/11/89
STORAGE FACILITIES, RCRA APPLICABILITY TO		9432.1983(02)	11/29/83
Scrap Metal			
*PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY OF SPECULATIVE ACCUMULATION PROVISION		9441.1995(29)	08/31/95
APPLICABILITY OF F006 HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE TO NICKEL RECLAMATION PROCESS FOR ELECTROLESS NICKEL PLATING SPENT SOLUTIONS		9444.1994(08)	09/21/94
ASBESTOS/LEAD/SOIL/DEBRIS AS INORGANIC SOLID DEBRIS		9551.1990(14)	12/11/90
BATTERIES, SCRAP METAL, AND PRECIOUS METALS		9441.1985(44)	12/18/85
CLARIFICATION ON: MANIFEST DOCUMENT NUMBER; F003, F005, D001; WASTE DESTINED FOR RECYCLING; AND TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR CFC		9441.1994(26)	09/28/94
DROVE RECLAMATION IN BRASS INDUSTRY, BY-PRODUCT DESIGNATION		9441.1989(15)	04/05/89
HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT ARE RECYCLED, HANDLING		9441.1986(76)	10/08/86
RECLAIMING PRECIOUS METALS FROM DISCARDED AUTOMOTIVE AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES		9432.1989(03)	06/06/89
REGULATORY DETERMINATION OF SPENT SOLDER BATHS, ALSO KNOWN AS "POT DUMPS"		9441.1993(17)	09/20/93
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR ON-SITE TREATMENT OF OXYGEN BREATHING APPARATUS (OBA) CANISTERS		9441.1994(10)	05/09/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF BRASS PARTICLES GENERATED IN THE BELTING AND BUFFING OF BRASS CASTINGS		9441.1993(15)	09/14/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF NATURAL GAS REGULATORS THAT CONTAIN MERCURY UNDER RCRA		9442.1994(06)	07/29/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS		9441.1992(27)	08/26/92
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT PHOTOCONDUCTOR DRUMS FROM PHOTOCOPYING MACHINES		9441.1992(39)	11/10/92
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT SOLDER BATHS, ALSO KNOWN AS "POT DUMPS"		9441.1993(18)	09/24/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AEROSOL CANS		9442.1993(02)	10/07/93
SALE AND SCRAPPING OF DOT'S MARITIME OBSOLETE VESSELS FROM THE NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET		9441.1994(21)	08/05/94
SCRAP METAL REMOVED FROM SPENT ALKALINE BATTERIES THAT ARE RECYCLED		9441.1986(79)	10/20/86
THE STATUS OF UNUSED OFF-SPECIFICATION LEAD PLATES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF LEAD-ACID AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES		9441.1995(31)	09/14/95
TORPEDO PROPULSION UNITS SHIPPED FOR RECYCLING, REGULATION OF		9441.1986(14)	02/25/86
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR SCRAP METAL RECYCLER		9432.00-1	02/11/86
USED OIL FILTERS - REGULATION		9441.1990(30)	10/30/90
USED OIL FILTERS, REGULATORY DETERMINATION		9442.1990(05)	10/30/90
Secondary Materials			
*CLOSED LOOP RECYCLING		9471.1988(06)	12/30/88
*PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY OF SPECULATIVE ACCUMULATION PROVISION		9441.1995(29)	08/31/95
*SECONDARY MATERIALS USED AS EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS		9441.1992(13)	05/31/92
ACCUMULATION OF SECONDARY MATERIAL - ABANDONED VS. DISPOSED OF		9441.1985(25)	07/01/85
BRIQUETTING OF FLUE DUST (K061) FOR STEEL PRODUCTION		9441.1987(58)	07/31/87
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS AS THEY APPLY TO CERTAIN SECONDARY MATERIALS		9441.1994(13)	05/19/94
CLARIFICATION ON HOW REUSE OF "WASTE RESINS" AS FEED STOCK TO MANUFACTURE NEW PRODUCTS ARE REGULATED UNDER RCRA		9441.1994(19)	07/11/94
CLARIFICATION ON WHEN USED MERCURY RELAYS/SWITCHES BECOME SPENT		9441.1994(25)	09/28/94
CLARIFICATION ON: MANIFEST DOCUMENT NUMBER; F003, F005, D001; WASTE DESTINED FOR RECYCLING; AND TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR CFC		9441.1994(26)	09/28/94
COPPER-BEARING SECONDARY MATERIALS AS FEEDSTOCK		9441.1988(08)	03/22/88
DISTILLATION OR FRACTIONATION COLUMN BOTTOMS FROM THE PRODUCTION OF CHLOROBENZENE		9441.1988(11)	04/21/88
EXCLUSION FROM RCRA REGULATION FOR SECONDARY MATERIALS USED OR REUSED DIRECTLY AS INGREDIENTS IN AN INDUSTRIAL PROCESS		9498.1994(06)	07/20/94
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS APPLIED TO EXPORTED WASTES		9551.1991(07)	04/23/91
LUBRICATING OIL AND JET FUELS USED TO PRODUCE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS		9494.1985(01)	10/01/85
METAL GALVANIZING PROCESS RESIDUES AS BY-PRODUCTS/SECONDARY MATERIALS		9441.1989(14)	04/02/89
RECYCLING OF ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES (F006) FOR CEMENT/AGGREGATE MANUFACTURE		9441.1989(19)	04/26/89
REGULATORY DETERMINATION ON THE STATUS OF A LEAD/COPPER METAL PRODUCED BY METALS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES (MRT)		9441.1994(23)	08/19/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF AN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DUST THAT IS FED TO AN ELECTROLYTIC METALS RECOVERY PROCESS TO RECOVER ZINC METAL		9441.1994(31)	12/20/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FUELS CONTAINING RECOVERED LIGHT HYDROCARBON		9442.1993(03)	11/04/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF SEPARATION AND RECOVERY SYSTEMS SAREX PROCESS FOR RECYCLING PETROLEUM REFINERY OILY WASTES		9432.1993(01)	03/05/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT PHOTOCONDUCTOR DRUMS FROM PHOTOCOPYING MACHINES		9441.1992(39)	11/10/92
RETURNED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS		9455.1991(02)	05/16/91
SECONDARY MATERIAL SUBJECTED TO NOTICE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE US-CANADIAN BILATERAL TREATY		9441.1989(29)	06/15/89
SECONDARY MATERIALS RECYCLED IN PHOSPHORIC ACID RECIRCULATING SYSTEMS		9571.1990(05)	06/27/90
SECONDARY MATERIALS REGULATION - USED SULFURIC ACID		9441.1988(23)	06/06/88
SPENT FOUNDRY SANDS USED AS MOLDS IN THE CASTING PROCESS		9441.1995(22)	06/19/95
VARIANCES FROM CLASSIFICATION AS A SOLID WASTE UNDER 40 CFR 260.31(b) FOR SPENT CATALYSTS		9433.1994(02)	11/15/94

Spent Materials		
*CONTAMINATED SOLDER AS SPENT MATERIAL	9441.1987(66)	06/30/87
*HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9441.1990(13c)	05/31/90
*LEAD-ACID BATTERIES AND UNIVERSAL WASTE	9593.1995(01)	12/31/95
*SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES AND COUNTING REQUIREMENTS	9497.1995(01)	06/30/95
*SPENT SOLVENTS FROM VARNISH STRIPPING	9441.1986(57)	05/30/86
*WASTES GENERATED IN PROCESS UNITS	9441.1986(96)	12/30/86
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA SUBTITLE C REGULATIONS TO SILVER RECLAMATION OPERATIONS OF SPENT PHOTOGRAPHIC FIXER SOLUTIONS	9496.1994(01)	02/28/94
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITIES	9441.1986(26)	04/02/86
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITIES	9442.1986(03)	04/02/86
CHLOROFLUOROCARBON RECYCLING	9441.1988(32)	07/21/88
CLARIFICATION AS TO WHETHER USED FIXER IS A "BY-PRODUCT" AND NOT SUBJECT TO THE DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE WHEN BEING RECLAIMED	9441.1995(27)	08/16/95
CLARIFICATION OF RCRA REGULATIONS AS THEY APPLY TO THE USE OF PERCHLOROETHYLENE IN DRY-CLEANING PROCESS	9441.1994(15)	06/10/94
CLARIFICATION OF THE DEFINITION OF "SPENT MATERIAL" AS IT APPLIES TO A MERCURIC CHLORIDE CATALYST	9441.1994(06)	03/24/94
CLARIFICATION OF WHEN A SECONDARY MATERIAL MEETS THE DEFINITION OF "SPENT MATERIAL"	9441.1994(07)	03/24/94
CLARIFICATION ON WHEN USED MERCURY RELAYS/SWITCHES BECOME SPENT	9441.1994(25)	09/28/94
DETERMINATION ON WHETHER A GENERATOR'S FLUORESCENT TUBES ARE NONHAZARDOUS	9441.1995(23)	06/22/95
ETCHANTS USED TO MANUFACTURE COPPER SALTS	9441.1986(82)	11/08/86
FREE-FLOWING MERCURY WHICH IS DISTILLED AND SOLD AS AN INGREDIENT IN AN INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	9441.1994(08)	03/30/94
INDUSTRIAL PLATING OPERATIONS, STATUS OF VARIOUS WASTES FROM	9441.1988(50)	12/07/88
INTERPRETATION ON REGULATORY STATUS OF MERCURY RELAYS AND SWITCHES WHEN RECLAIMED	9444.1994(03)	03/31/94
IS THE CHEMICAL POTASSIUM HEXACYANOCOBALT (II)-FERRATE (II), USED AT A DOE NUCLEAR PLANT, CONSIDERED A "MIXED WASTE" UNDER RCRA?	9441.1995(30)	09/13/95
NICKLE/CADMIUM BATTERIES, REGULATORY STATUS	9441.1990(13)	05/23/90
PHOTOGRAPHIC FIXER RECYCLING	9496.1990(01)	07/16/90
PLASTIC PACKING MEDIA FROM AIR STRIPPING TOWER TREATING CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER	9441.1989(17)	04/14/89
POSITION PAPER ON SPENT ABSORBENT MATERIALS	9441.1991(09)	06/21/91
REGULATORY STATUS OF ACRYLIC PLASTIC DUST	9441.1995(03)	02/02/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF HIGH PURITY CHEMICALS THAT ARE INITIALLY USED BY CUSTOMERS AND THEN SOLD TO OTHER BUSINESSES FOR FURTHER USE	9441.1994(24)	08/30/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF METAL CASINGS CONTAINING SPENT POWDERED METALLIC OXIDE CATALYST	9443.1994(01)	01/03/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF SOLDER SCRAP	9441.1992(06)	03/26/92
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT FOUNDRY SAND UNDER RCRA	9441.1995(10)	03/08/95
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT PHOTOCONDUCTOR DRUMS FROM PHOTOCOPYING MACHINES	9441.1992(39)	11/10/92
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERIES	9441.1993(20)	10/22/93
SECONDARY MATERIAL SUBJECTED TO NOTICE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE US-CANADIAN BILATERAL TREATY	9441.1989(29)	06/15/89
SOLDER DROSS GENERATED IN MANUFACTURING PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS	9441.1991(18)	12/09/91
SPENT ACIDS AS WATER CONDITIONER	9441.1987(73)	08/31/87
SPENT FOUNDRY SANDS USED AS MOLDS IN THE CASTING PROCESS	9441.1995(22)	06/19/95
SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES MANAGEMENT	9497.1989(02)	10/19/89
SPENT PICKLE LIQUOR USED/REUSED IS NOT SOLID WASTE	9441.1986(61)	08/18/86
USE OF LEAD SHOT AT SHOOTING RANGES	9441.1992(31)	09/24/92
USE OF LEAD SHOT AT SHOOTING RANGES	9441.1992(02)	01/15/92
USED REFRIGERANTS UNDER 40 CFR 261.2	9441.1990(28)	10/18/90
USED X-RAY FILM AS A SPENT MATERIAL - SILVER RECLAMATION	9441.1986(42)	05/20/86
USED X-RAY FILMS	9443.1986(12)	05/23/86
VARIANCES FROM CLASSIFICATION AS A SOLID WASTE UNDER 40 CFR 260.31(b) FOR SPENT CATALYSTS	9433.1994(02)	11/15/94
Subtitle D		
*SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS FOR STATES	9581.1988(01)	11/01/88
*SUBTITLE D SURVEY	9573.1987(01)	03/30/87
APPLICABILITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE EXCLUSION TO LEAD-CONTAMINATED SOIL	9441.1995(08)	03/07/95
LETTER TO STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONERS: SUBTITLE D STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS	9572.00-02	02/22/88
MINING WASTE REGULATED UNDER SUBTITLE D RATHER THAN SUBTITLE C	9441.1986(55)	07/16/86
RCRA SUBTITLE C REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAMS COLLECTING CESQG WASTE	9574.00-02	07/22/92
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMUs)		
(See Corrective Action)	XREF	/ /

SOLIDIFICATION		
(See Treatment)	XREF	/ /
SOLVENTS		
(See also Listed Hazardous Waste, Wastewater, Electroplating, Reclamation, Recovery under Reclamation, Recycle)	XREF	/ /
*BDAT FOR WASTEWATER	9432.1986(16)	12/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION	9441.1985(12)	04/30/85
*LAND DISPOSAL BAN OF SOLVENTS	9551.1986(03)	02/28/86
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - 1% NATIONAL VARIANCE (SOLVENTS)	9551.1987(24)	11/30/87
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - SOLVENT AND DIOXIN WASTES	9553.1988(01)	02/28/88
*METHYL CHLOROFORM	9444.1984(17)	08/30/84
*PARTS WASHING WITH MINERAL SPIRITS, SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS	9441.1986(45)	05/30/86
*SOLVENT DRIPPINGS FOR DEGREASING OPERATIONS	9441.1987(19)	03/30/87
*SOLVENT DRIPPINGS FROM DEGREASING OPERATIONS	9443.1987(08)	04/30/87
*SOLVENT MIXTURE RULE, THE	9444.1985(15a)	07/31/85
*SOLVENTS USED IN CLEANING, EXTRACTION, BENEFICIATION, AND PROCESSING MACHINERY	9441.1984(33)	11/30/84
*VARIANCES TO BAN - EFFECTIVE DATES FOR SOLVENTS AND DIOXINS	9551.1986(22)	12/30/86
*WASTES GENERATED IN PROCESS UNITS	9441.1986(96)	12/30/86
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM CHEMICAL ETCHING	9444.1984(02)	03/30/84
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM ELECTROPLATING OPERATIONS	9453.1984(02)	05/30/84
ACETONE AND METHANOL CONTAMINATED WASHWATERS	9444.1989(05)	07/21/89
ACTIVATED CARBON CANISTERS USED TO COLLECT SOLVENT VAPORS GENERATED DURING PAINT APPLICATION	9444.1986(08)	05/02/86
CAUSTIC RINSING METAL PARTS	9444.1987(33)	08/07/87
CLEAN SOLVENT FROM RECYCLED SOLVENT-CONTAINING WASTE - STILL BOTTOMS	9441.1987(26)	04/17/87
DELISTING OF WASTE GENERATED FROM ZINC PHOSPHATING ON CARBON STEEL	9441.1984(24)	09/06/84
DRY CLEANING CARTRIDGE FILTERS, DISPOSAL OF	9553.1986(03)	12/11/86
DRY TOLUENE AND CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, SAFE DISPOSAL OF	9451.1986(06)	12/15/86
DRYCLEANING INDUSTRY WASTES	9444.1987(07)	03/06/87
ELECTROCHEMICAL MACHINING WASTES AND THE SCOPE OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1987(03)	01/27/87
ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS	9442.1987(03)	07/28/87
ELECTROPLATING RINSEWATERS NOT IN F007-009 LISTINGS	9444.1988(07)	04/07/88
F SOLVENT WASTES	9444.1985(03)	04/01/85
F003 10% RULE AND ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS	9444.1987(30)	07/21/87
F005 LISTING FOR PYRIDINE STILL BOTTOMS	9444.1987(53)	12/15/87
F006 AND F019 ELECTROPLATING LISTINGS	9444.1986(09)	05/02/86
F006 LISTING AND DEFINITION OF CONVERSION COATING	9444.1987(09)	03/26/87
F019 LISTING AND THE CONVERSION COATING PROCESS	9444.1987(22)	06/24/87
FILTER CAKE WASTE CONTAINING SOLVENT USED TO SOLUBILIZE PRODUCT	9444.1987(43)	10/09/87
HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL CADENCE PRODUCT 312, REGULATION OF	9494.1986(04)	04/11/86
IMMERSION PLATING WASTEWATERS-BRONZE PLATING	9442.1988(05)	10/03/88
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE METAL FINISHING INDUSTRY	9554.1987(02)	02/03/87
MECHANICAL PLATING WASTES IN THE F006 LISTING, NON-INCLUSION OF	9444.1986(13)	06/24/86
MIXED SOLVENT WASTES	9444.1988(02)	01/20/88
MIXTURE RULE CALCULATION - INCLUDING VOLATILIZED SOLVENT	9441.1987(28)	04/30/87
MOBILE RECYCLING UNIT FOR REPROCESSING WASTE SOLVENTS	9441.1986(30)	04/16/86
MOBILE SOLVENT RECYCLER, GENERATOR DETERMINATION FOR	9432.1986(13)	08/06/86
PAINT FILTERS, USED	9444.1988(13)	07/28/88
PAINT SPRAY BOOTH AIR FILTERS	9442.1990(01)	05/03/90
PAINT WASTES AND THE SPENT SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1987(17)	05/20/87
PAINTING CONTRACTOR WASTES-SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR	9441.1986(47)	06/02/86
PAINTS CONTAINING SOLVENTS	9444.1988(11)	05/05/88
PERMITTING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING COMPLIANCE WITH LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9502.1986(11)	06/16/86
PRE-COAT WASTE CONTAINING 2-ETHOXYETHANOL (EXTRUDING PROCESS WASTE)	9444.1986(15)	08/04/86
PROCESS WASTES CONTAINING INKS, PAINTS, AND ADHESIVES	9441.1987(09)	02/19/87

REACTOR VESSEL WASHOUT CONTAINING TRACE AMOUNTS OF SOLVENT	9444.1987(49)	10/26/87
RECLAIMED METHANOL IS A PRODUCT RATHER THAN A WASTE	9441.1985(33)	10/23/85
RECYCLING NICKEL, COPPER AND CHROMIUM-CONTAINING ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES	9441.1988(09)	04/06/88
RECYCLING OF ELECTROPLATING SLUDGES (F006) FOR CEMENT/AGGREGATE MANUFACTURE	9441.1989(19)	04/26/89
REGULATORY STATUS OF DRIP GAS GENERATED ALONG NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION PIPELINES	9444.1993(03)	09/09/93
RESIDUALS FROM TREATMENT OF RESTRICTED WASTES NOT COVERED BY LESS-THAN-1% SOLVENT EXTENSION	9553.1987(07)	04/27/87
RINSE WATERS CONTAINING TCE SOLVENT	9441.1987(59)	08/07/87
SLUDGES GENERATED FROM THE FIRST CLEANING STAGES OF PHOSPHATING PROCESS	9444.1986(11)	05/22/86
SOLVENT LISTINGS AND LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9444.1987(18)	05/20/87
SOLVENT LISTINGS FOR PAINT WASTES/REMOVER AND SPILL RESIDUE	9444.1987(11)	04/14/87
SOLVENT LISTINGS, SCOPE OF	9444.1986(26)	11/07/86
SOLVENT-BEARING WASTEWATER, SLUDGE, AND BRINE TREATED AND STORED IN SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9553.1987(01)	01/12/87
SOLVENT/MIXTURE BLENDS	9444.1988(06)	03/31/88
SOLVENTS USED AS COOLANTS AND APPLICABILITY OF SOLVENT LISTINGS	9444.1987(02)	01/27/87
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SPENT MATERIALS

(See Solid Waste) XREF / /

SPENT SOLVENTS

(See Solvents) XREF / /

SPILLS		
(See Contingency Plan) (See also Corrective Action)	XREF	/ /
SRE		
(See System Removal Efficiency)	XREF	/ /
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CLARIFICATION ON RCRA AND TSCA JURISDICTION OVER INFECTIOUS AND/OR GENETICALLY ENGINEERED WASTE	9441.1995(06)	02/21/95
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(See also Containers, Hazardous Waste Fuels, Tank System, Permit Conditions)	XREF	/ /
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*CERTIFICATION FOR CONTAINER STORAGE	9523.1983(02)	02/28/83
*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE	9476.1986(02)	09/30/86
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*SQG 100-1000 Kg/MONTH GENERATORS, AND THE MANIFEST	9475.1985(02)	10/30/85
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(See also Wastewater, Clean Water Act)	XREF	/ /
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(See Correction Action under Solid Waste Management Unit)	XREF	/ /
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(See Incineration)	XREF	/ /

TANK SYSTEM

(See also Generators, Secondary Containment)

	XREF	/ /
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*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS - INSTALLATION/CERTIFICATION OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	9483.1988(13)	06/30/88
*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING	9483.1986(04)	08/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS/CONTAINERS - CAPACITY OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	9483.1988(14)	06/30/88
*INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS	9483.1987(06)	05/30/87
*LEAK DETECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS	9483.1986(03)	08/30/86
*LEAK TESTING FOR EXISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS	9483.1986(13)	12/30/86
*MOBILE WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS	9432.1987(05)	06/30/87
*RECIRCULATING TANK, REGULATION OF	9483.1984(03)	11/30/84
*RELEASES FROM 90-DAY ACCUMULATION TANKS	9453.1986(05)	08/30/86
*SECONDARY CONTAINMENT FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS	9483.1988(06)	04/30/88
*SECONDARY CONTAINMENT FOR TANKS	9483.1987(13)	07/30/87
*SECONDARY CONTAINMENT VARIANCES FOR TANKS	9483.1986(08)	10/30/86
*TANK CLOSURE IN 1977 - RCRA APPLICABILITY TO	9480.1987(01)	05/30/87
*TANK INTEGRITY ASSESSMENTS	9483.1987(15)	08/30/87
*TANK REPLACEMENT	9477.1988(03)	07/30/88
*TANK WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT DEFINITIONS	9432.1988(03)	03/30/88
*TANKS HOLDING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9483.1987(02)	03/30/87
*TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF USTs	9483.1989(05)	10/30/89
*TREATMENT TANKS FOR LEACHATE OR LIQUID WASTES	9471.1984(01)	03/30/84
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT/GENERATOR ACCUMULATION TANK	9483.1988(15)	07/30/88
ACCUMULATION AND TREATMENT OF WASTES ON-SITE/PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	9453.1986(01)	04/16/86
CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF STORAGE TANKS	9483.1987(03)	04/08/87
CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER AND VOLATILES FROM AIR STRIPPING, TREATMENT OF	9441.1986(86)	11/20/86
CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS TREATED REPLACEMENT UNDER A TREATABILITY VARIANCE	9551.1990(05)	10/09/90
EVAPORATOR USED TO REMOVE WATER FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE	9432.1987(03)	05/01/87
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT/STORAGE TANKS, PERMITTING	9483.1984(01)	02/23/84
K035 LISTING AND INCLUSION OF SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF CREOSOTE PRODUCTION WASTEWATERS	9444.1987(52)	12/11/87
MINIMUM SHELL THICKNESS REQUIREMENT, WAIVER	9483.1983(05)	12/14/83
ON-SITE TREATMENT EXEMPTION, REINTERPRETATION OF	9453.1987(08)	12/15/87
OPERATING DAY DEFINED FOR TANKS AND SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9483.1987(19)	10/16/87
PERMIT-EXEMPT STATUS OF SLUDGE DRYERS ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS	9503.52-1A	01/02/86
PETROLEUM REFINING WASTES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR WWTUs	9483.1990(03)	09/20/90
RD&D PERMIT FOR A SLUDGE DRYING PROCESS IN A WASTEWATER SYSTEM	9503.51-1A	12/24/85
REGION V FUEL-BLENDING FACILITIES CONCERNS	9441.1991(17)	11/04/91
REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9521.1994(01)	10/17/94
SECONDARY CONTAINMENT FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS	9483.1987(16)	09/11/87
SLUDGE DEHYDRATION EQUIPMENT THAT IS PART OF A WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY	9522.1988(02)	03/07/88
SLUDGE DRYER ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT-EFFECT ON WWTU EXEMPTION	9432.1986(01)	01/06/86
SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR WASTE STREAMS - TANK RISK ANALYSIS	9441.1986(25)	03/26/86
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU) DETERMINATION	9483.1991(01)	01/04/91
TANK AND SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT, DEFINITIONS	9483.1983(01)	04/08/83
TANK CONVERSION FROM WASTE STORAGE TO FEEDSTOCK STORAGE - REGULATION	9483.1986(01)	08/13/86
TANK INSPECTION PROCEDURES	9483.1983(03)	09/21/83
TANK RULES APPLIED TO WWT UNITS AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	9483.1986(09)	11/28/86
TANK SHELL THICKNESS REQUIREMENT	9483.1983(02)	04/20/83
TANK SYSTEM DESIGN-SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	9483.1987(05)	05/29/87
TANKS USED FOR EMERGENCY CONTAINMENT	9471.1984(03)	09/06/84
THREE AND FOUR-SIDED, FLOORED STRUCTURES, REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION OF	9432.1987(02)	04/02/87

TORPEDO PROPULSION UNITS SHIPPED FOR RECYCLING, REGULATION OF	9441.1986(14)	02/25/86
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION AND ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO AN ASH TREATMENT FACILITY	9432.1987(10)	08/28/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR SCRAP METAL RECYCLER	9432.00-1	02/11/86
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR WET-AIR OXIDATION UNIT(VERTECH)	9432.1986(06)	02/06/86
TREATMENT IN ACCUMULATION TANKS AND CONTAINERS ALLOWED FOR ALL GENERATORS SUBJECT TO 262.34	9453.1986(07)	12/05/86
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS	9453.1991(02)	09/20/91
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN A GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS AND CONTAINERS	9453.1986(08)	12/22/86
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS	9453.1987(02)	03/25/87
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN PIPELINES LEADING TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	9441.1986(62)	08/19/86
USED OIL TANK CLASSIFICATION	9483.1986(06)	10/31/86
WASTE STORAGE TANK ATTACHED TO FILTRATION UNIT	9483.1983(04)	09/30/83
WOOD TREATMENT CYLINDER CREOSOTE SUMPS	9502.1986(15)	09/12/86
TANKS		
(See Tank System)	XREF	/ /
TAX		
(See RCRA/CERCLA Interface)	XREF	/ /
TCLP (TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE)		
(See Characteristic Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
TEMPORARY EXCLUSION		
(See Delisting)	XREF	/ /
TEST METHODS		
(See also Analytic Methods, SW-846)	XREF	/ /
*SW-846 TEST METHOD 3060	9443.1987(20)	09/30/87
ANALYTES TO LOOK FOR WHEN PERFORMING RCRA ANALYSIS	9442.1989(03)	04/20/89
ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR PETROLEUM REFINING RESIDUES AND WASTES	9445.1984(03)	05/25/84
ASTM D4982-89 (METHOD B) AS AN EQUIVALENT METHOD OF TESTING FOR IGNITABILITY	9443.1992(04)	08/26/92
BLAST SLAG TESTING PROCEDURES	9442.1989(09)	11/03/89
CALCULATION OF TCLP CONCENTRATIONS FROM TOTAL CONCENTRATIONS	9445.1992(01)	09/21/92
CALIFORNIA AUTHORIZATION - EVALUATION OF THE WASTE EVALUATION TEST	9442.1988(03)	05/02/88
CLARIFICATION OF PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS	9441.1992(19)	07/07/92
CLARIFICATION ON ANALYTICAL QUANTITATION USING GC/MS METHODS	9445.1993(03)	04/08/93
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF TREATED WASTES - USE OF SW-846 METHODS, WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9445.1987(03a)	11/17/87
CORROSIVITY CHARACTERISTIC AS IT APPLIES TO SOLIDS	9443.1992(01)	03/09/92
DIOXIN STANDARD USED TO TEST GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY COLUMNS, HANDLING OF	9441.1985(07)	02/13/85
ELECTROPLATING SLUDGE, EXCLUSION PETITION	9433.1984(05)	12/11/84
HAZARDOUS WASTE TESTING ISSUES	9443.1993(01)	01/18/93
HOLDING TIMES FOR GROUNDWATER	9441.1992(14)	06/03/92
ION CHROMATOGRAPHIC PROCEDURE FOR THE ANALYSIS OF HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	9445.1993(05)	04/29/93
ISSUES CONCERNING THE COMPARISON OF SFE EXTRACTION RESULTS TO THOSE OBTAINED USING SONICATION(3550) RATHER THAN SOXHLET(3540,3541)	9445.1994(02)	03/10/94
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS TESTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS	9551.1988(03)	05/13/88
LIQUID, FREE LIQUID, RELEASABLE LIQUID DEFINITIONS	9432.1989(04)	07/20/89
RCRA METHODS AND QA ACTIVITIES (NOTES)	9445.1985(02)	04/23/85
RCRA METHODS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES (NOTES)	9445.1984(05)	12/20/84
RCRA METHODS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES (NOTES)	9445.1984(01)	04/23/84
RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR A VARIANCE TO USE PALLADIUM FOR GRAPHITE FURNACE ANALYSIS IN SEVERAL SW-846 METALS METHODS	9445.1994(03)	03/10/94
SOXTEC EXTRACTION SYSTEM VS. SOXHLET EXTRACTION SYSTEM FOR PREPARATION OF PCB SAMPLES	9443.1988(06)	05/31/88
SULFIDE REACTIVITY CHARACTERISTIC	9443.1985(04)	07/16/85

TESTING REQUIREMENTS AND SOLIDIFICATION ISSUES UNDER LAND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS	9551.1988(01)	05/05/88
USE OF PAINT FILTER LIQUIDS TEST TO DETERMINE FREE LIQUIDS IN A WASTE	9445.1993(04)	04/19/93
VALIDITY OF METHOD 3060, HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM DIGESTION	9441.1992(05)	03/06/92
Equivalency		
DETERMINATION ON THE LEGALITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF USING INCINERATION FOR TWO P078 WASTE STREAMS	9554.1994(05)	07/26/94
Procedure		
APPLICABILITY OF THE PAINT FILTER LIQUIDS TEST TO SORBENTS	9443.1993(06)	10/12/93
CLARIFICATION OF THE CHARACTERISTIC OF IGNITABILITY AS IT PERTAINS TO SOLIDS VS. LIQUIDS	9443.1995(03)	09/19/95
EXTRACTION PROCEDURE TOXICITY TEST	9443.1981(01)	06/17/81
FLUFF ANALYSIS/SAMPLES	9442.1989(02)	01/25/89
INAPPROPRIATE USE OF METHOD 1311 (TCLP) AS AN ALTERNATIVE EXTRACTION PROCEDURE	9445.1993(09)	12/07/93
MULTIPLE EXTRACTION PROCEDURE, METHOD 1320	9442.1988(06)	10/19/88
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DEFINITION FOR THE CHARACTERISTIC OF IGNITABILITY AS IT PERTAINS TO SOLIDS VS. LIQUIDS	9443.1995(02)	08/24/95
THERMAL TREATMENT		
(See Subpart X) (See also Incineration)	XREF	/ /
REGULATORY STATUS OF SPENT FOUNDRY SAND UNDER RCRA	9441.1995(10)	03/08/95
TNT		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
TOLUENE		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT UNITS		
(See Exclusions, Treatment)	XREF	/ /
TOXICITY		
(See Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF	/ /
TRANSFER FACILITIES		
(See Transporters)	XREF	/ /
TRANSPORTATION		
(See Transporters)	XREF	/ /
TRANSPORTERS		
(See also Generators)	XREF	/ /
*100-1000 Kg/MONTH GENERATORS	9451.1987(04)	08/30/87
*DOMESTIC SEWAGE EXCLUSION	9461.1987(04)	07/30/87
*EXPORT OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	9456.1986(01)	10/30/86
*GENERATOR STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO TRANSPORTERS	9461.1989(02)	04/30/89
*MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9462.1995(01)	01/31/95
*MANIFESTING REQUIREMENTS	9462.1987(02)	10/30/87
*SIGNING THE MANIFEST AS AN AGENT WHEN IMPORTING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9462.1995(02)	03/31/95
CONTAINERS STORING HAZARDOUS WASTE, REQUIREMENTS	9482.1986(01)	01/21/86
DO VESSELS TRANSPORTING A RCRA REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIRE AN EPA ID NUMBER FOR TRANSPORT BETWEEN THE U.S. AND BELGIUM?	9455.1995(01)	02/17/95

DOT'S ROLE IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9463.1980(01)	06/18/80
EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METALS RECLAMATION	9455.1991(01)	02/05/91
LABELING OF STEEL DRUMS NEED NOT INCLUDE PREVIOUS CONTENTS	9453.1987(07)	11/17/87
MIXED WASTE REGULATION - RCRA REQUIREMENTS VS. NRC REQUIREMENTS	9451.1989(02)	06/26/89
SATELLITE ACCUMULATION	9453.1989(07)	07/13/89
Transfer Facilities		
*ACCUMULATION TIME FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPORTERS	9456.1992(01)	08/31/92
*EXPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION THROUGH TRANSIT COUNTRIES	9455.1995(02)	03/31/95
*MULTIPLE GENERATOR LOCATION AND CONSOLIDATION	9441.1987(32)	04/30/87
*TRANSFER FACILITY AS CENTRAL COLLECTION POINT	9461.1991(01)	11/01/91
CLARIFICATION OF REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9498.1994(13)	12/05/94
GENERATION OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION (ATON BATTERIES)	9461.1987(03)	07/30/87
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLERS	9461.1988(01)	08/31/88
REGULATION OF FUEL BLENDING AND RELATED TREATMENT AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES	9521.1994(01)	10/17/94
REGULATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSFER OPERATIONS	9461.1989(01)	01/03/89
STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AT TRANSFER FACILITIES AND THE AUTHORIZATION OF STATES REGULATING THIS STORAGE	9461.1994(02)	08/17/94
TEN DAY REGULATION FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9461.1986(01)	04/10/86
TRANSFER FACILITY REGULATION INTERPRETATION	9461.1990(02)	10/30/90
TRANSPORTATION OF USED OIL TO LOCATIONS WHERE USED OIL CAN BE MIXED WITH CRUDE OIL	9592.1994(04)	06/09/94
TRANSPORTERS MOVING WASTE FROM LARGE CONTAINERS TO SMALLER CONTAINERS AT TRANSFER FACILITIES	9461.1989(04)	07/20/89
UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS	9452.1991(01)	07/26/91
USE OF MULTIPLE TRANSFER FACILITIES AS PART OF THE "NORMAL COURSE OF TRANSPORTATION"	9461.1994(01)	06/21/94
Transportation		
*EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9455.1986(01)	09/30/86
*MANIFEST REQUIREMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION OF SPENT SOLVENTS	9541.1985(07)	05/30/85
*MANIFESTING REQUIREMENTS AND EPA I.D. NUMBERS	9452.1989(01)	12/30/89
BATTERY RECYCLING AND EXPORT	9497.1987(01)	02/12/87
BULKING AND CONSOLIDATING SHIPMENTS OF COMPATIBLE WASTES WITH DIFFERENT HAZARDOUS CODES	9461.1985(01)	09/19/85
BULKING OR CONTAINERIZING COMPATIBLE HAZARDOUS WASTES FOR TRANSPORTATION	9432.1990(02)	03/01/90
CONSOLIDATION OF SHIPMENTS AND MIXING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE BY TRANSPORTERS	9461.1983(01)	01/30/83
CONTAINERS FOR SAFE AND ECONOMICAL STORAGE, TRANSPORT, AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, DEVELOPMENT OF	9482.1985(01)	11/26/85
DESIGNATED FACILITY UNDER THE TREATABILITY STUDY EXCLUSION	9432.1991(01)	09/27/91
DOT'S ROLE IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9463.1980(01)	06/18/80
EXPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE TO CENTRAL AMERICA	9573.1990(01)	02/16/90
EXPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TO MEXICO, RESPONSIBILITIES OF	9455.1987(02)	06/15/87
HAZARDOUS WASTE MARKING REQUIREMENT APPLIED TO STATE REGULATED WASTE	9453.1984(01)	05/18/84
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLERS	9461.1988(01)	08/31/88
HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT ARE RECYCLED, HANDLING	9441.1986(76)	10/08/86
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF LAB SAMPLES	9441.1989(20)	04/27/89
LDR RULES REGARDING ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR LAB PACKS	9554.1990(13)	11/20/90
MANAGEMENT OF WASTES PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION INTO SEWER	9441.1986(73)	09/25/86
MARKETING OR BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL, NOTIFICATION OF	9494.1986(01)	02/09/86
MOBILE RECYCLING UNIT FOR REPROCESSING WASTE SOLVENTS	9441.1986(30)	04/16/86
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9432.1986(08)	04/30/86
PROCESS WASTE DELISTED BY THE STATE DESIGNATES THE WASTE NON-HAZARDOUS WITHIN THE STATE	9541.1986(04)	03/03/86
RAW MATERIAL TRANSPORT VESSEL EXCLUSION FOR ALL WASTES GENERATED ON SUCH VESSELS	9441.1986(65)	09/03/86
RCRA STORAGE FACILITY REQUIREMENTS, OFF-LOADING FROM TANK TRUCKS	9488.1988(01)	12/09/88
RECYCLING OF MOLDING AND CASTING SANDS	9441.1986(01)	01/06/86
REGULATION AND PERMITTING OF LABORATORIES	9441.1988(39)	08/30/88
RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION OF 40 CFR PART 262 REGARDING TRANSPORTATION OF RECYCLABLE HAZARDOUS WASTES	9462.1994(01)	11/09/94
TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF SHOCK SENSITIVE OR EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS	9527.1992(01)	11/03/92
TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS	9461.1990(01)	06/07/90
TRUCK OR RAIL SHIPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TO A POTW	9441.1986(88)	11/30/86
UNIFORM MANIFEST FORM, USE OF CONTINUATION SHEET	9452.1987(02)	04/30/87
WASTE-AS-FUEL RULES AT DOD FACILITIES, IMPLEMENTATION	9494.1986(02)	03/19/86

TREATABILITY STUDY

(See RCRA/CERCLA Interface)	XREF	/ /

TREATED WASTE

(See Treatment)	XREF	/ /

TREATMENT

	XREF	/ /
*CONDITIONS FOR EXCLUSION OF PORTABLE TREATMENT UNITS	9471.1984(02)	03/30/84
*SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS RECEIVING HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1983(01)	02/01/83
*TREATMENT - TWO PARTS TO DEFINITION	9444.1990(01)	01/30/90
*TREATMENT CAPACITY	9525.1986(07)	12/30/86
*TREATMENT IN A GENERATOR'S 90-DAY CONTAINMENT BUILDING	9451.1992(01)	08/31/92
*TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS WASTE	9432.1987(11)	09/30/87
ACCUMULATION AND TREATMENT OF WASTES ON-SITE/PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	9453.1986(01)	04/16/86
AEROSOL CANS, ON-SITE DEPRESSURIZATION OF	9432.1988(04)	09/30/88
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA REGULATIONS TO A HYDRO-MIST UNIT USED IN THE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER AT DRY-CLEANING FACILITIES	9431.1994(01)	06/02/94
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA USED OIL REGULATIONS TO USED OIL CONTAINED IN DISCARDED HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	9592.1994(06)	07/11/94
BULKING AND CONSOLIDATING SHIPMENTS OF COMPATIBLE WASTES WITH DIFFERENT HAZARDOUS CODES	9461.1985(01)	09/19/85
CAPACITY VARIANCES AND UNDERGROUND INJECTION	9489.1990(01)	08/30/90
CEMENT KILN DUST WASTE	9441.1988(36)	07/29/88
CHEMICAL AGENT/MUNITIONS SYSTEM (CADMS) IS NOT TOTALLY ENCLOSED AND SUGGESTED RD&D PERMIT	9432.1985(07)	11/19/85
CLARIFICATION OF STATUS OF TREATMENT ASSOCIATED WITH FUEL BLENDING ACTIVITIES	9494.1992(01)	11/27/92
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF TREATED WASTES - USE OF SW-846 METHODS, WASTE IDENTIFICATION	9445.1987(03a)	11/17/87
CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER AND VOLATILES FROM AIR STRIPPING, TREATMENT OF	9441.1986(86)	11/20/86
DECANNING AND CRUSHING OPERATIONS	9432.1984(03)	04/26/84
DELISTING RESIDUE FROM TREATMENT OF LISTED WASTES	9441.1981(05)	04/14/81
DETERMINATION ON THE LEGALITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF USING INCINERATION FOR TWO P078 WASTE STREAMS	9554.1994(05)	07/26/94
DIOXIN TRIAL BURNS FOR PURPOSES OF CERTIFICATION OR A RCRA PERMIT	9488.00-1A	05/07/86
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE DUST AFTER ENCAPSULATION TREATMENT PROCESS	9444.1986(33)	12/29/86
EPA'S DETERMINATION ON WHETHER MACROENCAPSULATION PROCESS ADDRESSES THE REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR SECTION 268.45, TABLE 1	9554.1995(02)	09/19/95
EVAPORATOR USED TO REMOVE WATER FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE	9432.1987(03)	05/01/87
FOUNDRY SANDS RECYCLED AND RETURNED TO THE FOUNDRY	9441.1987(13)	03/04/87
GRAY IRON FOUNDRY WASTE DISPOSAL	9486.1981(01)	06/18/81
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE LEACHATE	9441.1986(83)	11/13/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES, APPLICATION OF	9486.1985(01)	03/27/85
HAZARDOUS WASTEWATERS USED AS QUENCHWATER IN CEMENT PRODUCTION	9489.1991(01)	02/15/91
LDR DETERMINATION OF WASTE STREAM DILUTION	9551.1990(06)	10/14/90
LEAD-BEARING WASTES TREATMENT STANDARDS	9554.1990(06)	06/25/90
MIXTURES OF LISTED AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTES	9441.1987(68)	08/19/87
ON-SITE TREATMENT BY GENERATORS UNDER 262.34	9453.1987(03)	07/01/87
ON-SITE TREATMENT EXEMPTION, REINTERPRETATION OF	9453.1987(08)	12/15/87
PCB DECHLORINATION TREATMENT PROCESS	9441.1988(47)	11/07/88
PERMITTING OF TREATMENT ACTIVITIES IN A GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS OR CONTAINERS	9453.1986(04)	07/25/86
PERMITTING OF TREATMENT ACTIVITIES OCCURRING IN A GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS OR CONTAINERS	9453.1986(03)	06/17/86
PETROLEUM REFINERY WW, MIXTURE AND DERIVED-FROM RULES	9441.1985(29)	08/23/85
RECYCLING PETROLEUM REFINERY OILY WASTES	9441.1993(03)	03/05/93
REFRACTORY WASTES AT U.S. EPA COMBUSTION RESEARCH FACILITY	9444.1988(05)	03/11/88
REGULATORY STATUS OF ABSORBENT MATERIAL WHEN MIXED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE PRIOR TO INCINERATION	9441.1992(29)	09/04/92
REJECT SUBSTRATES CONTAINING VENADIUM PENTOXIDE REGULATION UNDER RCRA	9444.1986(17)	09/04/86
RESIDUE FROM SPENT SOLVENT RECLAMATION CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS	9441.1984(03)	02/16/84
RESIDUES GENERATED FROM THE TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, I.D. NUMBERS FOR	9441.1986(05)	01/16/86
SOURCE REDUCTION	9454.1987(01)	07/21/87

SPENT IRON SPONGE REGULATION AND TREATMENT	9443.1986(02)	01/17/86
STABILIZED WASTE PICKLE LIQUOR FROM STEEL/IRON INDUSTRY	9441.1990(16)	06/19/90
SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE BRANCH PERMITTING COMMENTS	9523.00-17	09/02/88
TANK TREATMENT PROCESSES	9483.1990(02)	08/15/90
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION APPLICABILITY TO A BAGHOUSE SYSTEM	9432.1986(15)	12/22/86
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR SCRAP METAL RECYCLER	9432.00-1	02/11/86
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT FACILITY, REGULATORY CLARIFICATION OF	9432.1983(01)	02/18/83
TREATING WASTES IN GENERATORS ACCUMULATION TANKS AND CONTAINERS	9453.1992(01)	07/21/92
TREATMENT AS DEFINED IN 40 CFR 260.10 SUBPART B	9432.1984(05)	11/26/84
TREATMENT IN ACCUMULATION TANKS AND CONTAINERS ALLOWED FOR ALL GENERATORS SUBJECT TO 262.34	9453.1986(07)	12/05/86
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS	9453.1991(02)	09/20/91
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN A GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS AND CONTAINERS	9453.1986(08)	12/22/86
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN GENERATOR'S ACCUMULATION TANKS	9453.1987(02)	03/25/87
TREATMENT RESIDUALS OF CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE AS A LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9441.1988(44)	10/27/88
USE OF ON-SITE PRECIPITATION PROCESS AS AN ACCEPTABLE PRETREATMENT STEP ADJUNCT TO MERCURY RETORTING	9554.1993(01)	06/03/93
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM, SOLVENT RECOVERY STILL BOTTOMS IN	9441.1985(43)	12/17/85
Biological Treatment		
TC RULE HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION	9441.1991(12)	07/31/91
Chemical Stabilization		
BULK LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLIDIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9487.1987(01)	01/20/87
DRAFT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN FOR NH PLATING COMPANY	9433.1990(06)	11/27/90
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS REGULATION OF CYANIDES	9554.1991(01)	01/08/91
LIQUIDS FOR WIND DISPERSAL CONTROL AT HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILLS, USE OF	9487.00-1A	04/21/86
ON-SITE TREATMENT OF MANHOLE SEDIMENT WHICH MAY EXCEED THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC FOR LEAD	9553.1994(01)	06/23/94
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-14	03/14/86
Definition		
BEVILL AMENDMENT APPLIED TO COAL GASIFICATION FACILITY	9441.1987(76)	09/15/87
CLARIFICATION OF TREATMENT, AS DEFINED AT 40 CFR SECTION 260.10, AS IT RELATES TO HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL BLENDING ACTIVITIES	9432.1995(02)	10/12/95
COMPACTING HAZARDOUS WASTE INSIDE STEEL DRUMS AS TREATMENT	9503.1991(01)	05/21/91
PROCESSING LEAD ABATEMENT DEBRIS TO MEET HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLER'S SPECIFICATIONS IS NOT "TREATMENT" AS DEFINED IN 40 CFR 260.10	9432.1994(03)	10/07/94
REGULATORY INTERPRETATIONS UNDER RCRA CONCERNING CERTAIN FUEL BLENDING SCENARIOS	9498.1994(12)	11/08/94
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN PIPELINES LEADING TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	9441.1986(62)	08/19/86
Drum Shredding Unit		
DRUM SHREDDER REGULATION	9441.1988(28)	06/24/88
Primary Treatment		
SECONDARY SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF REFINERY WASTEWATERS	9441.1985(08)	02/22/85
Secondary Treatment		
PERMIT-EXEMPT STATUS OF SLUDGE DRYERS ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS	9503.52-1A	01/02/86
RD&D PERMIT FOR A SLUDGE DRYING PROCESS IN A WASTEWATER SYSTEM	9503.51-1A	12/24/85
SECONDARY SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF REFINERY WASTEWATERS	9441.1985(08)	02/22/85
SLUDGE DEHYDRATION EQUIPMENT AS A WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT	9432.1987(08)	08/03/87
SLUDGE DRYER ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT-EFFECT ON WWTU EXEMPTION	9432.1986(01)	01/06/86
Solidification		
ACCUMULATION AND TREATMENT OF WASTES ON-SITE/PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	9453.1986(01)	04/16/86
BULK LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLIDIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9487.1987(01)	01/20/87
BULK LIQUIDS AND DRAIN/LEACHING FIELDS	9487.1986(09)	06/12/86
DECHARACTERIZATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT HAVE UNDERGONE CHEMICAL SOLIDIFICATION	9493.1985(05)	12/13/85
PCB-CONTAMINATED WASTES, STABILIZATION OF	9487.1988(01)	02/03/88
TESTING REQUIREMENTS AND SOLIDIFICATION ISSUES UNDER LAND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS	9551.1988(01)	05/05/88

Totally Enclosed Treatment Units		
ARMY CHEMICAL/MUNITIONS SYSTEM, REGULATORY STATUS OF	9527.1985(01)	11/19/85
Treated Waste		
*TREATMENT WITHOUT A PERMIT - MIXING WASTE	9441.1986(45a)	05/31/86
REGION V FUEL-BLENDING FACILITIES CONCERNS	9441.1991(17)	11/04/91
REGULATION OF OILY HAZARDOUS PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTE	9493.1991(01)	01/08/91
TANK TREATMENT SYSTEM OF METAL-RICH RINSEWATERS	9483.1990(01)	08/01/90
TREATMENT STANDARDS		
(See Land Disposal Restrictions)	XREF	/ /
TREATMENT STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES (TSDFs)		
(See also Interim Status Process, Permit Process, Storage, Treatment, Land Disposal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
*LOCATION OF OPERATING RECORDS AT TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES	9475.1995(02)	10/31/95
*PRETREATMENT OF CHARACTERISTIC WASTES SUBJECT TO LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS	9551.1990(03)	09/30/90
*TRUCK TRANSPORT OF WASTEWATER FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(A)	9441.1991(13)	07/01/91
CLARIFICATION OF "DEFINITION OF FACILITY" AND PART A MAPPING REQUIREMENTS	9523.1993(01)	10/07/93
EXCLUSIONS FOR PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS IN RCRA TSDF INSURANCE POLICIES, GUIDANCE ON	9477.00-6	11/23/87
GENERATOR WITH RESPECT TO REGULATION OF OPERATIONAL WASTES FROM SHIPS, DEFINITION	9432.1986(05)	02/05/86
LEAKS, SPILLS, AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF LISTED WASTES TO SURFACE WATERS, MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO	9441.1986(07)	01/23/86
LOCATION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	9472.1991(01)	10/01/91
Active/Inactive Facilities		
CLARIFICATION OF "ACTIVE MANAGEMENT" IN CLOSING WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS)	9484.1994(01)	04/06/94
CORRECTIVE ACTION/PERMIT ISSUES - U.S. ARMY - ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS	9502.1986(09)	05/08/86
DOD'S IRP PROGRAM AND RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION	9502.1986(17)	09/29/86
FACILITY TRANSFER/RECONSTRUCTION DURING INTERIM STATUS	9477.1986(01)	01/03/86
MIXED WASTE REGULATION - RCRA REQUIREMENTS VS. NRC REQUIREMENTS	9451.1989(02)	06/26/89
PERMIT ISSUES REGARDING ON-SITE TREATMENT BY FLUIDIZED BED INCINERATION	9522.1985(05)	12/13/85
RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURES AND AUTHORITIES	9502.1986(02)	01/31/86
RISK RETENTION GROUPS AND FINANCIAL ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS	9477.00-5	11/23/87
SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA AND REGULATIONS	9453.1987(01)	02/22/87
SWMU CORRECTIVE ACTION RIA FACILITY DATA BASE	9502.1987(08)	08/11/87
TRIAL BURN		
(See Incineration)	XREF	/ /
TSDFs		
(See Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities)	XREF	/ /
U-WASTES		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
UNDERGROUND INJECTION		
(See also Land Disposal Restrictions, Corrective Action, Disposal)	XREF	/ /
*CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR UIC WELLS	9502.1986(07)	04/30/86
*CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR UIC WELLS	9527.1986(02)	04/30/86
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS TO CERCLA RESPONSE ACTIONS	9553.1989(02)	11/13/89
BULK LIQUIDS AND DRAIN/LEACHING FIELDS	9487.1986(09)	06/12/86
CAPACITY VARIANCES AND UNDERGROUND INJECTION	9489.1990(01)	08/30/90

CLASSIFICATION OF INFILTRATION GALLERIES		9502.1992(01)	02/04/92
DIOXIN-CONTAINING WASTE RINSEATES, DISPOSAL BY DEEP WELL INJECTION		9444.1985(14)	09/10/85
LAND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES - USE OF NUCLEAR TEST SITES		9480.1984(01)	06/12/84
PERFORMANCE AND PERMITTING STANDARDS IN 3004(b), PROHIBITION OF PLACEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN SALT DOMES		9489.1985(01)	09/20/85
REINJECTION OF GROUNDWATER DURING AUTHORIZED CLEANUP ACTIVITIES		9522.1993(01)	03/04/93
THE EFFECT OF AN UPCOMING RULE ON NONHAZARDOUS UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL WELLS AND ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS		9554.1994(02)	01/05/94
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR WET-AIR OXIDATION UNIT(VERTECH)		9432.1986(06)	02/06/86
UIC CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION		9502.00-3	08/04/86
UNIVERSAL WASTES			
*LEAD-ACID BATTERIES AND UNIVERSAL WASTE		XREF	/ /
DETERMINATION ON WHETHER A GENERATOR'S FLUORESCENT TUBES ARE NONHAZARDOUS		9593.1995(01)	12/31/95
UNIVERSITIES		9441.1995(23)	06/22/95
(See Generators) (See also EPA I.D. Number)		XREF	/ /
UNSATURATED ZONE			
(See Groundwater Monitoring)		XREF	/ /
UNUSED MATERIALS			
(See Reclamation)		XREF	/ /
USE-CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL			
(See Recycle)		XREF	/ /
USED OIL			
(See also Burning and Blending, Hazardous Waste Fuels, Petroleum Refinery Wastes)		XREF	/ /
*BURNING/BLENDING OF UNUSED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT (XYLENE) WITH USED OIL		9442.1985(01)	12/30/85
*ENERGY RECOVERY ON-SITE CONSTITUTES REUSE FOR THE GENERATOR PROCESSING EXEMPTION		9495.1994(01)	05/31/94
*MIXTURES OF USED OIL AND CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE		9443.1993(02)	02/28/93
*OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL		9454.1986(02)	02/28/86
*RECYCLED USED OIL - TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR LISTING, COURT DECISION		9433.1988(02)	11/30/88
*USED OIL AS DUST SUPPRESSANT		9493.1985(06)	12/30/85
*USED OIL FOR DUST SUPPRESSION/ROAD TREATMENT		9441.1990(08)	03/30/90
*USED OIL MARKETER		9592.1988(01)	02/25/88
*USED OIL STORAGE TANK BOTTOMS: HAZARDOUS WASTE OR USED OIL WHEN BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY?		9592.1994(11)	09/30/94
*USED OIL USED FOR DUST SUPPRESSION OR ROAD TREATMENT		9441.1990(09b)	03/31/90
*USED OIL, DEFINITION OF		9431.1988(01)	01/30/88
ATOMIZER MULTI-OIL FUELED HEATERS, INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION CRITERIA FOR		9495.1988(02)	09/22/88
AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS, REGULATION OF		9441.1987(14)	03/06/87
AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS, STATUS OF		9495.1987(04)	03/06/87
BOILERS USED IN GREENHOUSE OPERATIONS ARE INDUSTRIAL BOILERS		9432.1986(03)	01/09/86
BURNING OF USED OIL		9495.1989(02)	10/17/89
CLARIFICATION OF LANGUAGE IN THE PREAMBLE TO THE FINAL RULE ON USED OIL		9592.1992(01)	07/08/92
DECISION NOT TO REQUIRE NOTIFICATION FROM GENERATORS WHO BURN SPECIFICATION USED OIL ON-SITE		9495.1987(05)	03/26/87
HSWA PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AS A DUST SUPPRESSANT		9493.00-1A	05/31/86
HYDRAULIC DEVICES CONTAMINATED WITH OIL DURING QUALITY CONTROL TESTING		9495.1986(20)	08/22/86
LUBRICATING OIL CONTAMINATED WITH TCDD THROUGH USE AS AN ANALYTICAL STANDARD		9444.1987(48)	10/23/87
METHODOLOGIES EMPLOYED IN USED OIL SAMPLING		9442.1991(11)	07/09/91
MIXED WASTE REGULATION - RCRA REQUIREMENTS VS. NRC REQUIREMENTS		9451.1989(02)	06/26/89

PROPOSED PERMIT-BY-RULE FOR USED OIL RECYCLERS	9495.1986(30)	11/24/86
REGULATION OF OILY HAZARDOUS PETROLEUM REFINERY WASTE	9493.1991(01)	01/08/91
REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MIXING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLVENTS AND USED OIL	9441.1992(38)	11/05/92
REGULATORY STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDS AND ABSORBENT MATERIALS CONTAINING LIQUIDS	9551.1993(04)	11/17/93
TC RULE DELAY OF IMPOSITION ON OIL FILTERS	9441.1991(15)	09/25/91
TC RULE RELATIONSHIP TO USED OIL FILTER DISPOSAL	9451.1991(03)	04/16/91
TWO WASTE OIL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES REGULATORY STATUS	9495.1991(01)	06/05/91
USED OIL AND IDENTIFICATION OF LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTE	9495.1990(01)	06/13/90
USED OIL CONTAMINATION THROUGH NORMAL USE OR MIXING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTES - RECYCLING DEFINED	9441.1984(30)	10/22/84
USED OIL DEFINITION APPLICABILITY TO OPEN-GEAR LUBRICANT	9441.1990(33)	11/30/90
USED OIL DEFINITION TO OPEN-GEAR LUBRICANT "GEARITE"	9441.1990(27)	11/30/90
USED OIL DESTINED FOR RECYCLING	9495.1987(06)	04/17/87
USED OIL FILTERS - REGULATION	9441.1990(30)	10/30/90
USED OIL FILTERS, REGULATORY DETERMINATION	9442.1990(05)	10/30/90
USED OIL FOR INDUSTRIAL BURNERS	9495.1986(22)	09/15/86
USED OIL INTRODUCED INTO REFINERY PROCESS UNDER HAZARDOUS WASTE DERIVED REFINERY FUEL PRODUCTS EXEMPTION	9441.1986(11)	02/11/86
USED OIL TANK CLASSIFICATION	9483.1986(06)	10/31/86
Do-It-Yourselfers (DIYERs)		
BURNING USED OIL IN SPACE HEATERS, INDUSTRIAL FURNACES, AND BOILERS	9495.1986(03)	02/13/86
CLARIFICATION OF HOW PROVISIONS IN CERCLA APPLY TO "SERVICE STATION DEALERS" THAT HANDLE USED OIL	9592.1994(12)	11/10/94
CLARIFICATION OF USED OIL RULES AS THEY APPLY TO DO-IT-YOURSELF OIL CHANGERS	9592.1994(03)	04/08/94
CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE "REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION" PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994(10)	09/28/94
INTERPRETATION OF THE REGULATORY EXEMPTION FOR BURNING USED OIL IN SPACE HEATERS	9592.1995(02)	08/25/95
USED CRANKCASE OIL DISPOSED OF BY DO-IT-YOURSELFERS	9441.1987(64)	08/13/87
Fuel		
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL	9494.1986(03)	03/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL BROKERS	9454.1986(01)	01/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL IN INCINERATORS	9441.1986(87)	11/30/86
*HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL MARKETERS	9453.1985(04)	11/30/85
*USE CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL, RESIDUES FROM FIRE TRAINING EXERCISES	9493.1985(04)	11/30/85
ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS AND STORAGE STANDARDS FOR MARKETERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9494.1986(05)	04/11/86
BEVILL AMENDMENT APPLIED TO COAL GASIFICATION FACILITY	9441.1987(76)	09/15/87
BOILERS AND INCINERATORS, DISTINCTION BETWEEN/INTEGRAL DESIGN STANDARD	9432.1986(02)	01/03/86
BURNING CHARACTERISTIC OFF-SPECIFICATION PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9441.1986(95)	12/23/86
BURNING COMPRESSOR OIL WITH AMMONIA IN SPACE HEATERS	9494.1991(03)	04/23/91
BURNING OF OFF-SPEC USED OIL	9494.1986(05a)	06/30/86
BURNING OF USED OIL IN THE MARINE INDUSTRY AND USED OIL GENERATOR NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9495.1986(09)	04/21/86
BURNING OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL IN GREENHOUSES	9495.1986(05)	03/05/86
BURNING USED OIL AND THE LEAD SPECIFICATION	9495.1986(28)	11/12/86
BURNING USED OIL GENERATED BY PRIVATE BOAT OWNERS ON-SITE	9494.1991(04)	04/23/91
BURNING USED OIL IN SPACE HEATERS, INDUSTRIAL FURNACES, AND BOILERS	9495.1986(03)	02/13/86
BY-PRODUCT CRUDE OIL TANK BOTTOMS	9441.1986(37)	05/01/86
COAL TAR DECANTER SLUDGE WASTE PILE (TOLEDO COKE)	9441.1987(98)	12/24/87
ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON WASTE BURNING FOR ENERGY RECOVERY	9494.1986(06)	12/31/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL CADENCE PRODUCT 312, REGULATION OF	9494.1986(04)	04/11/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE HAS BEEN MIXED WITH USED OIL (1000ppm total halogens) (REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION)	9495.1986(08)	04/08/86
INTERIM STATUS QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS TO HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES, APPLIED	9528.1986(10)	11/13/86
LUBRICATING OIL AND JET FUELS USED TO PRODUCE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9494.1985(01)	10/01/85
MARKETING OR BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL, NOTIFICATION OF	9494.1986(01)	02/09/86
MIXING HAZARDOUS WASTE WITH USED OIL (REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION)	9495.1986(04)	02/28/86
NOTIFICATION BY BURNERS OF USED OIL WHO FIRST CLAIM THAT USED OIL MEETS SPECIFICATIONS	9495.1987(01)	01/20/87
OFF-SPECIFICATION JET FUEL BURNED AS KEROSENE FUEL	9441.1986(19)	03/08/86
RECYCLED GASOLINE/WATER AND FUEL OIL/WATER MIXTURES	9441.1986(22)	03/19/86
REGULATORY STATUS OF COMBUSTION RESIDUALS GENERATED FROM CO-BURNING OF "SPECIFICATION" USED OIL FUEL AND VIRGIN FUEL OIL	9592.1993(03)	04/29/93
SPENT SOLVENT RECOVERY, WASTE MANAGEMENT TAX	9441.1986(41)	05/20/86

SQG COMPLIANCE WITH TC RULE	9441.1990	(26)	09/20/90
USED OIL AND OIL BEARING HAZARDOUS WASTE-DERIVED REFINERY PRODUCTS	9495.1986	(02)	01/11/86
USED OIL CONTAMINATION THROUGH NORMAL USE OR MIXING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTES - RECYCLING DEFINED	9441.1984	(30)	10/22/84
USED OIL FIRED SPACE HEATERS	9495.1986	(21)	09/15/86
USED OIL FUELS BURNED IN INCINERATORS	9495.1986	(13)	06/27/86
USED OIL INTRODUCED INTO REFINERY PROCESS UNDER HAZARDOUS WASTE DERIVED REFINERY FUEL PRODUCTS EXEMPTION	9441.1986	(11)	02/11/86
USED OIL, BURNING OF OFF-SPECIFICATION FUEL - DUMPING	9441.1986	(40)	07/31/86
WASTE-AS-FUEL RULES AT DOD FACILITIES, IMPLEMENTATION	9494.1986	(02)	03/19/86
WASTE-DERIVED FUELS BURNED IN CEMENT KILN, REGULATION OF	9494.1985	(03)	10/11/85
Management Standards			
*REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION FOR USED OIL	9592.1992	(02)	12/31/92
APPLICABILITY OF PART 279 USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS TO THE OPERATION OF A VEHICLE FLEET SERVICING OPERATION	9592.1994	(05)	06/10/94
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA USED OIL REGULATIONS TO USED OIL CONTAINED IN DISCARDED HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	9592.1994	(06)	07/11/94
APPLICABILITY OF USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS TO ACTIVITIES INVOLVING SEPARATION OF USED OIL FROM SORBENT MATERIALS	9592.1994	(09)	09/28/94
CLARIFICATION OF HOW PROVISIONS IN CERCLA APPLY TO "SERVICE STATION DEALERS" THAT HANDLE USED OIL	9592.1994	(12)	11/10/94
CLARIFICATION OF RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AS THEY APPLY TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT ACTIVITIES	9592.1994	(02)	03/22/94
CLARIFICATION OF THE REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994	(08)	09/12/94
CLARIFICATION OF THE RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1993	(06)	10/07/93
CLARIFICATION OF THE RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AS THEY PERTAIN TO IGNITABLE USED OIL	9592.1993	(07)	10/13/93
CLARIFICATION OF THE USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AND HOW THEY APPLY TO USED OIL CONTAMINATED WITH HCFCs	9592.1993	(02)	04/05/93
CLARIFICATION OF THE USED OIL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO MIXTURES OF USED OIL AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTE	9592.1993	(05)	09/24/93
CLARIFICATION OF USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS PERTAINING TO USED OIL GENERATED AND MANAGED ON-SITE	9592.1993	(04)	07/28/93
CLARIFICATION OF USED OIL REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO USED OIL BEING RECYCLED AND USED OIL BEING BURNED IN AN INDUSTRIAL BOILER	9494.1994	(02)	02/08/94
CLARIFICATION OF USED OIL RULES AS THEY APPLY TO DO-IT-YOURSELF OIL CHANGERS	9592.1994	(03)	04/08/94
CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE "REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION" PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994	(10)	09/28/94
INTERPRETATION OF THE REGULATORY EXEMPTION FOR BURNING USED OIL IN SPACE HEATERS	9592.1995	(02)	08/25/95
RECYCLED USED OIL PROCESSING STANDARDS AS THEY APPLY TO ON-SITE RECYCLING OF USED OIL RECOVERED FROM A WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	9592.1993	(08)	11/01/93
REGULATION OF SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS UNDER THE SEPTEMBER 10, 1992 RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	9592.1994	(07)	07/22/94
REGULATORY STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF DISPOSABLE AND LAUNDERABLE INDUSTRIAL RAGS AND WIPERS	9441.1993	(19)	09/27/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF AND PROPER DISPOSAL METHODS FOR HYDRAULIC FLUID FILTERS USED IN AIRCRAFTS	9444.1994	(01)	01/12/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF HYDRAULIC FLUIDS AND HEAT TRANSFER FLUIDS	9592.1993	(01)	01/28/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED CUTTING OILS AND USED OIL COATED STEEL TURNINGS GENERATED DURING MACHINING OPERATIONS	9592.1993	(09)	11/17/93
TRANSPORTATION OF USED OIL TO LOCATIONS WHERE USED OIL CAN BE MIXED WITH CRUDE OIL	9592.1994	(04)	06/09/94
USE OF ON-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR #2 FUEL OIL IN MANUFACTURING ANFO BLASTING AGENTS	9592.1994	(01)	01/10/94
Marketer			
*USED OIL MARKETER - DEFINITION	9495.1990	(02)	08/30/90
ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS AND STORAGE STANDARDS FOR MARKETERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	9494.1986	(05)	04/11/86
HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL CADENCE PRODUCT 312, REGULATION OF	9494.1986	(04)	04/11/86
MARKETING OR BURNING HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL, NOTIFICATION OF	9494.1986	(01)	02/09/86
USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY, INTERPRETATION OF SUBPART E	9495.1989	(01)	05/15/89
WASTE-AS-FUEL RULES AT DOD FACILITIES, IMPLEMENTATION	9494.1986	(02)	03/19/86
Processor Requirements			
CLARIFICATION AS TO WHETHER DEWATERING IS A PROCESS THAT TRIGGERS EPA'S USED OIL PROCESSOR REQUIREMENTS	9592.1995	(01)	08/10/95
Used Oil Filters			
REGULATORY STATUS OF USED OIL FILTERS	9441.1992	(35)	10/23/92
Waste Oil			
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE SOLVENTS AND USED OIL	9441.1992	(36)	10/28/92
USED OIL FILTERS			
(See Used Oil)	XREF		/ /

VARIANCE		
(See also Land Disposal Restrictions)	XREF	/ /
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS VARIANCES	9551.1986(19)	10/30/86
*SECONDARY CONTAINMENT VARIANCES FOR TANKS	9483.1986(08)	10/30/86
*SOLID WASTE VARIANCE FOR SPENT SOLVENT	9433.1985(03)	09/30/85
*VARIANCE FROM A TREATMENT STANDARD	9433.1986(24)	12/30/86
*VARIANCES TO BAN - EFFECTIVE DATES FOR SOLVENTS AND DIOXINS	9551.1986(22)	12/30/86
BOILER VARIANCE FOR A WASTE HEAT RECOVERY BOILER NOT OF INTEGRAL DESIGN, DENIAL OF	9433.1987(01)	01/07/87
CAPACITY VARIANCES AND UNDERGROUND INJECTION	9489.1990(01)	08/30/90
CONOCO PART B PERMITS	9553.1990(01)	05/11/90
CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS TREATED REPLACEMENT UNDER A TREATABILITY VARIANCE	9551.1990(05)	10/09/90
DETERMINATION WHETHER SECONDARY MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO A CANADIAN COPPER SMELTER IS A SOLID WASTE	9441.1995(24)	06/30/95
GROUNDWATER MONITORING VARIANCE REQUIREMENTS	9481.1985(03)	10/28/85
K001, P093, AND U059 CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT STANDARDS	9554.1990(09)	08/13/90
NEUTRALIZATION SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, RETROFITTING VARIANCES	9484.1986(04)	04/21/86
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR DISPOSAL	9441.1990(15)	06/14/90
SECONDARY LEAD SMELTER VARIANCES	9444.1988(14)	08/26/88
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT (IS) RETROFITTING WAIVER REQUEST (OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL)	9484.1987(07)	07/14/87
VARIANCES FROM CLASSIFICATION AS A SOLID WASTE UNDER 40 CFR 260.31(b) FOR SPENT CATALYSTS	9433.1994(02)	11/15/94
WASTES GENERATED IN MANUFACTURING PROCESS UNIT NOT SUBJECT TO LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS UNTIL REMOVED	9441.1987(53)	06/29/87
VHS MODEL		
(See Groundwater Monitoring, Delisting)	XREF	/ /
VOLUNTARY CLEANUPS		
(See Corrective Action)	XREF	/ /
WASTE ANALYSIS		
(See also Analytic Methods, SW-846)	XREF	/ /
*PH TESTING OF SOLID/WATER MIXTURE	9443.1983(03)	02/28/83
*WASTE ANALYSIS FOR SIMPLE STORAGE AT INTERIM STATUS FACILITIES	9472.1983(01)	07/30/83
*WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN	9472.1985(02)	03/31/85
ASTM STANDARDS IN THE RCRA PROGRAM	9445.1987(05)	12/21/87
CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE ISSUES FOR INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS	9476.1987(08)	12/17/87
GENERATOR USE OF TOTAL CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS IN LIEU OF THE EP OR TCLP TESTS	9451.1986(03)	04/28/86
LABORATORY EVALUATION PROGRAM	9472.1986(02)	01/29/86
LIQUID WASTE, DEFINITION OF	9432.1981(01)	06/28/81
METHODS 1310 AND 1330: EXTRACTION PROCEDURE AND EXTRACTION PROCEDURE FOR OILY WASTE	9443.1987(14)	08/11/87
RCRA TESTING TECHNIQUES	9445.1987(03)	10/20/87
SW-846 FOR REQUIRED WASTE ANALYSIS PURSUANT TO 264.13 AND 265.13	9472.1985(01)	05/30/85
SW-846, THIRD EDITION, HOLDING TIMES FOR SEMIVOLATILES	9445.1987(06)	06/30/87
TCLP IN THE LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS PROGRAM AND HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM	9443.1987(29)	11/18/87
TOTAL CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE SAMPLE	9443.1987(33)	12/31/87
USE OF THE METHOD OF STANDARD EDITIONS	9443.1987(12)	06/23/87
WASTE ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS IN INCOMING WASTE SHIPMENTS - LDR	9551.1987(10)	06/12/87
WASTE BURNING		
(See Incineration)	XREF	/ /
WASTE EXCHANGE PROGRAM		
(See Waste Minimization)	XREF	/ /

WASTE MINIMIZATION			
(See also Generators, HSWA, Manifest)	XREF		/ /
*RCRA WASTE MINIMIZATION REQUIREMENTS	9561.1995(01)		06/30/95
*WASTE MINIMIZATION	9451.1985(03)		10/30/85
*WASTE MINIMIZATION AND RECYCLING ACTIVITIES THAT RESEMBLE CONVENTIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	9561.1994(02)		07/31/94
*WASTE MINIMIZATION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	9431.1987(02)		06/30/87
*WASTE MINIMIZATION REQUIREMENTS	9431.1987(01)		06/30/87
EFFECTS OF THE SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR RULE ON VARIOUS GENERATOR WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	9451.1986(01)		03/17/86
IMPACT OF DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION AND COMBUSTION STRATEGY ON OHIO'S REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF AIR REGULATIONS	9573.1994(01)		01/10/94
MANIFEST CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE BLOCK FOR EMPLOYEES SIGNING FOR GENERATING COMPANY	9452.1985(02)		10/17/85
MODIFIED MANIFEST WASTE MINIMIZATION CERTIFICATION FOR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS	9452.1986(02)		10/20/86
ON-SITE RECYCLING OF SPENT SOLVENTS BY GENERATORS	9441.1986(21)		03/13/86
SLUDGE DRYER ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT-EFFECT ON WWTU EXEMPTION	9432.1986(01)		01/06/86
SOURCE REDUCTION	9454.1987(01)		07/21/87
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12		03/30/87
WASTE MINIMIZATION AND INCLUSION OF RECYCLING	9452.1986(03)		02/06/86
WASTE MINIMIZATION CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	9452.1986(01)		04/28/86
WASTE MINIMIZATION REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 3002(b) OF RCRA FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES	9561.1994(01)		07/18/94
WASTE MINIMIZATION: PERMIT CERTIFICATION AND JOINT PERMITTING	9560.1985(01)		09/11/85
WASTE OIL			
(See Used Oil) (See also Hazardous Waste Identification)	XREF		/ /
WASTE PILES			
(See Land Disposal Facilities)	XREF		/ /
WASTE STREAM			
	XREF		/ /
*LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS - CORROSIVE WASTE	9551.1987(19)		09/30/87
*TREATMENT CAPACITY	9525.1986(07)		12/30/86
DERIVED FROM/MIXTURE RULE APPLICATION TO REFINERY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS	9441.1987(70)		08/28/87
EPA'S INTERPRETATION OF THE EXEMPTION IN 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(F), A NEW SECTION OF EPA'S REGULATIONS ON CARBAMATE LISTING RULE	9441.1995(25)		08/03/95
IMMERSION PLATING WASTEWATERS-BRONZE PLATING	9442.1988(05)		10/03/88
LDR DETERMINATION OF WASTE STREAM DILUTION	9551.1990(06)		10/14/90
METHANOL RECOVERY SYSTEM - CLARIFICATION OF WASTE STATUS	9441.1987(46)		06/17/87
MIXTURES OF LISTED AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTES	9441.1987(68)		08/19/87
OIL FIELD OPERATIONS, EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN	9441.1989(27)		06/06/89
SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR WASTE STREAMS - TANK RISK ANALYSIS	9441.1986(25)		03/26/86
SOLVENT AND COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT WASTE STREAMS	9444.1989(03)		06/28/89
WASTE-AS-FUEL			
(See Hazardous Waste Fuels)	XREF		/ /
WASTE-DERIVED FUEL			
(See Hazardous Waste Fuels)	XREF		/ /
WASTEWATER			
(See also Clean Water Act, Listed Hazardous Waste, Land Disposal Restrictions, Mixure Rule)	XREF		/ /
*BDAT FOR WASTEWATER	9432.1986(16)		12/30/86

*MIXTURE RULE - DISCHARGES TO WASTEWATER	9522.1987(02)	12/30/87
ACLs PROPOSED BY UNION CARBIDE CORP., INSTITUTE, WV, COMMENTS ON	9481.1987(04)	06/19/87
ANTARCTICA WASTE DISPOSAL PRACTICES	9442.1989(04)	04/26/89
CARBON REGENERATION FACILITY, MIXTURE OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES (CALGON)	9441.1986(33)	04/23/86
DISCARDED WASTEWATER AT A CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY	9444.1991(05)	11/26/91
EXEMPTION FOR WASTEWATER DISCHARGES AND GENERATOR ACCUMULATION PROVISIONS	9441.1987(96)	12/10/87
HAZARDOUS WASTEWATERS USED AS QUENCHWATER IN CEMENT PRODUCTION	9489.1991(01)	02/15/91
LAND DISPOSAL OF SOLVENTS	9453.1987(09)	12/10/87
REACTOR VESSEL WASHOUT CONTAINING TRACE AMOUNTS OF SOLVENT	9444.1987(49)	10/26/87
SAMPLING LOCATION IN A SEPARATOR - THICKENER TREATMENT TRAIN AND THE MIXTURE RULE	9433.1986(11)	04/24/86
SLUDGE DRYER ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT-EFFECT ON WWTU EXEMPTION	9432.1986(01)	01/06/86
SOLVENT LISTINGS, SCOPE OF	9444.1986(26)	11/07/86
SOLVENT-CONTAMINATED WASTESTREAMS FROM A PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURER	9441.1988(49)	12/06/88
SOLVENT-CONTAMINATED WASTEWATER FROM FRAGRANCE MANUFACTURE	9442.1987(06)	10/26/87
TANK TREATMENT PROCESSES	9483.1990(02)	08/15/90
WASTES COVERED UNDER THE DIOXIN LISTING	9444.1986(23)	10/21/86
WASTES GENERATED IN A PROCESS USING METHYLENE CHLORIDE TO RECOVER ALKALOIDS FROM PLANT MATTER	9441.1986(52)	07/02/86
WASTEWATERS EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF F021 FOR PCP MANUFACTURE	9444.1987(39)	09/02/87
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
Discharge		
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA REGULATIONS TO A HYDRO-MIST UNIT USED IN THE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER AT DRY-CLEANING FACILITIES	9431.1994(01)	06/02/94
EPA'S INTERPRETATION OF THE EXEMPTION IN 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(F), A NEW SECTION OF EPA'S REGULATIONS ON CARBAMATE LISTING RULE	9441.1995(25)	08/03/95
INTERPRETATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE EXCLUSION FROM THE DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE	9441.1995(05)	02/17/95
NPDES Facilities		
*APPLICABILITY OF THE SECTION 261.4(a)(2) EXCLUSIONS	9441.1987(84)	10/31/87
*TRUCK TRANSPORT OF WASTEWATER FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(A)	9441.1991(13)	07/01/91
EXEMPTION FROM PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT UNITS	9522.1992(01)	01/16/92
LEAKS, SPILLS, AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF LISTED WASTES TO SURFACE WATERS, MIXTURE RULE APPLIED TO	9441.1986(07)	01/23/86
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR ZERO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	9471.1989(01)	03/20/89
RCRA REGULATORY INTERPRETATION ON BENZENE STRIPPERS AT WRC REFINERY	9489.1992(02)	08/27/92
TC RULE HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION	9441.1991(12)	07/31/91
POTW		
EFFECTS OF THE SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR RULE ON VARIOUS GENERATOR WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	9451.1986(01)	03/17/86
MANAGEMENT OF WASTES PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION INTO SEWER	9441.1986(73)	09/25/86
MIXED RADIOACTIVE HOSPITAL WASTES AND THE DOMESTIC SEWAGE EXCLUSION	9441.1986(94)	12/19/86
PROPER DISPOSAL OF OLD MEDICATIONS	9574.1990(01)	11/28/90
REGULATORY STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF DISPOSABLE AND LAUNDERABLE INDUSTRIAL RAGS AND WIPERS	9441.1993(19)	09/27/93
TRUCK OR RAIL SHIPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TO A POTW	9441.1986(88)	11/30/86
WASTES GENERATED FROM EXTRACTION PROCESS	9442.1986(07)	07/02/86
Sewage Sludge		
DOMESTIC SEWAGE SLUDGE EXCLUSION	9441.1990(02)	02/12/90
REGULATORY STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF DISPOSABLE AND LAUNDERABLE INDUSTRIAL RAGS AND WIPERS	9441.1993(19)	09/27/93
RESIDUALS GENERATED BY PROCESS FOR SEWAGE SLUDGE TREATMENT	9442.1988(01)	02/10/88
Sludge		
*API SEPARATOR WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE	9444.1984(06)	04/30/84
*F019 LISTING APPLICABILITY TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES	9441.1989(53)	10/30/89
*SLUDGES WHEN RECLAIMED, REGULATION OF	9441.1986(59)	06/30/86
CLARIFICATION OF THE REGULATORY STATUS UNDER RCRA OF SILVER RECOVERY UNITS USED IN PHOTO PROCESSING	9441.1995(26)	08/04/95
CLASSIFICATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM THE REVISED "ZINC-COBALT ALLOY PLATING ON CARBON STEEL" PROCESS	9441.1994(20)	08/02/94
F019 LISTING AND THE CONVERSION COATING PROCESS	9444.1987(22)	06/24/87
INDUSTRIAL PLATING OPERATIONS, STATUS OF VARIOUS WASTES FROM	9441.1988(50)	12/07/88
INTERPRETATION REGARDING THE REGULATORY STATUS OF SILVER RECOVERY UNITS UNDER RCRA REGULATIONS	9441.1994(28)	10/05/94

OILY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PONDS, PERMITTING COVERAGE OF	9502.1984(01)	12/07/84
REGULATORY STATUS OF NON-LISTED SLUDGE THAT IS BEING RECYCLED	9441.1994(17)	06/10/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES FROM ZIRCONIUM PHOSPHATING OF ALUMINUM CANS	9442.1989(01)	01/01/89
REINTERPRETATION OF THE F006 LISTING	9444.1986(19)	09/25/86
SUMMARY OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TEAM (PAT) COMMENTS	9523.00-12	03/30/87
TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT EXEMPTION FOR SCRAP METAL RECYCLER	9432.00-1	02/11/86
ZINC OXIDE DUST RECLAIMED OR USED AS FERTILIZER	9441.1987(61)	08/12/87

Wastewater Treatment

*APPLICABILITY OF THE SECTION 261.4(a)(2) EXCLUSIONS	9441.1987(84)	10/31/87
*F019 LISTING APPLICABILITY TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES	9441.1989(53)	10/30/89
*FILTER PRESS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT, EXCLUSION FOR	9432.1984(04)	05/30/84
*MOBILE WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS	9432.1987(05)	06/30/87
*STATUS OF WWTUs/ENUs AT GENERATOR SITES	9432.1995(01)	02/28/95
*TANK WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT DEFINITIONS	9432.1988(03)	03/30/88
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT DEFINITION	9432.1988(05)	10/30/88
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT/GENERATOR ACCUMULATION TANK	9483.1988(15)	07/30/88
*WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS: REGULATORY STATUS OF WASTE	9441.1992(18)	06/30/92
*ZERO DISCHARGE AT FACILITIES AND SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, RCRA EXCLUSION, CWA APPLIES	9441.1984(14)	05/30/84
APPLICABILITY OF RCRA REGULATIONS TO A HYDRO-MIST UNIT USED IN THE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER AT DRY-CLEANING FACILITIES	9431.1994(01)	06/02/94
DERIVED FROM/MIXTURE RULE APPLICATION TO REFINERY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS	9441.1987(70)	08/28/87
F019 LISTING AND THE CONVERSION COATING PROCESS	9444.1987(22)	06/24/87
FILTER PRESS PROPOSED AS PART OF CORRECTIVE ACTION - NOT EXCLUDED FROM PERMITTING	9433.1987(10)	06/12/87
INTERPRETATION OF THE MIXTURE RULE EXEMPTION AS IT RELATES TO SCRUBBER WATER FROM THE INCINERATION OF CERTAIN SOLVENTS	9441.1994(16)	06/10/94
LDR DETERMINATION OF WASTE STREAM DILUTION	9551.1990(06)	10/14/90
MODIFICATIONS TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM UNDER EXCLUSION	9441.1991(01)	01/03/91
OIL/WATER EMULSIONS GENERATED BY PETROLEUM REFINERY WW SYSTEMS-K049 WASTE	9441.1984(35)	12/07/84
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR ZERO WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	9471.1989(01)	03/20/89
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ON-SITE TREATMENT AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT EXEMPTIONS	9522.1988(04)	11/02/88
PERMIT-EXEMPT STATUS OF SLUDGE DRYERS ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS	9503.52-1A	01/02/86
PESTICIDE RINSEATE TREATMENT/RECYCLING SYSTEM	9471.1988(04)	10/27/88
PETROLEUM REFINERY WW, MIXTURE AND DERIVED-FROM RULES	9441.1985(29)	08/23/85
PETROLEUM REFINING WASTES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR WWTUs	9483.1990(03)	09/20/90
RD&D PERMIT FOR A SLUDGE DRYING PROCESS IN A WASTEWATER SYSTEM	9503.51-1A	12/24/85
REGULATORY INTERPRETATION REGARDING PHOTORESIST SOLIDS ("SKINS") GENERATED IN THE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	9443.1994(04)	07/12/94
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO TWO WASTE STREAMS THAT WOULD BE BILAYERED THROUGH PHASE SEPARATION AT A LICENSED TSDF	9441.1994(27)	10/04/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF A DISSOLVED AIR FLOATATION FLOAT STORAGE TANK USED TO FEED MATERIAL INTO A PETROLEUM COKER	9441.1993(21)	11/01/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF NON-LISTED SLUDGE THAT IS BEING RECYCLED	9441.1994(17)	06/10/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF SEPARATOR WATER AND EVAPORATOR UNITS AT DRY CLEANERS	9471.1993(01)	06/02/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF SEPARATOR WATER AND THE USE OF SEPARATOR WATER EVAPORATORS AT DRY-CLEANING FACILITIES	9432.1993(02)	10/22/93
REGULATORY STATUS OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES FROM ZIRCONIUM PHOSPHATING OF ALUMINUM CANS	9442.1989(01)	01/01/89
SECONDARY SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF REFINERY WASTEWATERS	9441.1985(08)	02/22/85
SLUDGE DEHYDRATION EQUIPMENT	9527.1987(02)	08/03/87
SLUDGE DEHYDRATION EQUIPMENT AS A WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT	9432.1987(08)	08/03/87
SLUDGE DEHYDRATION EQUIPMENT THAT IS PART OF A WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY	9522.1988(02)	03/07/88
SLUDGE DRYER ADDED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT-EFFECT ON WWTU EXEMPTION	9432.1986(01)	01/06/86
TANK RULES APPLIED TO WWT UNITS AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	9483.1986(09)	11/28/86
TORPEDO PROPULSION UNITS SHIPPED FOR RECYCLING, REGULATION OF	9441.1986(14)	02/25/86
TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN PIPELINES LEADING TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	9441.1986(62)	08/19/86
WASTE ACID AS WASTEWATER CONDITIONER AND AS INGREDIENT IN FERTILIZER	9441.1986(80)	10/20/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION UNITS EXEMPTION	9471.1987(02)	12/21/87
WASTEWATER TREATMENT EFFLUENT FROM PROCESSES THAT GENERATE K001 AND F006 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	9444.1984(10)	07/25/84
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE EXEMPTION FOR ANODIZING OF ALUMINUM	9441.1986(29)	04/09/86
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PROCESSES USING CREOSOTE AND/OR PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9444.1984(04)	04/26/84
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM, SOLVENT RECOVERY STILL BOTTOMS IN	9441.1985(43)	12/17/85
WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT EXEMPTION	9431.1989(02)	09/26/89
WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNIT EXEMPTION/DEFINITION	9432.1984(07)	12/24/84

WASTEWATER TREATMENT UNITS ARE NOT DESIGNATED FACILITIES AND MAY NOT RECEIVE OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTES	9452.1987(01)	02/24/87
WASTEWATER TREATMENT		
(See Wastewater)	XREF	/ /
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE		
(See Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
WELL CONSTRUCTION		
(See Groundwater Monitoring)	XREF	/ /
WITHDRAWALS		
(See Permit Application)	XREF	/ /
WOOD PRESERVING		
(See Wood Treatment)	XREF	/ /
WOOD TREATMENT		
(See also Listed Hazardous Waste)	XREF	/ /
Creosote		
*RECLAIMED COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS: REGULATORY STATUS	9444.1992(07)	11/30/92
CREOSOTE TREATED CROSS TIES, DISPOSAL OF, FIFRA INTERFACE	9441.1985(28)	07/16/85
CREOSOTE TREATED CROSS-TIES DISPOSAL	9441.1990(20)	07/03/90
K035 LISTING AND INCLUSION OF SLUDGES FROM BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF CREOSOTE PRODUCTION WASTEWATERS	9444.1987(52)	12/11/87
RAILROAD TIES AS HAZARDOUS WASTES UNDER THE MIXTURE RULE, SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR	9441.1980(04)	11/17/80
REGULATORY STATUS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF PENTACHLOROPHENOL WASTES	9444.1987(29)	06/19/87
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
WOOD TREATED WITH CREOSOTE, DISPOSAL OF	9441.1986(10)	02/11/86
Wood Preserving		
*RECLAIMED SPENT WOOD PRESERVATIVE EXCLUSION IN 261.4(a)(9)	9441.1991(19)	12/01/91
*UNUSED FORMULATIONS CONTAINING SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE ARE F027	9444.1994(06)	08/31/94
*WOOD PRESERVING WASTES - ADMINISTRATIVE STAY	9489.1991(03)	06/01/91
CCA TREATED WOOD WHEN DISPOSED	9441.1991(11)	06/28/91
CLARIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTINGS PERTAINING TO WOOD PRESERVING OPERATIONS	9444.1992(08)	12/11/92
CLOSURE ISSUES RELATED TO WOOD PRESERVING PLANTS	9476.1984(04)	08/07/84
DIOXIN IN WASTES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PROCESSES USING PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9444.1985(02)	03/04/85
DRIPPAGE IN WOOD PRESERVING STORAGE YARDS	9489.1991(02)	05/31/91
F027 LISTING - USED AND UNUSED FORMULATIONS IN WOOD PRESERVING	9444.1987(10)	04/09/87
K001-LISTED WASTES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PROCESSES	9445.1985(05)	01/18/85
PENTACHLOROPHENOL AS A WOOD PRESERVATIVE	9444.1988(15)	08/29/88
REGULATORY STATUS OF RAINWATER IN WOOD PRESERVING PROCESS AREAS	9441.1994(03)	02/18/94
REGULATORY STATUS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF PENTACHLOROPHENOL WASTES	9444.1987(29)	06/19/87
REGULATORY STATUS OF WOOD STICKERS USED FOR WOOD PRESERVING OPERATIONS	9442.1994(04)	04/08/94
SUBTITLE C IMPERMEABLE CAP REQUIREMENT FOR ON-SITE CONTAINMENT OF WOOD PRESERVING WASTES	9554.1990(15)	09/26/90
TREATMENT SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, REGULATORY OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO WOOD PRESERVERS	9484.1987(12)	11/25/87
WASTEWATER TREATMENT EFFLUENT FROM PROCESSES THAT GENERATE K001 AND F006 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	9444.1984(10)	07/25/84
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGES FROM WOOD PRESERVING PROCESSES USING CREOSOTE AND/OR PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9444.1984(04)	04/26/84
WOOD PRESERVING AND SURFACE PROTECTION FACILITIES, CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES FROM	9441.1986(28)	04/07/86
WOOD TREATED WITH CREOSOTE, DISPOSAL OF	9441.1986(10)	02/11/86

WOOD TREATMENT CYLINDER CREOSOTE SUMPS 9441.1986(69) 09/12/86
WOOD TREATMENT PLANT DRIP AREAS AS SHMUs, REGULATION OF 9502.1985(02) 06/17/85

ZINC PLATING

(See Electroplating) XREF / /

Volume 2
Addendum

Place the attached documents at the <u>end</u> of the appropriate Category Number in Volume 2

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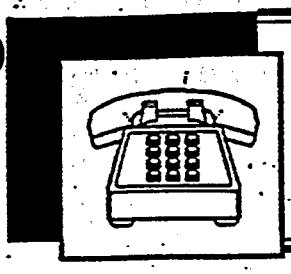

HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

February 1995

9432.1995(01)

RCRA

1. Status of WWTUs/ENUs at Generator Sites

A generator may treat hazardous waste without a permit or interim status in an on-site accumulation unit that is in compliance with the regulations in §262.34 (March 24, 1986; 51 FR 10146, 10168). If a generator chooses to treat hazardous waste in an on-site wastewater treatment unit or in an on-site elementary neutralization unit, must the generator comply with §262.34?

No. A generator treating hazardous waste in an on-site wastewater treatment unit or in an on-site elementary neutralization unit, need not comply with §262.34, which is a conditional exemption from permitting requirements, because these units are already exempt from certain RCRA requirements. Specifically, wastewater treatment units and elementary neutralization units, as defined in §260.10, are exempt from RCRA treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) standards as well as from permitting standards (§§264.1(g)(6), 265.1(c)(10), and 270.1(c)(2)(v)).

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9432.1995(02)

OCT 12 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Scott Kuhn
Corporate Compliance
Laidlaw Environmental Services, Incorporated
P. O. Box 210799
Columbia, SC 29221

Dear Mr. Kuhn:

This is in response to your letter of July 26, 1995 requesting clarification of treatment, as defined at 40 CFR 260.10, as it relates to hazardous waste fuel blending activities. You also present two interpretations of treatment related to fuel blending, and ask whether they are consistent with RCRA Subtitle C regulations.

As your letter correctly notes, there is no definition of "fuel blending" in the Federal regulations. However, there are letters and memoranda that present Agency policy regarding fuel blending as discussed below.

Your first interpretation states that the consolidation or blending of compatible bulk or containerized hazardous waste into a tank or container for the purposes of efficient transportation or disposal would not be considered treatment, as long as there was no change in the physical, chemical or biological character of the waste, except for incidental reduction of hazards associated with the waste mixture which may occur. In support of this interpretation, you note a letter from Sylvia Lowrance to Christopher Jaekels (March 1, 1990).

We generally agree with this interpretation, but with the following clarification. You used the term "blending" to describe the combining of waste streams for efficient transportation or disposal. However, the activities you described would not be considered "fuel blending" for regulatory purposes, so the use of the term "blending" may cause confusion on this point. Also, please note that site-specific determinations would be made by authorized States, because individual States may have regulations and policies regarding treatment that are more stringent than the Federal regulations.

Your second interpretation states that the blending of hazardous waste fuel with the intention of meeting a specification would be considered treatment, because the physical

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and chemical characteristics of the waste are being intentionally changed so as to make the waste mixture amenable for energy recovery.

We agree with this interpretation. I am enclosing a memorandum which I sent to the Regional Hazardous Waste Management Division Directors (October 17, 1994), that contains additional guidance on the regulatory status of fuel blending. You will find that page 3 of this memorandum supports your interpretation by concluding that "selective blending of hazardous waste fuels to meet a fuel specification. . . would constitute hazardous waste treatment requiring a permit."

Thank you for the opportunity to address your fuel-blending related questions. If you have any further questions, please contact James Michael of my staff at (703) 308-8610.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Enclosure

cc: Matt Hale, PSPD
Frank McAlister, PSPD
Jim Michael, PSPD
Jeff Gaines, PSPD
Jim Thompson, OECA
Steve Silverman, OGC
RCRA Permit Section Chiefs, Regions I-X

Volume 4
Addendum

Place the attached documents at the <u>end</u> of the appropriate Category Number in Volume 4

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EBW-126

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 12 1995

9441.1995(01)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Chris Bryant
The Technical Group, Inc.
1300 I Street, N.W.
Suite 1000 West
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Bryant:

Thank you for your letter of August 2, 1994, raising a number of questions about the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste regulations. I apologize for the delay in our response. Your questions concern 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3)(iii), a provision exempting "used batteries (or used battery cells) returned to a manufacturer for regeneration" from the hazardous waste regulations, and its applicability to lead-acid batteries.

When the regeneration provision was initially proposed on April 4, 1983, the Agency explained that the basis for the exemption was that regeneration presents minimal risk to the environment and thus full regulation is not necessary (48 FR 14496). Since the reasoning behind the exemption was based on the activity (regeneration) rather than the type of facility at which the activity is conducted, the Agency has historically interpreted the exemption to apply broadly to batteries that are regenerated at any type of facility. See Enclosure 1: question 6 from the September, 1985, RCRA\Superfund Hotline Monthly Summary. Note that the term regeneration means activities such as recharging, replacing electrolyte, and/or rewiring, in which the battery casing is not cracked to recover metal values.

You request clarification of whether the regeneration exemption would apply to various types of locations at which lead-acid batteries are regenerated. In short, based on the reasoning discussed above, the regeneration exemption would apply to batteries regenerated at any location, including all of those you describe in your letter.

You also ask if the applicability of the exemption would change if some handlers of the batteries assume they will be smelted to recover metal values rather than regenerated. Again, the exemption applies to any used batteries that are regenerated. Thus, once it is determined that a battery is to be regenerated, it is appropriate to manage it in accordance with the

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regeneration provision. I caution, however, that batteries that are not regenerated (e.g., if it is determined that regeneration is not possible) are subject, throughout their waste management cycle, to the usual hazardous waste provisions that would otherwise apply. For lead-acid batteries, this would be Subpart G of 40 CFR Part 266. For other hazardous waste batteries, this would be the full hazardous waste regulations. Thus, if it is not known whether batteries are to be regenerated, until such a determination is made it would be prudent to manage them under the hazardous waste regulations that would be applicable if the batteries are not regenerated.

I believe this discussion answers all of your questions. Although you did not specifically ask about the interaction of the regeneration provision and 40 CFR Subpart G for lead-acid batteries, I have enclosed question one from the November 1994 Monthly Hotline Report which addresses this issue and may be of interest. See Enclosure 2. Please also note that in the Universal Waste proposal (58 FR 8102; February 11, 1993) the Agency requested comment on possible changes to both the regeneration provision and 40 CFR Subpart G for lead-acid batteries. Thus the final Universal Waste rule, which the Agency expects to promulgate this spring, could include some changes to these provisions. Thank you for your interest in the hazardous waste regulations.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

Enclosures (2)

Contact to CA(1)

THE TECHNICAL GROUP, INC.

August 2, 1994

Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Mail Stop 5301, Room 1201
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Request for Regulatory Clarification

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

I write to request clarification of the scope of the regulatory exclusion codified at 40 C.F.R. Section 261.6(a)(3)(iii). This exclusion exempts from regulation under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) lead-acid batteries returned to a battery manufacturer for regeneration.

Factual Background

For purposes of responding to this request for clarification, some background on the secondary lead industry may be helpful. In general, there are two types of secondary lead smelters: integrated smelters and independent smelters. Integrated lead smelters generally are owned or operated by lead-acid battery manufacturing companies. More often than not, the smelter operations are not located at the battery manufacturing facility. Independent smelters generally are neither owned nor operated by lead-acid battery manufacturers. Lead smelters receive batteries and other lead-bearing materials from, among others, two key sources: scrap dealers or lead-acid battery manufacturers.

A portion of the lead-acid batteries received at a lead smelter generally are routinely inspected upon receipt. On occasion, lead-acid batteries that appear to be usable are tested to determine whether they are spent, or whether they merely require new electrolyte or recharging. Recharging or the addition of new electrolyte may occur at the smelter, or may be shipped off-site at another facility for regeneration or recharging.

Environmental Consulting
1300 I STREET, NW - SUITE 1000 WEST - WASHINGTON, DC 20005
TELEPHONE: (202) 962-8531 • FAX: (202) 962-8599

received
8/8

Given this background, I request clarification on the scope of Section 261.6(a)(3)(iii) as it may apply in the following circumstances:

1. Would the exclusion be applicable to an integrated lead smelter which regenerates or recharges batteries on-site, assuming the lead smelter is located at or adjacent to a lead battery manufacturer.

2. Would the answer to the above question change if the integrated lead smelter were not located at or adjacent to a battery manufacturer?

3. Would the responses to these questions change if the lead smelter ships the batteries off-site for regeneration?

4. Would the responses to these questions change if the batteries were delivered to the lead smelter by a scrap dealer who assumes that the batteries will be smelted?

5. Does the Section 261.6(a)(3)(iii) exclusion apply to independent lead smelters who recharge batteries or who replace battery electrolyte on-site in batteries shipped to them for smelting?

6. Would the response to the above question change if the independent smelter ships the batteries off-site for regeneration?

I look forward to your response to this request. If you or your staff have any questions, please call me at (202) 962-8534.

Sincerely,

Chris Bryant

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9441.1995(02)

JAN 31 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Bruce S. Gelber
Acting Chief
Environmental Enforcement Section
U.S. Department of Justice
1425 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Gelber:

This letter responds to your request for a written determination regarding the regulatory status of a distillate material known as "LX-830" that is derived from petroleum and coal tar naphtha feedstocks by the Neville Chemical Company. Specifically, you ask whether LX-830 would be considered a co-product fuel or a by-product hazardous waste fuel under EPA's regulations implementing Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Based on Neville's written information submitted to Region III subsequent to May 1994, it would appear that LX-830 better meets the definition of a co-product and hence is not a solid or hazardous waste unless otherwise discarded. While the distinction between a co-product and a by-product is not always plainly evident and often requires an evaluation of several factors, the manner in which this material is produced and its subsequent management is consistent with other materials for which OSW has made a regulatory determination of "co-product." See 40 CFR 261.1(c)(3) (definitions of by-product and co-product).

LX-830 results from a reaction of petroleum and/or coal tar naphtha feedstocks used in a resin production process, although it is not the principal product of the process. (Enclosure 1 provides a more detailed description of the resin production process.) LX-830 has market value as a fuel product or fuel additive (comparable to conventional petroleum-based fuels), a conclusion based on its BTU value, product specifications and market history. While most of the LX-830 is burned on-site as a substitute for conventional fuels, Neville has recently represented that there is a history of marketing this material as a fuel or fuel additive for off-sita use, and there is no evidence that the material was burned, either on-site or off-site, with the intent to discard it (e.g., burning amounts in excess of what was needed as a fuel source).

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Another factor supporting a determination that LX-830 is better classified as a co-product is that the LX-830 contains no hazardous constituents that are not otherwise typically found in conventional fuels.. Thus, the burning of LX-830 does not constitute the discard of hazardous constituents and does not raise any greater environmental concerns than those raised by the burning of commercially available conventional fuels.

Therefore, since Neville has represented that the chemical makeup and subsequent handling and use of LX-830 is essentially similar to that of a commercially available fuel product, the Agency believes LX-830 should be considered a co-product. If, however, the LX-830 is mixed with any other non-fuel materials and then burned, the Agency would be concerned not only about the other materials being burned, but would also be obliged to reconsider whether LX-830 is truly a co-product rather than a by-product. Such mixing would be an indication that LX-830 is not truly managed as a product. In other words, to the extent that LX-830 is produced to product specifications and handled in a manner consistent with a valuable product, the Agency considers LX-830 to be a co-product; however, to the extent that the LX-830 appears to be simply the end residual of a production process that happens to have high BTU value and is handled as a wastestream with little concern for product integrity, the Agency would consider it to be a by-product. This determination is consistent with similar determinations made by Headquarters and the EPA Regions regarding the distinction between a co-product fuel and a by-product being burned for energy recovery.

This interpretation reflects only the Federal regulations. States with authorized RCRA programs have the authority to make regulatory determinations about the materials which constitute solid and hazardous wastes under their programs, and they may impose more stringent requirements.

I hope this response has clarified the regulatory status of Neville Chemical's LX-830. If you have further questions, you should contact Mitch Kidwell, of my staff, at (202) 260-4805.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Enclosures

cc: Thomas C. Voltaggio
Hazardous Waste Management
Division Director, EPA Region III

Enclosure 1

It is EPA's understanding that LX-830 results from Neville's resin manufacturing process. LX-830 is solely comprised of unreacted material that results from this resin manufacturing process. Neville manufactures various types of resin by feeding raw materials into a polymerization reaction. These raw materials are a blend of petroleum hydrocarbon feedstocks and coal tar naphtha feedstocks ("feedstock blend"). The temperature and length of time of any polymerization reaction is completely controlled by Neville's intent to produce a specific type of resin. Any polymerization reaction results in reacted material, or resin, and unreacted material. The reacted material/resin must be separated from the unreacted material. Neville uses two processes to separate the reacted material/resin from the unreacted material: 1) venting and 2) steam stripping. Neville vents a certain amount of unreacted material from the vessel in which the polymerization reaction took place ("polymerization vessel"). A portion of this vented unreacted material may be recycled back into the feedstock blend. The unreacted material that cannot be vented from the polymerization vessel is separated from the reacted material by steam stripping. By introducing steam into the reaction vessel, Neville strips the unreacted material from the reacted material. This stripping process results in a mixture of steam and unreacted material; this mixture is cooled, allowing the steam to condense into water; the water is then decanted from the unreacted material. A portion of the remaining unreacted material may be recycled back into the feedstock blend. Any remaining unreacted material which is not recycled is mixed with the vented unreacted material. This mixture of unreacted material is "LX-830."

U.S. Department of Justice

90-7-1-689

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 27, 1995

VIA TELECOPY AND INTER-OFFICE MAIL

Michael H. Shapiro (Mail Code 5301)
Director, Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Classification of Neville Chemical Company's LX-830 Distillate Under EPA's RCRA Regulations

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

I am writing to request that the Office of Solid Waste provide us with a written determination as to the appropriate regulatory classification of Neville Chemical Company's petroleum-based distillate, which Neville calls "LX-830." Neville has previously requested such a determination from EPA Region III, and the classification of LX-830 is one of the principal issues in United States v. Neville Chemical Company, Civ. No. 94-0288 (W.D. Pa.), a pending civil action which the Department of Justice filed on behalf of and at the request of EPA on February 23, 1994, alleging various violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, of regulations promulgated by EPA thereunder, and of the authorized state hazardous waste regulations.

Attached are materials that Neville provided to EPA Region III concerning LX-830.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Attorney General
Environment and Natural Resources Division

By:

Bruce S. Gelber
Acting Chief
Environmental Enforcement Section

Attachments

LVWD, JrH-F, 1

NEVILLE

Neville Chemical Company

March 6, 1992

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Robert E. Greaves, Chief
RCRA Enforcement/UST Branch
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

RE: RCRA Section 3007 Information Request
Neville Chemical Company
Product Classification of LX®-830

Dear Mr. Greaves:

As you may recall, during our meeting with you and your staff in Philadelphia on November 27, 1991, you invited Neville Chemical Company ("Neville") to submit additional information for your consideration in determining whether our LX®-830, also referred to as "fuel oil" or "fuel oil distillate," is a product or a waste. Accordingly, this letter serves to provide you with all of the specific information requested by your staff. Such information includes a detailed process description, the quantification of chloride compounds in feedstocks purchased by Neville and in our LX®-830 fuel oil, and a comparison of the purchase price of the feedstocks and the sales price of our LX®-830 fuel oil. This letter also serves to memorialize the basis for Neville's classification of its LX®-830 as a product.

As a practical matter, because the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA" or "the Agency") authorized the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to implement the base Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") hazardous waste program, a determination of whether LX®-830 should be classified as a product or a waste is based solely on an application of the 25 Pa. Code Part 261 regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environment Resources ("PaDER" or "the Department"). These regulations have been in place since the early 1980s and have not yet been revised to be consistent with the pre-Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment ("pre-HSWA") definition of solid waste regulations promulgated by EPA on January 4, 1985. See 50 Fed. Reg. 614. Although Pa DER's regulations do not contain the "co-

product" versus "by-product" distinction as found in EPA's current definition of solid waste regulation[1], PaDER does provide a mechanism whereby materials that would otherwise fail a characteristic hazardous waste test can be deemed exempt from the hazardous waste management standards, provided such materials have commercial value and a history of routine commercial trade. See 25 Pa. Code § 261.6 (formerly 25 Pa. Code § 75.261(e)(1)).

By letter dated October 19, 1983, the Department granted Neville the 25 Pa. Code § 261.6 exemption for LX®-830. Although a PaDER follow-up letter dated August 15, 1991 called the exempt status of LX®-830 into question based on allegations that various waste streams were added to the fuel oil distillate, these accusations were categorically not true. Neville has never added waste streams to its LX®-830 and still continues to rely on the October 19, 1983 exemption.

Further, in an attempt to promulgate new definition of solid waste regulations, PaDER proposed PK-4 hazardous waste regulations in January 1990, revised the regulations based on comments received on the proposal, and on March 17, 1992 is scheduled to present these revised PK-4 regulations to the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board for approval. The Department's pending regulations would replace the existing beneficial reuse exemption at 25 Pa. Code § 261.6 with "product," "co-product" and by-product" designations at 25 Pa. Code §260.2. These imminent Pennsylvania regulations, which clarify the issue of which materials are products and which are wastes, go beyond the existing federal distinctions among these terms.

Specifically, a "product" is defined as a "commodity that is the sole or primary intended result of a manufacturing or production process." A "co-product" is defined as:

> Any material generated by a manufacturing or production process or an expended material, of a physical character and chemical composition that is consistently equivalent to, or exceeds, the physical character and chemical composition of an intentionally manufactured product or produced raw material, provided that the use of the material presents no greater threat of harm to human health or the environment than the use of the product. The term only applies to such material:
>
> (i) if the material is to be transferred in good faith as a commodity in trade, for use in lieu of an intentionally manufactured product or produced raw material, without processing, and the material is actually used on a regular basis; or
>
> (ii) if the material is to be used by the manufacturer or producer of the material in lieu of an intentionally manufactured product or produced raw material, without processing, and the material is actually used on a routine basis.

1. Even under the Agency's definition of solid waste, LX®-830 is a "co-product" because it is one of two primary products that is intentionally and separately produced by Neville, and LX®-830 is suitable for end use as is (i.e., as a fuel oil) without any additional blending. See 48 Fed. Reg. 14472 at 14476 (April 4, 1983) and 50 Fed Reg. 614 at 625 and 630 (January 4, 1985).

A "by-product" is simply defined as any material that does not qualify as a "product" or a "co-product" regardless of its value. In contrast, the federal definition sets forth a different standard.

As documented extensively in this letter and in our prior letters to the Agency dated June 17, 1991, August 8, 1991, September 4, 1991, October 11, 1991 and October 24, 1991, because Neville's LX®-830: (1) is of the same composition and quality as other raw materials that would be used by our customers in their production processes if the LX®-830 were no longer available (and our customers will support this assertion); and (2) is actually used as a commodity in trade on a "regular" and "routine" basis in lieu of a more expensive raw material, our LX®-830 is correctly classified by the PaDER as exempt under the authorized Pennsylvania hazardous waste program, would be classified as a "co-product" under EPA's hazardous waste program and would be classified as a "co-product" under PaDER's revised definition of solid waste.

Detailed Process Description

At Attachment A, we have provided you with a resin production diagram that also depicts the production of distillates, which make up the LX®830 product line. As illustrated by the diagram, the process feed streams must include sufficient amounts of generically compatible non-reactables in order to manage the polymerized portion of the feed subsequent to polymerization. After separation, two streams (products) are produced: (1) Hydrocarbon resins; and (2) Distillate. Part of the distillate is recycled back to the feed stream in order to maintain the proper concentration of polymerizables. The unrecycled portion is used to produce LX®-830. When Neville designed and developed its resin manufacturing process in the 1930's, we intended (and needed) to produce two separate products (i.e., resin and fuel oil distillate). Without the production of the fuel oil distillate, resin could not be produced at a cost capable of meeting competitive market pricing.

Fuel Oil Blending Diagram

There have been no changes in our fuel oil blending and distribution diagram as set forth in Attachment B. We do not have the draft drawings from which the draftsman prepared either the original drawing dated December 22, 1988 which incorrectly suggested the inclusion of miscellaneous sources with LX®-830 or the revised drawing dated December 15, 1989.

Quantification of Chloride Compounds in
Feedstocks Versus the LX®-830 Fuel Oil

In Attachment C, we have provided you with the results of the analyses of the raw material feedstocks received from our suppliers which contained unidentified chloride compounds at levels in excess of 400 parts per million. During processing, these feedstock chloride compounds carry through to, and accumulate in, the distillates. Neville does not add any chloride-containing materials to its LX®830. Analyses provided at Attachment D illustrate

the chloride content similarities between the raw material feedstock blends and the resultant distillate streams. Attachment D also illustrates the organic chemical similarities between the feedstock blends and the distillate streams.

Comparison of Feedstock Purchase Price
and LX®-830 Fuel Oil Sales Price

The cost of raw materials range from approximately $.80/gallon to approximately $1.20/gallon. The value of the LX®-830 fuel oil is approximately $.40/gallon, but depends upon the market. Sales at lower values have occurred, due to high inventory levels or depressed market conditions.

Customers Use of LX®-830

LX®-830 customers' use include viscosity modification within their fuel blending operations. Enjet, Inc. specifically advised EPA that they blend LX®-830 with other cutter stock-fuel oil to produce a blended product suitable for use in marine fuels and/or fuel oil. Enjet customers include BP North America, Hill Petroleum and Chemoil Gulf Coast. See Enjet letter of September 10, 1991 submitted in response to EPA's RCRA § 3007(a) Information Request.

We appreciate your cooperation with regard to the proper classification of our LX®-830 fuel oil and request that you reconsider your earlier categorization of this product as a hazardous waste in light of all available information. If you have any additional questions or concerns, please bring them to my attention at your earliest convenience. Your prompt review of this information and reconsideration of the Agency's past position with regard to LX®-830 is requested in light of the economic and business hardships currently experienced at Neville due to EPA's initial determination.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. McKnight
Vice President & General Counsel

TFM:jhb
Attachments

cc: William D. Roper
Lawrence Falkin/EPA P 493 591 825
Gale Campbell/PaDER P 493 591 824

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9441.1995(03)

FEB 6 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Letter to CLC on Regulatory Status of Acrylic Plastic Dust

FROM: Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

TO: Joseph R. Franzmathes, Director
Waste Management Division
Region IV

Allyn M. Davis, Director
Hazardous Waste Management Division
Region VI

Robert L. Duprey, Director
Hazardous Waste Management Division
Region VIII

Attached, for your information, is Headquarter's response to a request from Composite Leasing Corporation for a determination on the regulatory status of acrylic plastic dust that is sent to India for use in the manufacture of acrylic plastic sheets. The dust is generated by blasting paint and coatings off of aircraft. CLC requested and received interpretations on this issue from each of your Regions. As explained in the attached letter, HQ's position is that the material clearly fits within the category of a spent material being reclaimed.

Attachment

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FILE COP

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPON

FEB 6 1995

Mr. Alan Perkins
Williams & Anderson
Twenty-Second Floor
111 Center Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Thank you for your letter dated December 8, 1994, on behalf of Composite Leasing Corporation requesting clarification regarding the regulatory status of recycled acrylic plastic dust under the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Specifically, you request written confirmation from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of your interpretation of how RCRA applies to acrylic plastic dust that is generated from Plastic Media Blasting (PMB) and sent to India for use in the manufacture of acrylic plastic sheets. You state that you consider the acrylic plastic dust to be excluded from RCRA regulation under §261.2(e)(i) as a secondary material that is being used as an ingredient in an industrial process to make a product.

As you correctly note in your letter, the exclusion provided under §261.2(e)(i) for materials that are recycled as ingredients is applicable only if the materials are not being reclaimed prior to use or reuse. According to your letter, the acrylic plastic dust must undergo several refinement steps to produce the specification grade methylmethacrylate monomer (MMA monomer) that is used to produce acrylic plastic sheets. The first step involves heating the PMB dust in the presence of a molton lead bath. In this process, the acrylic polymer is depolymerized to produce MMA monomer and cadmium and chromium present in the PMB dust are partitioned off to the molton lead bath. The MMA monomer is then further purified through distillation in order to meet product specifications. The specification grade monomer is then used as an ingredient in the production of acrylic sheets.

Under §261.1(c)(4), a material is reclaimed if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. In the process you describe, the PMB dust clearly undergoes reclamation prior to its use as an ingredient to produce acrylic

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plastic sheets (i.e., recovery of the monomer in the first step and regeneration or removal of impurities from the monomer in the second step). The PMB dust would therefore not qualify for exclusion from RCRA regulation under §261.2(e).

Your letter also raises the question of whether the PMB dust would be considered a "sludge" or a "spent material" under RCRA. This distinction is important, as you indicate, because RCRA provides an exclusion for characteristic sludges that are being reclaimed, while spent materials being reclaimed are subject to regulation under RCRA (see §261.2(c)(3)). A sludge, as defined under 40 CFR §260.10, is "any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal wastewater treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant." According to your letter, an air filtration system is used as a means to collect the acrylic plastic dust. Since the primary purpose of the filtration system is not air pollution control per se but rather collection of PMB dust for further processing, the filtration system would not be considered an air pollution control device and the PMB dust would therefore not be considered a sludge as defined by the regulations.

A "spent material" is defined under RCRA as "any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing." As clarified in the March 24, 1994, Memorandum from Michael Shapiro to the Regions, which you cite, EPA has consistently interpreted this definition to include "materials that have been used and are no longer fit for use without being regenerated." 50 FR at 618 (January 4, 1985); 48 FR at 14476 (April 4, 1983). The PMB dust clearly fits within the meaning of "spent material" as defined by RCRA and would therefore be regulated as such in accordance with §261.2(c)(3).

In summary, for reasons stated above, the PMB dust that is collected by Composite Leaching Corporation and sent to India for use in the manufacture of acrylic plastic sheets would be considered a spent material being reclaimed. Because the material is being reclaimed prior to use, it would not be eligible for exclusion from RCRA under §261.2(e). Rather, as a spent material being reclaimed it would be subject to regulation as a RCRA waste in accordance with §261.2(c)(3).

Finally, I apologize for any confusion caused by conflicting interpretations you may have received regarding the regulatory status of this material. Generally, EPA Regional offices and States authorized to implement the RCRA program make determinations regarding the requirements that apply in specific situations. However, in situations such as yours where a number of different interpretations have been received, a final determination from EPA headquarters may be required.

You should also note that an effort is underway within the Office of Solid Waste to develop a simpler, more streamlined approach to regulating recycling under RCRA. A copy of Michael Shapiro's Memorandum to the Regions outlining this effort is enclosed for your information. Questions about future regulatory efforts should be directed to Mike Petruska at (202) 260-8551. If you have further questions regarding the issues addressed in this letter please contact Becky Daiss at (202) 260-8718 or Mitch Kidwell at (202) 260-8551.

Sincerely,

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Enclosure

Control to C4D.

REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE REGULATORY STATUS OF RECYCLED ACRYLIC PLASTIC DUST UNDER THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

Submitted To:

Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste
United States Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W. (M2101)
Washington, D.C. 20460

Submitted By:

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Date Submitted:

December 8, 1994

Received
12/8/94

December 8, 1994

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste
United States Environmental
Protection Agency (M2101)
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Request for Clarification of the Regulatory Status of Recycled Acrylic Plastic Dust Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

On behalf of Composite Leasing Corporation ("Composite"), we write to request confirmation from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA" or "the Agency") that acrylic plastic dust resulting from the Plastic Media Blasting ("PMB") of paints and coatings from aircraft and aircraft components (hereinafter "PMB dust") is not a "solid waste" within the meaning of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") when used as an ingredient in the manufacture of acrylic plastic sheets. This issue warrants the attention of EPA Headquarters in light of conflicting determinations issued by EPA Regions IV, VI, and VIII concerning the regulatory status of recycled PMB dust, which sometimes exhibits the RCRA Toxicity Characteristic ("TC"). As discussed in detail below, the recycling of PMB dust involves "use or reuse" of that material as an ingredient within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(1)(i), and thus the PMB dust is not a solid waste from its point of generation. Accordingly, PMB dust is not subject to regulation as a hazardous waste, even if the material exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. See 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(a).

I. Background

A. Description of PMB Technology

PMB is a process that is used widely by the U.S. military and the airline industry for the safe and efficient removal of paints and coatings from aircraft and aircraft components, and other machinery and equipment. It is a pneumatic process similar to sandblasting, but uses engineered plastic abrasive instead of sand. The plastic abrasive is harder than the coating to be removed, yet softer than the underlying surface, thereby allowing

coatings to be stripped repeatedly without damaging the surface. This is particularly important in the case of non-steel surfaces (such as aluminum and fiberglass), which cannot tolerate the more aggressive abrasion of sandblasting.

The PMB process is an environmentally sound and effective substitute for wet chemical strippers. Depainting of airframes and components traditionally has been achieved by using methylene chloride-based chemicals. EPA recently has proposed phasing out the use of methylene chloride-based strippers due to the adverse environmental impacts of this practice. See 59 Fed. Reg. 29,216 (June 6, 1994) (proposed NESHAP for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework). PMB is recognized by EPA as one of the preferred substitutes. See id. at 29,243.

Among the users of PMB technology is Hill Air Force Base, Utah ("Hill AFB"). At Hill AFB, PMB occurs within the confines of three enclosed "blast booths." Plastic abrasive is applied under air pressure through a blast nozzle to the surface being stripped. The plastic abrasive then falls, along with paint particles and other material from the surface being prepared, to the mesh interior floor of the blast booth. Material that is smaller than one-half the size of a dime slips through the mesh, and is air-washed and classified to recover for reuse those plastic abrasive particles that are of sufficient size to remove coatings effectively.1/ The air washing process also removes most of the paint chips and other foreign matter from the plastic abrasive stream. The undersized plastic abrasive particles and other materials air-washed and classified from the reusable plastic abrasive stream are collectively referred to as "PMB dust." PMB dust, which consists of 94 to 96 percent acrylic plastic, sometimes exhibits the TC for chromium and/or cadmium due to the inclusion of minute paint chips.

B. The PMB Dust Recycling Program

In 1989, Composite began working with Hill AFB to identify potential alternatives to the disposal of PMB dust as a hazardous waste. The result of that effort was a program whereby Composite leased Solidstrip® Plastic Abrasive to Hill AFB, collected in containers the PMB dust produced on-site, and shipped that material to Globe Plastics, India, for use as an ingredient in

1/ The plastic abrasive media may be used 40 - 80 times prior to being removed from service.

the manufacture of acrylic plastic sheets.[2] Globe Plastics purchases PMB dust from Composite for $0.02/lb and pays for shipping pursuant to a long-term output contract.

PMB dust is placed in large flexible fabric bags (about 1,100 pounds each) and labelled with a unique, identifying code in preparation for shipment to the recycler. Random samples of the dust are analyzed to ensure that it meets specifications for use in acyclic sheet manufacture. The containerized dust material is then transported to India. Upon arrival in Bombay, PMB dust passes through customs, where it is sampled by the Indian Customs Chemical Examiner. The government of India, and the State of Maharashtra in which Globe Plastics is located, are aware of the content of the PMB dust and have consented to its importation for use in the manufacture of acrylic plastic sheets.

The first step of the acrylic sheet manufacturing process at Globe Plastics involves the conversion of the acrylic plastic PMB dust to produce methylmethacrylate monomer ("MMA monomer").[3] Up to 3,000 pounds of PMB dust is fed into one of three furnaces, where it is heated to approximately 600°C in the presence of a molten lead bath. Sustained heating at this temperature in an oxygen-starved environment for approximately 18 to 20 hours causes the acrylic polymer to depolymerize, or "crack," resulting in the production of MMA monomer in the form of a gas. The MMA monomer gas is collected and liquified in a water-cooled condensor. Cadmium and chromium in the PMB dust partitions to the lead bath, which is never discarded.[4]

The liquid MMA monomer is approximately 95 to 98 percent pure. The remaining two to five percent of the liquid product

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2/ The facility in India was selected because no recycling facilities for acrylic plastic were found to exist in the United States. In contrast, plastics have been recycled in India since about 1955 because that country lacks primary industrial producers of plastics. Globe Plastics has itself been recycling acrylic plastic since under the current ownership since 1978, much of which is obtained from sources within the United States.

3/ A process flow diagram is provided as Attachment 1.

4/ A small amount of "char residue" is generated in the depolymerization step through the charring or decomposition of acrylic plastic and paint residues. Approximately one to two pounds of char residue is generated per 5,000 pounds of PMB dust processed in the furnaces. The char residue, which contains recoverable quantities of lead, is sold to a lead smelter for metal recovery in accordance with Indian law.

consists of organic chemical impurities resulting from incomplete conversion of the PMB material. These impurities impart a blackish color to the MMA monomer stream, which is undesirable because the MMA monomer is used by Globe Plastics to produce transparent acrylic plastic sheets. Further refinement of the liquid MMA monomer product therefore is necessary in order to meet product specifications for the acrylic plastic sheets. The liquid MMA monomer is purified through distillation and recondensed to liquid form. The organic chemical still bottoms resulting from the purification of MMA monomer are routed to the oil-fired furnace used to heat the molten lead bath, where they are burned as a supplemental fuel.[5/]

In the final step of the production process, MMA monomer is combined with catalysts and coloring agents. The resulting mixture is poured into dies and cured in water baths. The typical cure time is three hours, but varies depending on the thickness of the acrylic sheets being produced. After curing, the acrylic sheets are covered with paper in preparation for shipment to customers.

C. Previous EPA and State Regulatory Determinations Concerning Recycled PMB Dust

Prior to awarding a contract to Composite for the above-described PMB recycling program, Hill AFB sought a regulatory determination from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality ("Utah DEQ") that the recycled PMB dust would not be subject to regulation as a solid and hazardous waste.[6/] After an extensive review of the process by which PMB dust is produced and handled, beginning at Hill AFB and ending at Globe Plastics, Utah DEQ concluded that the proposed recycling program constituted "use or reuse" of PMB dust as an ingredient in an industrial process. See Letter dated February 3, 1992 from Dennis R. Downs, Director, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Utah DEQ, to Col. William M. Henabray, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate,

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5/ The volume of still bottoms, consisting of various esters, is about one percent of the volume of MMA produced, and comprises only a small fraction of one percent of the fuel for the furnace.

6/ Hill AFB also requested that a pre-award environmental survey of Globe Plastics be performed by the Defense Logistics Agency ("DLA"). DLA visited Globe Plastics in September, 1991, and concluded that "the Firm is environmentally responsible to recycle methacrylate plastic dust contaminated with chromium and cadmium." DLA, Environmental Survey of Globe Plastic, Bombay, India (Oct. 3, 1991) (Attachment 2).

Hill Air Force Base ("1992 Utah DEQ Letter") (Attachment 3).[7] Based on Utah DEQ's regulatory determination, a copy of which was furnished by that agency to EPA Region VIII, Hill AFB awarded a contract to Composite to begin recycling PMB dust.

Fourteen months later, in April 1994, EPA Region VIII sent a letter to Utah DEQ stating that the PMB dust produced at Hill AFB was a "spent material" that was being sent for "reclamation" in India and therefore was subject to regulation as a solid and hazardous waste. Letter dated April 11, 1994 from Robert L. Duprey, Director, Hazardous Waste Management Division, EPA Region VIII, to Dennis Downs, Director, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Utah DEQ ("Region VIII Letter") (Attachment 5). The purported basis for Region VIII's position was a March 24, 1994 Memorandum from Michael Shapiro, Director, Office of Solid Waste, EPA, to Hazardous Waste Management Division Directors, Regions I-X, entitled "Definition of Spent Material" ("March 24, 1994 Memorandum") (Attachment 6). That memorandum, however, does not in any way speak to the question of what constitutes "reclamation" of a spent material (or any other secondary material), see id., and EPA Region VIII provided no other support for its conclusion that "Hill AFB is currently exporting the beadblast material to India for reclamation." Region VIII Letter at 1.[8]

7/ See also Letter dated June 24, 1992 from Dennis R. Downs, Director, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Utah DEQ, to Col. William M. Henabray, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, Hill Air Force Base (Attachment 4).

8/ Composite notes that it disagrees with the conclusion of EPA Region VIII that PMB dust is properly characterized as a "spent material." PMB dust is removed from the blasting process not because it is "contaminated," but rather because it is physically too small to abrade coatings. Although EPA has asserted in guidance that "contamination" for purposes of the definition of spent material includes physical degradation of materials, see March 24, 1994 Memorandum, Composite believes that this position is contrary to the plain meaning of the term "contaminated" and also without support in EPA's regulations. See 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(c)(1) (definition of spent material limited to "contaminated" materials). PMB dust instead is properly classified as a "sludge" because it arises from the capture of acrylic plastic dust particles in the air filtration system of the blast booth. See 40 C.F.R. §§ 260.10, 261.1(c)(2). Nevertheless, the status of recycled PMB dust as a "sludge" or "spent material" is irrelevant because, as discussed below, that material is not a solid waste from its point of generation per 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(1)(i).

In response to Region VIII's April 11, 1994 Letter, Utah DEQ informed Hill AFB that it had "reevaluated" the PMB dust recycling process:

> [t]he spent beadblast material generated by [Hill AFB] must be processed to recover a usable product, methylmethacrylate monomer. This is achieved using a distillation process in India. This is clearly a form of reclamation.

Letter dated April 27, 1994 from Dennis R. Downs, Executive Secretary, Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Control Board, to James R. Van Orman, Director, Environmental Management Directorate, Hill Air Force Base ("1994 Utah DEQ Letter") (Attachment 7). Based on this letter, and Region VIII's April 11, 1994 Letter, Hill AFB terminated its contract with Composite, and began handling all PMB dust that exhibits the TC in accordance with applicable Subtitle C requirements.

In separate determinations, EPA Regions IV and VI also have determined that the recycling of PMB dust involves "reclamation." Region IV concluded that "the cracking operation will regenerate the blasting media," and thus "meets the definition of reclamation in 40 C.F.R. 261.1(c)(4)." Letter dated August 11, 1993 from John E. Dickinson, P.E., Chief, RCRA Compliance Section, EPA Region IV, to Jerome H. Rhodes, at 3 ("Region IV Letter") (Attachment 8). Region VI determined that the depolymerization of PMB dust to produce MMA monomer is a "heat reactor distillation process," and thus "[t]he facility is clearly 'processing' the plastic dust to recover a usable product." Letter dated September 16, 1993 from George R. Alexander, Jr., Regional Counsel, EPA Region VI, to G. Alan Perkins, at 2 ("Region VI Letter") (Attachment 9). Region VI also determined, however, that the PMB dust was a characteristic "sludge" because it is "retrieved through air filtration." Id. Accordingly, Region VI concluded that the dust is not subject to regulation when "reclaimed." Id.

II. Discussion

A. PMB Dust is Used as an Ingredient in the Manufacture of Acrylic Plastic Sheets Without Being Reclaimed

Under EPA's regulations, materials are not solid wastes when they are recycled by being "used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product, provided the materials are not being reclaimed." 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(1)(i). For example, "the use of chemical industry still bottoms as feedstock" to make new products is a form of recycling that does not involve solid wastes. 50 Fed. Reg. 614, 637 (Jan. 4, 1985). See also Letter dated March 22, 1988 from Sylvia K. Lowrance, Director, Office of

Solid Waste, EPA to Hyman Bzura (copper chloride and copper ammonium chloride by-products used to produce copper sulfate and copper hydroxide are not solid wastes). In such cases, components of the secondary materials, which "function as raw materials," 50 Fed. Reg. at 637, become incorporated into a new product.

In contrast, if "distinct components of the [secondary] material are recovered as separate end products," 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(c)(5)(i), the material is being "reclaimed," rather than used as a ingredient. 50 Fed. Reg. at 637. For example, the recovery of lead from a spent lead-acid battery is a form of reclamation (i.e., recovery of a usable product). 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(c)(4). Secondary materials that are "processed to remove contaminants in a way that restores them to their original usable condition," such as spent solvents that are regenerated, also are said to be "reclaimed." 50 Fed. Reg. at 633. See also 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(c)(4).

In light of the foregoing, it is evident that the recycling of PMB dust to produce acrylic plastic sheets is properly characterized as "use or reuse" of the dust as an ingredient, rather than "reclamation" of that material. "Distinct components" of PMB dust -- which is comprised primarily of acrylic plastic particles -- are not recovered as separate end products. Instead, PMB dust, an acrylic polymer, is "cracked" or depolymerized into its constituent elements, molecules of MMA monomer, and those constituents are then catalytically recombined along with coloring agents to produce a new product -- acrylic plastic sheets.

The recycling of PMB dust is analogous to the recycling of spent sulfuric acid to produce virgin sulfuric acid -- a process that "the Agency . . . does not think . . . involves reclamation." 50 Fed. Reg. at 634. Spent sulfuric acid is burned to derive sulfur as sulfur dioxide gas. This gas is purified, catalytically converted, and absorbed into existing sulfuric acid as part of the same industrial process. 48 Fed. Reg. 14,472, 14,487 n.30 (April 4, 1983). After a review of the sulfuric acid recycling process, EPA determined that:

> This process does not constitute reclamation because the spent sulfuric acid is neither regenerated (impurities are not removed from the spent sulfuric acid to make it reusable) nor recovered (acid values are not recovered from the spent acid). It is used as an ingredient.

Id.

Just as spent sulfuric acid is converted into sulfur dioxide in the course of producing virgin sulfuric acid, acrylic plastic PMB dust is converted into MMA monomer for use in the production of acrylic plastic. The MMA monomer produced by the cracking of PMB dust is "purified," and then "catalytically converted" to create acrylic plastic sheets. See 48 Fed. Reg. at 14,487 n.30. MMA monomer is as much an "ingredient" in the production of acrylic plastic sheets as sulfur dioxide gas is an "ingredient" in the production of sulfuric acid. PMB dust is neither regenerated (impurities are not removed from the acrylic plastic to make it reuseable) nor recovered (acrylic plastic is not recovered from the PMB dust).

The recycling of PMB dust to produce acrylic plastic sheets does not constitute "reclamation." PMB dust is not "processed to recover a usable product." 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(c)(4). That concept is applicable to recycling situations where a "distinct component" of the recycled material is retrieved (recovered) as an "end product," such as "when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials." 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(c)(5)(i). Such is not the case with the recycling of PMB dust. MMA monomer is not a "distinct component" of the PMB dust, the latter of which is comprised of particles of acrylic plastic polymer, paint chips, and other materials blasted from the aircraft surface. Instead, MMA monomer is a new chemical substance. Thus, the assertions of Region VI and Utah DEQ that Globe Plastics processes PMB dust to "recover" a usable product are wrong. See Region VI Letter at 2; 1994 Utah DEQ Letter at 1.[9/] PMB dust is instead used to produce a usable product.

Finally, PMB dust is not "regenerated" by Globe Plastics. See 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(c)(4). PMB dust is not "restore[d] to [its] original usable condition" when it is used to manufacture acrylic plastic sheets. Unlike a spent solvent, which is "regenerated" through the removal of impurities, PMB dust is chemically transformed to produce a new material. Indeed, the

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9/ Moreover, contrary to the assertions of EPA Region VI and the Utah DEQ, the cracking of PMB dust to yield MMA monomer is not a form of "distillation." See Region VI Letter at 2; 1994 Utah DEQ Letter at 1. Cracking, or "depolymerization," involves the "decomposition of macromolecular compounds into relatively simple compounds." McGraw-Hill, Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms (4th ed. 1989) at 513. In contrast, "distillation" is defined as "[t]he process of producing a gas or vapor from a liquid by heating the liquid in a vessel and collecting and condensing the vapors into liquids." Id. at 561. As these definitions illustrate, depolymerization and distillation are distinct processes.

mere removal of the paint chips and other matter "contaminating" the PMB dust would not restore the dust to its "original usable condition" because the PMB dust particles would remain too small for use as blasting media. Accordingly, the conclusion of EPA Region IV that "the cracking operation will regenerate the blasting media" is plainly incorrect. Region IV Letter at 3.

In summary, Utah DEQ's original determination that the recycling of PMB dust to produce acrylic plastic sheets constitutes "use or reuse" of the dust as an ingredient was correct. The recycling of PMB dust is analogous to the recycling of spent sulfuric acid, a process that EPA has concluded does not involve "reclamation." PMB dust is not processed to recover a usable product, nor is it regenerated. It is instead used to produce a usable product through use as an ingredient.

B. PMB Dust Used as an Ingredient Satisfies the Criteria for Exclusion from the Definition of Solid Waste

As previously demonstrated, PMB dust falls within the scope of 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(1)(i) as a material used as an ingredient in an industrial process to make a product without reclamation. However, EPA's regulations provide further that materials "used as ingredients" may nevertheless be deemed solid wastes if they are: (1) "used in a manner constituting disposal"; (2) "burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels"; (3) "accumulated speculatively"; or (4) identified at 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(d)(1)-(2) as "inherently waste like materials." 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(2). As demonstrated below, PMB dust does not fall within any of those categories, and thus satisfies the criteria for exclusion from the definition of solid waste.

First, PMB dust is not "used in a manner constituting disposal." 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(2)(i). PMB dust itself is not "applied to or placed on the land," see 40 C.F.R. § 266.20, nor is PMB dust used to produce a product for land application (e.g., fertilizer, asphalt, cement). Instead, PMB dust is used to produce MMA monomer, which then is reacted to produce acrylic plastic sheets. Neither MMA monomer nor acrylic plastic sheets are "applied to the land."

Second, PMB dust is not "burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels." 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(2)(ii). PMB dust is depolymerized -- not "burned" -- to produce MMA monomer in the presence of a molten lead bath, which serves as a heat transfer agent. This is a non-combustion process, and energy is not recovered. Moreover, PMB dust is not "used to produce a fuel" or "contained in fuels." PMB dust is used only to produce MMA monomer, all of which is used to manufacture acrylic plastic sheets. Although the organic

chemical still bottoms from the purification of MMA monomer are burned as a supplemental fuel in the oil-fired furnace used to heat the molten lead bath, those still bottoms result from the distillation of a new chemical (MMA monomer), not PMB dust.[10/]

Third, PMB dust is not "accumulated speculatively." 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(2)(iii). PMB dust is stored at Hill AFB for only a short period of time (no more than 3 months), until enough material is available to fill a shipping container. When the dust reaches Globe Plastics, it is used immediately. Any storage of PMB dust that occurs is attributable solely to the capacity limitations of the three furnaces, each of which can hold up to 3000 pounds of dust at any given time.[11/]

Finally, PMB dust is not "inherently waste-like" within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(d). PMB dust is not subject to the F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F028 listings, nor is PMB dust fed to a halogen acid furnace.

In conclusion, PMB dust used as an ingredient in the manufacture of acrylic plastic sheets satisfies the criteria for exclusion from the definition of solid waste. 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(2). Therefore, PMB dust is not subject to regulation as a hazardous waste.

* * *

For the reasons set forth above, the recycling of PMB dust involves "use or reuse" of that material as an ingredient within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(1)(i), and thus the PMB dust

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10/ Indeed, it makes little sense to characterize PMB dust as a solid waste by reason of the burning of MMA monomer still bottoms for energy recovery. If the still bottoms instead were disposed of (such as by means of incineration), there would be no question whether the PMB dust is subject to regulation as a solid waste by virtue of 40 C.F.R. § 261.2(e)(2)(ii). Facilities such as Globe Plastics should not be penalized for engaging in the beneficial use, rather than disposal, of secondary materials resulting from production processes that use other secondary materials as ingredients. If, however, EPA determines that the burning of MMA still bottoms causes the PMB dust to be considered a solid waste, Globe Products is prepared to cease burning the still bottoms, and to instead dispose of that material off-site in accordance with applicable Indian law.

11/ The use of PMB dust to manufacture acrylic plastic sheets is easily accomplished within the "75 percent" turnover requirement of 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(c)(8).

is not subject to regulation as a solid (or hazardous) waste from its point of generation.

Composite would appreciate receiving written confirmation that its understanding of the regulatory status of PMB dust recycled in the manner described herein is correct. In addition, Composite would be pleased to meet with representatives of EPA to discuss in further detail the PMB recycling process. If you have any questions about the contents of this letter, or would like to arrange a meeting to discuss the Composite PMB dust recycling program, please contact either of the undersigned at the numbers listed below.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

G. Alan Perkins /mdt

G. Alan Perkins
Williams & Anderson
Twenty-Second Floor
111 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 372-0800

Nancy D. Tammi

Nancy D. Tammi
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enclosures

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB -6 1995

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OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Mr. John W. Osborne
Manager of Safety and
Environmental Quality
United Beechcraft, Inc.
P.O. Box 2966
Wichita, Kansas 67201-2966

Dear Mr. Osborne:

Thank you for your letter dated October 18, 1994, requesting an interpretation regarding the regulatory status of residual aviation fuels that are burned for energy recovery.

As you correctly note in your letter, off-specification fuels, including gasoline, jet fuel, kerosene, diesel, etc. that exhibit a hazardous characteristic and are burned for energy recovery are excluded from regulation under RCRA as commercial chemical products. The RCRA regulations provide that commercial chemical products are not solid wastes when used as fuels (i.e., burned for energy recovery) if that is their intended purpose (40 CFR 261.2(c)(2)(ii)).

According to your letter, there are a number of different ways in which the residual aviation fuels are generated by your company (e.g., during maintenance of the aircraft, as a result of spills, etc.). You ask whether the manner in which the residual fuels are generated is a factor in determining whether they meet the definition of off-specification commercial chemical products under RCRA. The answer, in most cases, is no. The manner in which the fuels become off-specification is not generally a factor in determining how they are regulated. One exception is when the fuels have been mixed with or contaminated by non-fuel listed or characteristic hazardous wastes. In that case, the off-specification fuel would be regulated as a hazardous waste under RCRA even when burned for energy recovery.

There are also a number of potential uses for the off-specification aviation fuels that you generate, all of which involve burning for energy recovery, according to your letter. The residual aviation fuel may be upgraded to specification by blending it with other types of fuel (e.g., gasoline, diesel,

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etc.) and then used to fuel aircraft or it may be used to power boilers and industrial furnaces. Your question is whether these uses would be considered "use within the intended purpose" as defined by RCRA. The answer is yes. As long as the residual fuels are being legitimately burned for energy recovery, they would be considered as being used for their intended purpose. EPA does not distinguish between different types of burning for energy recovery for purposes of determining the regulatory status of residual fuels under §261.2(c)(2)(ii).

It is important to note that EPA Regions and States authorized to implement the hazardous waste program make determinations regarding the requirements that apply to specific materials and facilities. Some States have programs more stringent than the Federal hazardous waste program. I hope this letter addresses your concerns. If you have additional questions, please call Becky Daiss of my staff at (202) 260-8718.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

United Beechcraft, Inc.
PO Box 2966
Wichita KS 67201-2966
? 376 5201

12DR#

United Beechcraft
A BEECH AIRCRAFT COMPANY

October 18, 1994

Mr. David Bussard, Director
Characterization and Assessment Division
EPA
401 M St. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20406

Dear Mr. Bussard:

We would like to obtain an interpretation of the status of our residual/waste stream of aviation gasoline and jet fuel.

In a letter (copy attached) from Mr. Devereaux Barnes to Mr. Joe Haak a similar situation is discussed and interpreted. We want to be sure of any extension of the interpretation to our particular situation so that we remain in compliance with the regulations.

To put the interpretation request in context, our company is comprised of 17 on-airport facilities that provide a variety of services to the aviation community. As a result of the services and due to the stringent fuel quality specifications that must be adhered to in order to ensure safety of flight, a residual fuel is generated.

There are generally four situations that may generate this residual fuel as the following describes.

1. In the process of quality control of the fuel, we sump small quantities of fuel at various points in the storage-to-aircraft fueling system. The result is a residual fuel that has some water from condensation, rust particles and so on.

2. At times in the maintenance of the airplanes, fuel lines or tanks are required to be emptied in order to accomplish the needed repair task. If the fuel can not be returned to the aircraft it came from, it is collected as a residual fuel.

3. In the process of receiving, storing and transferring of fuels or in the maintenance of the fuel system or aircraft refuelers small drippages result in the generation of residual fuel.

4. And the last case would be where we have had a leak or spillage and have used clean-up material to absorb the fuel.

We make note of two statements in the letter previously referenced. The first "a commercial chemical product is not a solid waste if it itself is a fuel" ... "it is implicit in the rules that the same reasoning applies to commercial chemical products that are not listed". Secondly, in the following paragraph "Although the reclaimed commercial chemical product is burned for energy recovery it is not a solid waste because this was its intended purpose".

While the McDonnel Douglas off-spec fuel would be used to produce apparently more aviation fuel our residual fuel would not be used for that specific purpose. However, it would be used for fuel, i.e. energy recovery. How broadly defined is "fuel" within the context of "intended purpose"? Aviation fuel only for aviation related purposes?

We have found our residual fuel could be used in three different ways as a fuel.

1. Our residual fuel is not up to aviation fuel specifications, but it is acceptable when blended with other types of fuel, e.g. automotive, diesel, etc., and it is used within the context of that fuel's intended purpose.

2. It could be used in kilns, boilers, generators as a fuel to power this equipment's use in a production process of some kind.

3. The fuel soaked clean-up material has enough Btu value to be used as a fuel to run kilns, boilers, etc.

Does how the residual fuel end up being used as a fuel make a difference in the interpretation of "intended purpose"?

It would be a fair statement to make that if 100 percent pure aviation fuel were delivered instead of the residual fuel, the pure product would not be handled substantially different by the fuel user - it is just fuel to them.

We would make a follow-on assumption the receiving process or facility would not need to have a Part B RCRA permit, provided the Agency saw our residual fuel as being used for its intended purpose.

It may be helpful to summarize our questions after having interwoven our specific situation with questions and issues.

1. How does your Agency's interpretation of "fuel" and "intended purpose" view our residual fuel?

2. Does the interpretation change based on how the residual fuel was derived based on the four general situations?

3. Does the interpretation change depending on how the residual fuel is used as a fuel in the end process?

4. Assuming your interpretation is that our residual fuel is a "fuel" and not a hazardous waste, then it would not be necessary for it to be handled and accumulated at our sites as a hazardous waste or dispose at a RCRA permitted site. Is that assumption correct?

Hopefully, this has given you all the pertinent information to the issues. If something has been overlooked please feel free to write or call me at (316) 676-7657. We do appreciate your attention as we are concerned about conducting our business in the proper manner.

John W. Osborne

John W. Osborne
Manager of Safety and
Environmental Quality
United Beechcraft, Inc.

JWO:vlb

Attachment

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9441.1995(05)

OFFICE OF
GENERAL COUNSEL

FEB 17 1995

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Interpretation of Industrial Wastewater Discharge Exclusion From the Definition of Solid Waste

FROM: Michael H. Shapiro
Director
Office of Solid Waste (5301)

Lisa K. Friedman
Associate General Counsel
Solid Waste and Emergency Response Division (2366)

TO: Waste Management Division Directors, Regions I-X

This memorandum is to clarify that the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements apply to discharges of leachate into groundwater from leaking waste management units, even when the groundwater provides a direct hydrologic connection to a nearby surface water of the United States. The definition of solid waste in RCRA section 1004(27) excludes certain industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under the Clean Water Act (CWA); and EPA has said that CWA jurisdiction (under section 402) extends to point source discharges to groundwater where there is a direct hydrologic connection between the point source and nearby surface waters of the United States. However, discharges of leachate from waste management units to groundwater are not excluded from the definition of solid waste in RCRA section 1004(27), because the exclusion extends only to "traditional," pipe outfall-type point source discharges, and not to discharges upstream of that point. (This memorandum interprets the meaning of "point source discharge" solely for the purposes of RCRA section 1004(27), and not for CWA purposes.)

Discussion

RCRA section 1004(27) excludes from the definition of solid waste "solid or dissolved materials in . . . industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under

[section 402 of the Clean Water Act]." For the purposes of the RCRA program, EPA has consistently interpreted the language "point sources subject to permits under [section 402 of the Clean Water Act]" to mean point sources that should have a NPDES permit in place, whether in fact they do or not. Under EPA's interpretation of the "subject to" language, a facility that should, but does not, have the proper NPDES permit is in violation of the CWA, not RCRA.

In interpreting and implementing this exclusion, the Agency promulgated a rule at 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(a)(2) that states:

> The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this part:
> . . . Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

EPA's interpretation of the rule's narrow scope is set out in an explanatory "Comment" that also appears in the Code of Federal Regulations following the final rule language:

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

40 C.F.R. § 261.4(a)(2) (comment) (emphasis added). This explanatory comment to the rule emphasizes that the exclusion is a modest and narrow one. Moreover, the comment reflects EPA's intent, at the time it promulgated the rule, that the exclusion apply solely to the traditional pipe outfall-type situation (i.e., ultimate release to waters of the United States). As EPA explained in the preamble:

> The obvious purpose of the industrial point source discharge exclusion in section 1004(27) was to avoid duplicative regulation of point source discharges under RCRA and the Clean Water Act. Without such a provision, the discharge of wastewater into navigable waters would be "disposal" of solid waste, and potentially subject to regulation under both the Clean Water Act and RCRA Subtitle C. These considerations do not apply to industrial wastewaters prior to discharge since most of the environmental hazards posed by wastewaters in treatment and holding facilities -- primarily groundwater contamination -- cannot be controlled under the Clean Water Act or other EPA statutes.

45 Fed Reg. 33098 (May 19, 1980)(emphasis added).

Thus, EPA based this exclusion on the need to avoid duplicative regulation under two statutes for discharges that occur at the end-of-the-pipe (i.e., discharges directly to surface water). EPA did not intend that the exclusion cover groundwater discharges from treatment processes that occur prior to the "end-of-the-pipe" discharge. Thus, this exclusion only covers a subset of point sources regulated under the CWA.

Therefore, wastewater releases to groundwater from treatment and holding facilities do not come within the meaning of the RCRA exclusion in 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(a)(2), but rather remain within the jurisdiction of RCRA. In addition, such groundwater discharges are subject to CWA jurisdiction, based on EPA's interpretation that discharges from point sources through groundwater where there is a direct hydrologic connection to nearby surface waters of the United States are subject to the prohibition against unpermitted discharges, and thus are subject to the NPDES permitting requirements. See 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47997 (Nov. 16, 1990)(storm water permit application regulations); 56 Fed. Reg. 64876, 64892 (Dec. 12, 1991)(Indian water quality standards regulations); 58 Fed. Reg. 7610, 7631 (Feb. 8, 1993)(Region 6 general permit for feedlots).

If you have any questions on this memorandum, please call Kathy Nam of OGC at (202) 260-2737 or Mitch Kidwell of OSW at (202) 260-4805.

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FILE

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 21 1995

9441.1995(06)

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

SUBJECT: Infectious and/or Genetically Engineered Waste

FROM: Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

TO: Robert L. Duprey, Director
Hazardous Waste Management Division

Thank you for your memorandum in which you raised issues concerning RCRA and TSCA jurisdiction over infectious and/or genetically engineered waste. You have asked us to clarify EPA's authority to require submittal of information under RCRA section 3007 and to require corrective action for wastes which may have been disposed at the Dugway Proving Ground (DPG), a Department of the Army facility in Utah. We understand that the Region does not know the full extent and type of wastes produced at the facility, but that some possibilities are biological agents, genetically engineered organisms, and infectious wastes.

If biological, genetically engineered, or infectious wastes either are listed as hazardous wastes under 40 C.F.R. Part 261 or exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, they are subject to hazardous waste management standards and interim status and permitting requirements in the same way as any other hazardous wastes listed or identified under Part 261.

Initially, the Region may gain access to the facility under section 3007 because it is a hazardous waste storage facility. Additionally, if materials do not meet the definition of hazardous waste under Part 261, they still would be subject to RCRA sections 3007 and 3013 if they meet the statutory definition of hazardous waste. This is broader than the regulatory definition in Part 261. 40 C.F.R. § 261.1(b)(2) provides that, even if a material is not a hazardous waste under Part 261, it may still be a solid and hazardous waste for purposes of RCRA sections 3007 and 3013 if EPA has reason to believe that the material may be a solid waste within the meaning of RCRA section 1004(27), and a hazardous waste within the meaning of RCRA section 1004(5). The materials may also be addressed under

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section 7003 if the statutory elements are established. Regions have the authority to make case-by-case decisions on whether such material meets the statutory definition of hazardous waste.[1]

Your letter also questioned whether section 3004(u) applies in this case. Section 3004(u) requires corrective action for releases of hazardous waste or constituents from any solid waste management unit at the facility. Since biological, genetically engineered or infectious wastes are solid wastes, SWMUs containing these wastes would be subject to section 3004(u). In the proposed Subpart S rule, EPA interpreted "hazardous waste" for purposes of section 3004(u) to encompass the statutory definition of hazardous waste. Based on this interpretation, the Region could use section 3004(u) authority to require investigation of any SWMUs to determine whether there are releases of hazardous waste (as defined under section 1004(5)) or constituents. Because this interpretation of section 3004(u) is contained in a proposed rule that has not been finalized, the Region should be prepared to explain the interpretation as well as providing site-specific reasons why it is appropriate to require an investigation of this issue at the facility.

Note that section 3008(h) enforcement authority may be used in the same manner, since EPA's position is that the scope of that authority is no less broad than §3004(u). See memorandum from J. Winston Porter, "Interpretation of Section 3008(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act" (Dec. 16, 1985). If any aspect of the facility is classified, that is not a bar to EPA action unless the facility has a presidential exemption under section 6001, although inspectors may be required to obtain appropriate security clearances.

Your memorandum also raised questions regarding EPA's authorities to address this facility under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Although TSCA may have mechanisms to address this type of material in a remedial context, we believe the RCRA authorities outlined above would be more appropriate to address the facility in question in light of the fact that this is a RCRA facility.

Finally, you asked whether EPA's authority to address these wastes under RCRA is tied to any particular date. We do not believe that dates are relevant to the applicability of RCRA corrective action authorities, since sections 3004(u) and 3007 clearly have no such limitations.

---

[1] In addition, CERCLA section 104(e), which covers "hazardous substances", also could be used here.

We hope that you find this information helpful. Please contact David Fagan at (703) 308-8620 if you have any questions.

cc: M. Hale
D. Barnes
B. Pace

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VIII
999 18th STREET - SUITE 500
DENVER, COLORADO 80202-2466

OCT 13 1994

Ref: 8HWM-HW

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Infectious and/or Genetically Engineered Waste

FROM: Robert L. Duprey, Director
Hazardous Waste Management Division

TO: Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

We are requesting clarification of the extent of EPA's authorities pertaining to the Dugway Proving Ground (DPG), Department of Army facility, in Tooele County, Utah. DPG is a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) treatment, storage, and disposal facility going through closure and perhaps will receive a post closure permit. DPG has a RCRA storage permit and is subject to corrective action.

DPG had a mission to develop biological and chemical agents for use by the DOD. Waste material was produced by DPG in accomplishing this mission. Because of the classified nature of the work at DPG, we do not know the full extent and types of wastes it produced over the years. (About 30 years ago, DPG had several sheep kills from some type of experimentation it was conducting.) Chemical agents have been tested at DPG in experimental animals. We and the State of Utah have authority to address solid and hazardous wastes issues and releases from solid waste management units at the facility, and we are doing so.

Pathogens, non-pathogens, and other biological agents were probably experimented with at DPG. Waste from these experiments were disposed on-site and perhaps off-post. Under RCRA §1004 (5) the Agency has statutory authority to address infectious charateristics waste, but no regulations have been developed by EPA. Infectious waste is considered by Region 8 to be a solid waste. The Medical Waste Tracking Act, Subtitle J of RCRA, has expired, and so it is no longer germane to our concerns.

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We are requesting clarification as to whether the Region has the authority to require the submittal of information from DPG under § 3007 of RCRA, regarding the types of biological/infectious waste material handled and disposed by DPG. We also need confirmation that we do have the authority under § 3004 (u) and (v) and elsewhere in RCRA to address human health and environmental concerns from any improper or mishandling of these types of infectious waste materials.

Further, the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA) has given to EPA the authority to regulate genetically engineered organisms, even though our application of this authority has been minimal. DPG may have experimented with genetically engineered biological materials. Does TSCA provide EPA with authority to pursue investigation of the disposal of genetically engineered wastes? Can these materials be regulated under RCRA as an infectious waste? If yes, does our authority begin with the passage of RCRA in 1976 or with the inception of the hazardous waste program on November 19, 1980?

We recognize that we are asking difficult questions, but our concern is real. Even though DPG is in a remote, desert area in Utah, we still want to have the facility meet a clean-up standard that is protective of human health and the environment. If only chemical waste can be addressed by the Agency, then we may be leaving potential human health and environmental concerns unaddressed from biological and genetically engineered organisms. We don't know if DPG has any problem from the mismanagement of these types of waste materials, but we need clearly defined authority to be able to ask the questions and effect remediation as necessary.

Your assistance in clarifying the extent of these statutory authorities will be appreciated. Please call Larry Wapensky (303) 293-1509 if you have any questions.

cc: D. Downs UDEQ
M. Grey UDEQ
M. Strauss EPA HQs
L. Goldman EPA HQs
S. Herman EPA HQs OECA
S. Wuerthele EPA
P. Hull EPA
S. Zawistowski EPA

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 28 1995

9441.1995(07)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. John McNally
Coll, Davidson, Carter,
Smith, Salter and Barkett
3200 Miami Center
201 South Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, FL 33131-2312

Dear Mr. McNally:

Thank you for your letter of February 13, 1995 requesting a determination of whether RCRA hazardous waste regulatory requirements apply to the handling, shipment and disposal of household appliance components removed from residences during routine maintenance and repair services.

Under Federal law, wastes from households are exempt from regulation (40 CFR 261.4(b)(1)). Household waste, to be excluded pursuant to 40 CFR Section 261.4(b)(1) must fulfill two criteria: first, household waste has to be generated by individuals on the premises of a household and, second, "the waste stream must be composed primarily of materials found in the waste generated by consumers in their homes." EPA does not distinguish between waste generated at a household by a homeowner and waste generated at a household by a person other than the homeowner (e.g., contractor) provided that the waste is generated as part of daily living (e.g., routine residential maintenance). Under EPA's current reading, solid waste generated by a homeowner, resident, or a contractor at a home as part of routine residential maintenance (as opposed to building construction, renovation, and demolition) would be part of the household waste stream, and thus would be exempt under the RCRA household waste exemption.

From the description provided in your letter, it appears that the thermostat components of residential ovens being handled under your program meet the requirements for exemption as a household waste. Individual states, however, may choose to have their own laws and policies on "household waste". Section 3009 of RCRA allows states to impose standards more stringent than, or in addition to, those in the Federal program. Therefore, you should contact the states in which the program will be operating for further assistance in determining the appropriate waste management and disposal requirements in each of these states.

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You may also be interested to know that EPA has developed a new streamlined regulatory system for used batteries and other waste streams generated by non-households, which we call "universal wastes." One of the goals of this rule is to separate these universal wastes from the municipal waste stream. I have enclosed a copy of the proposal. The Agency expects the final rule to be promulgated later this spring.

Thank you for your interest in proper waste management practices.

Sincerely,

Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development
Branch

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PHYLLIS SHAMPANIER
OF COUNSEL

February 13, 1995

VIA FACSIMILE (202-260-0225)

Michael Petruska
Branch Chief
Regulatory Development Branch
Characterization and Assessment Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Regulatory Evaluation

Dear Mr. Petruska:

The following information is provided to you for purposes of obtaining an interpretation from EPA to determine if the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste regulatory requirements apply to the handling, shipment and disposal of household appliance components removed from residences during routine maintenance and repair services. I have been in contact with representatives of several EPA region offices to address this subject as the activity involves removal of appliance components from households in numerous states throughout the country. This request is submitted to you for purposes of confirming my telephone conversations with Marilyn Goode in your office to achieve uniformity and consistency in the application of the EPA regulatory requirements and to ensure compliance in the handling of these items.

The activities involve removal of a thermostat component from ovens located in residences throughout the country. The thermostat component consists of a copper tubing and contains approximately one ounce of sodium potassium alloy liquid sealed within the tubing. The thermostat is removed by the manufacturer's service representatives and placed in a package in a container in the service vehicle. The component is picked up with other appliance parts by a transportation company and taken to a warehouse facility for further shipping and ultimate disposal. A third company picks up the components and transports

them to a facility where the component is opened and the liquid is removed from the thermostat. Based on the nature of the sodium potassium alloy liquid, the material exhibits a reactive characteristic upon removal from the component. Following this reaction, the liquid is disposed of at the facility into a Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

During removal of the thermostat and during the entire course of handling and shipping, the component remains intact and is handled in accordance with applicable Department of Transportation (DOT) transportation and labeling requirements similar to the shipment of new thermostat components. Based on the number of states involved and to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, the entities involved are interested in clarifying and confirming the regulatory requirements related to the handling of this component (and in particular determining if the component is subject to regulation under RCRA Subtitle C). Based on my telephone conversations with Ms. Goode and her discussions with other EPA representatives, I have been informed that this component would be considered within the RCRA household waste exemption and not subject to the RCRA hazardous waste regulations. As I am sure you can appreciate, clarification and confirmation of the applicable regulatory requirements concerning this component is of concern to the companies to ensure the proper and responsible handling of these components in a manner consistent with EPA regulations.

Considering the scope of this activity, the companies are interested in obtaining a response from EPA at the earliest date possible. Your cooperation and attention in this matter is very much appreciated. Please contact me following your review of this information so we can discuss these activities and the evaluation of the regulatory requirements.

Sincerely,

John J. McNally

JJM:mag

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9441.1995(08)

MAR 7 1995

OFFICE OF
GENERAL COUNSEL

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Applicability of the Household Waste Exclusion to Lead-Contaminated Soil

FROM: Lisa K. Friedman
Associate General Counsel
Solid Waste and Emergency Response Division (2366)

TO: Pamela A. Hill
Deputy Regional Counsel
Region I

Background

Your staff has asked us whether the household waste exclusion in 40 CFR § 261.4(b)(1) applies to lead-contaminated soil in residential yards that exhibits the hazardous characteristic of toxicity. (See Margery Adams, Senior Assistant Regional Counsel, Memorandum to Larry Starfield, Assistant General Counsel for RCRA (April 7, 1993)). In the Region's memorandum, your staff indicated that lead-contaminated soils in residential yards in New England are a significant exposure pathway for children. Id. at 2. ORC also suggests that efforts to clean-up such lead-contaminated soils may not be occurring because of uncertainties relating to the applicability of RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste regulations to the soils. Id. During a telephone conference call, we agreed to provide you with some guidance as to whether the residential lead-contaminated soils that exhibit the toxicity characteristic fall within the household waste exclusion.

Issue

Do lead-contaminated soils in residential yards that exhibit the toxicity characteristic fall within the household waste exclusion in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(1) such that the soil would not be subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulatory requirements?

Conclusion

If the source of the lead contamination was a result of either routine residential maintenance or the weathering or chalking of lead-based paint from the residence, then the lead-contaminated soil in residential yards would be part of the household waste stream as defined in the household waste exclusion of 40 CFR § 261.4(b)(1), even if the soil exhibits the characteristic of toxicity under 40 CFR § 261.24. Under these circumstances, the soil would not be subject to the hazardous waste regulations under RCRA Subtitle C and may be managed on-site or disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable RCRA Subtitle D regulations and/or state law.

If the site-specific facts indicate, however, that lead contamination in the residential soil was also due to significant lead sources other than the household, the exclusion for household waste may not be available, and the homeowner should consult with the appropriate state or federal authorities to determine how to manage the soil under RCRA and state law.

Discussion

EPA promulgated the household waste exclusion as part of the Agency's initial phase of implementing RCRA section 3001, which required the Agency to establish criteria for identifying hazardous waste characteristics and listing specific hazardous wastes. 42 U.S.C. § 6921; 45 Fed. Reg. 33084, 33098-99, 33120 (May 19, 1980). In that 1980 regulation, EPA excluded "household waste" from being identified as hazardous waste to implement Congressional intent as expressed in the legislative history of RCRA as enacted in 1976. See S. Rep. No. 94-988, 94th Cong., 2d Sess., at 16 ("hazardous waste program not be used either to control the disposal of substances used in households or to extend control over general municipal wastes based on the presence of such substances.").

In promulgating the exclusion in 1980, EPA defined "household waste" to include "any waste material (including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single family residences, hotels and motels)." 45 Fed. Reg. 33084, 33120 (May 19, 1980). In 1984 the Agency expanded the scope of the household waste definition to include wastes from bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas. 49 Fed. Reg. 44978 (Nov. 13, 1984); 40 CFR § 261.4(b)(1).

Although the definition of household waste does not indicate whether a waste is household waste as a result of the place of generation, e.g., a residence, or as a result of who generated it, e.g., a resident of a household, EPA limited the exclusion's application to those wastes which meet two criteria: (1) the

waste must be generated by individuals on the premises of a household and (2) the waste must be composed primarily of materials found in the wastes generated by consumers in their homes. 49 Fed. Reg. 44978 (Nov. 13, 1984).[1] If a waste satisfies both criteria, then it would fall within the household waste exclusion and not be subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation. Id. If a household waste is mixed with a regulated hazardous waste, however, then the household waste exclusion no longer applies. 45 Fed. Reg. 33084, 33099 (May 19, 1980).

In applying these criteria to circumstances analogous to those discussed in your April 7, 1993 memorandum, this office has previously taken the position that lead-contaminated paint chips resulting from stripping and re-painting of residential walls by a homeowner or a contractor[2] (as part of routine household maintenance) would be part of the household waste stream and not subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation.[3] Moreover, once it is determined that waste, such as the lead-contaminated paint chips, is a household waste under 40 CFR § 261.4(b)(1), the exclusion from RCRA Subtitle C coverage would continue to apply indefinitely (as long as the household waste was not subsequently mixed with regulated hazardous waste). See 54 Fed. Reg. 12326, 12339 (March 24, 1989) (waste generated by health care providers in private homes not subject to medical waste tracking or management standards even when waste is removed from the home and transported to the physician's place of business).

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[1] EPA has taken the position that the household waste exclusion should not be extended to debris resulting from building construction, renovations, or demolition in houses, or other residences, because EPA did not consider the debris from such operations to be of a type similar to that generated by a consumer in a home. 49 Fed. Reg. 44978 (Nov. 13, 1984).

[2] In the final rule establishing standards for the tracking and management of medical waste, EPA concluded that waste generated by health care providers, i.e., contractors, in private homes where they provide medical services to individuals would be covered by the household waste exclusion. 54 Fed. Reg. 12326, 12339 (March 24, 1989). Although the rationale for this position was not fully discussed, it is clear that such waste met the two criteria outlined above, i.e., the waste is generated by individuals in households and it is similar to the materials found in wastes generated by consumers in their homes.

[3] This office's oral advice pertaining to the applicability of the household waste exclusion to paint chips resulting from the stripping and painting of residential walls is correctly reflected in an EPA Hotline Report. EPA, Monthly Hotline Report - March 1990, RCRA Question 6. (Attached.)

This position is consistent with a determination EPA reached in a proposed rule that would exempt from certain hazardous waste regulations media and debris contaminated with petroleum from home heating oil tanks. 58 Fed. Reg. 8504 (Feb. 12, 1993). In the preamble to the proposed rule, EPA stated that:

> ...contaminated media and debris generated from residential heating oil tanks are "household wastes" under 40 CFR 261.4(b)(1). Under EPA's subtitle C regulations, household wastes are solid waste but are excluded from consideration as hazardous wastes. Thus, contaminated media and debris from residential heating oil tanks are not hazardous wastes under subtitle C of RCRA.

Id. at 8505 (emphasis added).

Given these existing EPA positions on the reach of the household waste exclusion, we believe that if the lead contamination in residential soil is the result of routine stripping and painting project(s) or the natural weathering of lead-contaminated paint, then the household waste exclusion would apply, and the soil (or other environmental media which has become contaminated) would not be subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation, even if it exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic. Such soils may be stabilized with lime, rototilled, or otherwise managed on-site or disposed of off-site without the need for a RCRA Subtitle C permit. Of course, RCRA Subtitle D regulations, may apply if, for example, the soil is moved off-site.[4] State and local standards may also be applicable to the management of the soil.

If, however, lead contamination in the residential soils is also due to significant lead sources other than the household, e.g., a lead smelter or mining waste, then further analysis would be needed to determine if the household waste exclusion from RCRA Subtitle C regulation would still be available. In such cases, it would be advisable for the homeowner to contact the appropriate state or federal authorities regarding proper management of the lead-contaminated soil under RCRA and state law. See 49 Fed. Reg. 44978 (Nov. 13, 1984) (to be covered by the household exclusion, the waste stream "must be composed primarily of wastes generated by consumers in their homes").

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[4] RCRA Subtitle D regulations, however, may not be applicable if the soil is managed or disposed of at the residence. The revised criteria in 40 CFR Part 258 apply to disposal of household waste, including hazardous household waste, at municipal solid waste landfills. The original "open dumping" criteria (40 CFR Part 257) promulgated under RCRA sections 1008(a)(3) and 4004(a) are not applicable to "backyard" disposal

If the residential soils are found not to be exempt from the definition of hazardous waste pursuant to the household waste exclusion, and they exhibit the toxicity characteristic, then RCRA Subtitle C regulations would apply to the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste (absent another exemption). However, there are options for reducing risks from non-exempt soil which would not trigger RCRA regulatory obligations. For example, covering soils with sod, mulch, or gravel would not constitute the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, and thus such limited onsite-risk reduction measures would not trigger RCRA Subtitle C obligations.

If you have any additional questions concerning the household waste exclusion, please contact Andy Gordon at (202) 260-3596.

Attachment

cc: Mike Shapiro, OSW
David Bussard, OSW
Regional Counsel RCRA Branch Chiefs, Regions I - X
RCRA Branch Chiefs, Regions I - X
David Nielsen, OECA
Joe Carra, OPPT

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR - 8 1995

9441.1995(09)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Jack H. Goldman
Morgan, Lewis, and Bockius
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-5869

Dear Mr. Goldman:

Thank you for your letter of December 6, 1994, concerning the applicability of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations to hazardous wastes generated in product storage tanks and manufacturing process units. As you mentioned in your letter, 40 CFR 261.4(c) indicates that hazardous waste generated in these units is not subject to RCRA regulation until it exits the unit, or unless the waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or product storage. As is explained in the discussion you cited in an August, 1987, RCRA/Superfund Hotline Monthly Report, this provision means that the applicable 90/180/270-day generator accumulation period prescribed by 40 CFR 262.34 does not begin until 90 days after a product storage tank or manufacturing process unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or product storage.

This letter addresses only the federal hazardous waste regulations. Most state agencies are authorized to implement the base RCRA program, which includes the generator regulations and the 40 CFR 261.4(c) exemption. State regulations, which are in effect in authorized states in lieu of the federal program, may be different (although no less stringent) than the federal regulations. Thus, you should contact the appropriate state environmental agency to determine how the regulations of that particular state apply to your client's activities.

I hope this information is useful to you.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

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December 6, 1994

Mr. Michael J. Petruska
Chief, Regulatory Development Branch
Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Mail Code 5304
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Petruska:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of November 17, 1994, the purpose of this letter is to confirm that the Agency's policy with regard to 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(c), as stated in a November 4, 1987 memo from Thea McManus (copy attached),[1/] is still in effect. I represent a company that has a facility with several product storage and manufacturing process tanks that contain both product and accreted hazardous waste. The company has begun to terminate its operations at this facility. My client is trying to ascertain the applicable deadlines for removing the hazardous waste from the tanks and shipping the waste off-site for treatment or disposal.

Hazardous waste in product or raw material storage tanks, in "manufacturing process units," and in "non-waste-treatment-manufacturing units" (collectively "MPUs") is currently exempt from applicable hazardous waste regulations at 40 C.F.R. Parts 262-265, 268, 270, 271, and 124 until the waste is removed from the MPU or remains in the unit for more than ninety days after the cessation of operations.[2/] In the case of a facility ceasing the operations of an MPU, Agency policy, as stated in the November 1987 memorandum, is that after the passage of ninety days, the waste is subject to the hazardous waste management

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1/ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, memorandum from Thea McManus, "Final Monthly Report -- RCRA/Superfund Industry Assistance Report for August 1987," at 6-8 (November 4, 1987) (hereinafter "Hotline Memorandum").

2/ 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(c) (1993).

regulations and may then be stored on-site without a permit or interim status for an additional ninety days pursuant to the accumulation rule at 40 C.F.R. § 262.34(a).[3/] In other words, two consecutive ninety-day periods potentially apply to management of the waste: ninety days (or until removal of the waste or the date of extinction, whichever comes earliest) until the waste is subject to regulation, and ninety days for the waste to be stored on-site without obtaining a storage permit or interim status.

As a followup to the above interpretation, it is my understanding that hazardous waste that is stored in an MPU for ninety days pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(c) can continue to remain in that unit for up to an additional ninety days under the ninety-day accumulation rule at 40 C.F.R. § 262.34(a), provided that the MPU meets the definition of tank at 40 C.F.R. § 260.10, and all applicable provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 262.34(a) are met, including that the tank complies with all applicable requirements for tanks at 40 C.F.R. Part 265 Subpart J.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would confirm that these interpretations regarding the MPU rule of 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(c) remain the Agency policy. Because my client has initiated procedures to shut down its facility, I would appreciate an answer as soon as possible. Thank you very much for your assistance. Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Jack H. Goldman

Enclosure

3/ Hotline Memorandum, supra note 1; personal communication, Michael Petruska, Office of Solid Waste (November 1994) (enclosed).

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 8 1995

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OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Christian M. Richter
Washington Representative
American Foundrymen's Society
900 2nd St. N.E. Suite 109
Washington D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Richter:

I am writing in response to your letter to me of October 31, 1994, and as a follow-up to the November 1994 and February 28, 1995 meetings between representatives for the American Foundrymen's Society (AFS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the regulatory status of spent foundry sand under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Thank you for reviewing with us the use and role of sands in the foundry process and reiterating the industry's concerns.

The two RCRA regulatory concerns at issue which you have raised are: 1) whether spent foundry sands are solid and hazardous wastes within the sand loop and at what point do they become wastes, and 2) what is the regulatory status under RCRA of the type of thermal reclamation units discussed at our meeting, which are used to remove clay and resin binders from spent sands prior to reuse in mold making. The opinions expressed below are based on your general factual description and thus necessarily represent our initial conclusions, not final agency action. In addition, nothing in this letter should be considered to compromise, or to address the merits of any enforcement actions.

With regard to the first issue, for reasons stated below, EPA believes that spent foundry sands are solid wastes at the point at which the mold is broken and the sand is separated from the casting at the shakeout table. These solid wastes are also hazardous wastes if they exhibit the characteristic of toxicity for lead or other hazardous constituents specified at 40 CFR 261.24. Moreover, the process of separating bits and pieces of metal, fines, core sand butts and other clumps of mold sand at the shakeout table and screen to create return sand (for reuse in the moldmaking process) is a reclamation process. As we stressed at our last meeting, because the recycling process is generally exempt from RCRA regulation, the Agency believes that there is little or no regulatory impact under RCRA from this view for those foundry sands within the sand loop which are reclaimed through non-thermal processes. In particular, the Agency believes that the use of non-thermal reclamation processes for foundry sands will not subject foundries to any substantive requirements. Regarding the regulatory status of the type of thermal reclamation units discussed at our November meeting, EPA believes that these units are incinerators, which are subject to RCRA Subpart O standards under 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265.

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The balance of this letter: 1) describes the foundry process and foundry sand management, 2) presents the basis for our regulatory analysis, 3) states EPA's belief with regard to foundry sand waste management, and 4) describes the next steps to be taken to assure proper compliance in the foundry industry with RCRA regulations and to reach a common understanding between EPA and AFS members.

1. Description of Foundry Processes/ Overview of Spent Foundry Sands Management

A. *Description of Foundry Processes*

Based on prior correspondence from representatives of AFS member companies and materials submitted to EPA by AFS during our November 16th meeting, our understanding of the typical foundry process is as follows. Foundries are facilities where ferrous and non-ferrous metal castings are produced. The metal castings are produced from sand molds and cores which have been formed in a separate moldmaking process. The sand molds and cores are formed by molding sand together with clay or resin binders. Organic solvents may be added to the resins to reduce their viscosity. After the metal castings are poured into the molds and cooled, the molds are broken to remove the castings at a table referred to as a "shakeout table".

In the process of breaking the molds, several things occur simultaneously. First, the casting is separated from the broken mold and core and sent off for cleaning. Second, sand fines become airborne and are typically collected under negative pressure in a vacuum aspiration tube located proximately to the shakeout table. These fines may be wetted and deposited into a tank where iron is added in an attempt to fix lead in the fines prior to disposing of them in municipal landfills or on-site industrial landfills. Third, the broken molds are placed into a reclamation process consisting of a vibratory drum with perforations and a series of conveyors and screens.

Sand (hereafter referred to as return sand) which passes through the drum and screens is returned to the moldmaking process to be used to make new molds. The entire process of making sand molds and reclaiming return sand for producing new molds is referred to as the sand loop.

Some chunks of sand from the broken molds and cores cannot be broken down and are too large to fit through the drum/screening process. This sand together with bits and chunks of metal (referred to as tramp metal), is removed from the screening process and sent to a ball mill where the mixture is milled and remaining metal is removed for reinsertion into the casting process or sold for recycling. Iron may be added to the clumps of sand prior to or during the milling process in an attempt to fix lead in the sand. The milled sand is then sent to a municipal or on-site industrial landfill.

B. *Overview of Spent Foundry Sand Management*

As you mention in your incoming letter to EPA, AFS estimates that 100 million tons of sand used to make molds in the ferrous and non-ferrous foundry industry and that approximately 94 percent of these sands are reused within the industry. In an April 26, 1993 article of American Metals Market, AFS is quoted as estimating that only about 4 percent, or 240,000 tons of the estimated 6 million tons of discarded foundry sand are hazardous waste. The article indicates that this is particularly a problem with manufacturers of leaded brass. However, Dan Twarog, AFS Director of Research, indicated in this article that contamination of foundry sands "is not a huge problem".

Based on data submitted to EPA by brass foundries, most spent foundry sands which are hazardous wastes are classified as such because they exhibit the characteristic of toxicity for lead, D008. In addition, one brass foundry exporting its sands for use in Canada reported that the sand exhibited the characteristic of toxicity for cadmium, D006.

2. RCRA Subtitle C Regulatory Status of Spent Foundry Sands and Thermal Reclamation Unit

As stated above, AFS has raised two particular issues for EPA's consideration: 1) is spent foundry sand a solid waste and when is it generated, and 2) what is the regulatory status of thermal reclamation units for spent foundry sand. Each of these issues is discussed in turn.

A. *Regulatory Status Under RCRA of Spent Foundry Sands and the Sand Reclamation Loop*

Regarding the first issue, based on prior regulatory determinations, as well as the information you presented about typical foundry practices, it appears that spent foundry sands are "spent materials" being "reclaimed," and are therefore solid wastes. This determination is made based on the properties of the sand and the nature of typical foundry sand reclamation activities.

Used foundry sands are generated as solid wastes after being separated from the castings at the shakeout table. At this point, the used sand contains contaminants, such as chunks of brass, fines, and hard lumps of sand, that must be removed from the sand prior to its reuse in the making of molds. Thus, the used sand is a "spent material" because it is no longer fit for its original use without further processing. 40 CFR § 261.1(c)(1).

The subsequent process of separating and screening return sand (sand which is fit to be reused in mold making), core butts (clumps of sand from the core molds which are bonded with resin binders and are unfit for mold making without further processing), lumps of clay-coated mold sand, fines, and metal pieces appears to be a "reclamation process." 40 CFR § 261.1(c)(4).

When the spent sands enter the shakeout process, they are reclaimed through regeneration, which involves the removal of contaminants, including core sand butts, fines, tramp metal and other clumps of sand too large to fit through the screens. As a spent material being reclaimed, the spent foundry sand constitutes a solid waste. Indeed, the Agency has so held on very similar facts. In the Matter of Lee Brass Company, RCRA Appeal No. 87-12 (August 1, 1989). EPA also determined on January 6, 1986 that spent foundry sands being reclaimed are solid and hazardous wastes, in correspondence to Mr. John Robbins, a project chemist for Kohler Co., about one year after the final rule amending the definition of solid waste was promulgated (see enclosure).

Once the return sands are completely reclaimed, removed from the reclamation process, and are being returned to the moldmaking process, they cease to be wastes and are no longer under RCRA jurisdiction. 40 CFR §261.3(c)(2)(i). The portion of spent sand which is not returned to the mold making process remains a solid and (if hazardous) hazardous waste.

Because this mechanical process of screening and separating hazardous spent foundry sand is a reclamation process, it is generally exempt from regulation under RCRA. 40 CFR § 261.6(c)(1) (exempting actual recycling processes from regulation unless otherwise specified).

However, with respect to the portion of foundry sands that is removed from the reclamation process and is not beneficially reused, foundries remain subject to all applicable RCRA standards for managing these materials under 40 CFR Part 262. These standards include manifesting and standards for storage in tanks, containers, drip pads and containment buildings, as set out in Section 262.34. In addition transporters of these hazardous wastes are subject to 40 CFR Part 263. Furthermore, foundries that treat these hazardous wastes in conformance with these less-than-90-day storage provisions would not be subject to RCRA permitting requirements. Our expectation is that operating foundries should be able to operate in ways such that they do not trigger requirements for RCRA permits pursuant to the Federal regulations.

EPA's views about the point of generation for jurisdiction purposes do not imply that we believe that the non-thermal reclamation process of screening and separating sand following the separation of the casting requires a RCRA Subtitle C permit. When this screening and separation of sand is part of a reclamation process, it is exempt from RCRA Subtitle C regulation. 40 CFR 261.6(c)(1). Nor does this opinion imply any belief on the part of the Agency that state regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA is warranted for nonhazardous foundry sands undergoing reclamation. The scope of our regulatory concern is limited to foundry sands which are considered characteristically hazardous under Subtitle C of RCRA.

Notwithstanding these points, EPA cannot agree that the point of generation occurs after the sand mold is separated from the casting. The AFS interpretation, that foundry sands are generated after processing at the shakeout table, would have two adverse effects that are potentially damaging to human health and the environment.

First, some foundries would be able to add iron to spent foundry sands which are destined for land disposal (including both clumps of sand molds and sand cores as well as sand fines that are collected from emissions from the shakeout table) and argue that the spent sands were solid wastes, but never hazardous waste. This argument would be based on the assumption that they were "generated" after the addition of iron, possibly masking the toxicity characteristic for lead. It would follow that these foundries would not be subject to standards required for hazardous waste generators treating characteristic wastes in tanks, notwithstanding that they are engaged in a classic treatment activity. Moreover, these iron-treated sands would not be subject to Land Disposal Restriction treatment standards, thus possibly avoiding effective immobilization of the hazardous constituents in the sand fines. As we noted in our February meeting, for more discussion of the relationship between land disposal restriction standards and the process of adding iron filings to spent foundry sands, please see 60 FR 11702, 11731 (March 2, 1995).

The second effect of arguing that foundry sands are generated as wastes after their processing at the shakeout table would be to allow some foundries to incinerate hazardous sands "prior" to the generation of hazardous waste so that they may claim that the hazardous waste treatment activity is not regulated. Regardless of any attempt to conduct unregulated treatment, however, the fact remains that foundry sands are spent materials being reclaimed from the moment that they are separated from the castings.

AFS has argued that EPA is without jurisdiction to regulate spent foundry sands being reclaimed because the sand is "part of the industrial manufacturing process." However, courts have held that secondary materials which either: 1) are not returned to an ongoing production process or 2) have become part of the waste disposal problem are discarded and therefore can be solid wastes under RCRA. Also, the courts have consistently held that whenever a material stream is characterized by an element of discard, as when a brass foundry removes and disposes of spent sands from the sand loop, the material is part of the waste disposal problem and is subject to EPA's jurisdiction. See American Petroleum Institute v. EPA, 906 F.2d 729 (D.C. Cir. 1990); American Mining Congress v. EPA, 907 F.2d 1179 (D.C. Cir. 1990)(AMC II).

B. *Regulatory Status Under RCRA of Thermal Sand Reclamation Units*

For the reasons discussed below, the type of thermal sand reclamation unit discussed during our November meeting and presented in correspondence from AFS member companies appears to meet the Agency's definition of an incinerator and so is subject to regulation under 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265, Subpart O.

We understand that this type of thermal treatment unit consists of a combustion chamber that holds the spent sand and a firebox chamber immediately below, in which hot gases are generated by the combustion of natural gas. The two chambers are separated by a refractory membrane through which hollow ceramic tubes and "T" nozzles allow the hot combustion gases to move from the firebox to the combustion chambers. The flow of hot gases through the spent sand causes the combustion chamber to operate as a fluidized bed. Controlled flame combustion of the organic resins occurs in the fluidized bed. As a result, the organic resins, binders and solvents are destroyed.

Under the Agency's regulatory regime, thermal treatment devices are classified as either boilers, industrial furnaces, incinerators, other interim status thermal treatment units, or miscellaneous permitted treatment units. Definitions of a boiler, industrial furnace, and incinerator are provided in 40 CFR § 260.10. If a thermal treatment device does not meet the definition of boiler or industrial furnace, it is classified as an incinerator if it uses controlled flame combustion; if it does not, it is either an interim status thermal treatment unit (Part 265 Subpart P) or a miscellaneous permitted treatment unit (Part 264 Subpart X).

The thermal sand reconditioning device you presented to us is not a boiler because it does not recover and export energy. It does not meet the definition of an industrial furnace because it is not one of the enumerated devices listed as an industrial furnace in Section 260.10. Thus, our analysis focuses on whether the device should be regarded as either an incinerator or a miscellaneous/other treatment unit.

Given that the device uses controlled flame combustion to burn natural gas and that the combustion gases are exhausted into the combustion chamber containing the spent sand, the device should be classified as an incinerator. Among other considerations, although not dispositive in themselves, are: (1) the temperature in the combustion chamber would be carefully controlled to what is claimed to be the optimum combustion temperature of the resin contaminants; and (2) the temperature would be controlled by modulating the natural gas burner in the firebox, or, in some designs, burners in the combustion chamber itself.

AFS has maintained that because, in its opinion, sand which is part of the sand loop is not discarded and therefore not a solid waste, that spent foundry sand which is destined for a thermal reconditioning unit is also not a solid waste. For this reason, AFS maintains that thermal recondition units of the type described in our November 16 meeting are not incinerators, but rather part of a manufacturing process used to recondition sand for reuse within the mold making process.

For the reasons stated above, the AFS argument that spent foundry sand is not a solid waste does not appear to be sound. To reiterate, the sand from the broken mold is not fit for its original use as a mold without substantial reprocessing. If the sand is reprocessed through thermal reconditioning rather than or in addition to the physical screening and separation process, it is all the more part of the waste management problem because of the fact that incinerators are a type of treatment technology which clearly engages in waste management. In this regard, the placement of hazardous foundry sand into a thermal combustion unit is analogous to the placement of secondary materials into surface impoundments. Both activities may result in the release of hazardous waste to the environment if improperly managed. AFS' argument that this type of thermal reconditioning unit is simply reconditioning sand for reuse in the moldmaking process ignores the fact that the organic resins, binders and solvents used to construct the molds are destroyed in the incineration process. The potential release of products of incomplete combustion, such as dioxins and furans, as well as volatile metals such as lead and cadmium, makes clear that management activities using these units can be viewed as part of the waste disposal problem. In addition, the build up of metallic lead in the resulting sand in a more leachable form likewise supports this conclusion. Thermal waste treatment units such as incinerators, like surface impoundments, are a central focus of the RCRA program. RCRA Section 3004(o)(2). As such, these units are clearly within RCRA jurisdiction and materials placed into them can be viewed as discarded and therefore solid wastes. AMC II , 907 F.2d at 1186.

C. *Other RCRA Regulatory Issues Regarding Spent Foundry Sands*

The Agency notes that there is one circumstance when spent foundry sands are not solid wastes. Spent foundry sand is not a solid waste under RCRA when legitimately used or reused without reclamation as an effective substitute for a commercial product. 40 CFR § 261.2(e)(1)(ii). It is our understanding that some foundry sands are currently being used as a substitute for virgin silica sand as a fluxing agent in primary copper smelting operations in North America. Please be aware, however, that under Section 3006 of RCRA individual States can be authorized to administer and enforce their own hazardous waste programs in lieu of the Federal program. When States are not authorized to administer their own program, the appropriate EPA Regional office administers the program and is the appropriate contact for any case-specific determinations. Please note as well that under Section 3009 of RCRA, States retain authority to promulgate regulatory requirements that are more stringent than Federal regulatory requirements.

3. EPA Concerns About Environmental Effects of Foundry Sand Management

Please understand that the potential environmental concern is not with sand per se. Rather, EPA is concerned that in some foundries, the used sand mixtures contain sufficient hazardous constituents (e.g., lead, cadmium, toxic organic compounds) to pose a threat to human health and the environment if managed improperly. EPA has three major environmental concerns regarding management of spent foundry sand: 1) landfill disposal of spent foundry sand, including treatment with iron prior to land disposal, 2) thermal processing of spent foundry sand, and 3) the storage and *actual* management practices for spent foundry sands prior to disposal.

A. *Landfill Disposal of Spent Foundry Sands; Treatment of Lead-Contaminated Sand With Iron Filings*

As discussed in our meeting and indicated in prior correspondence on behalf of AFS member companies, some portion of spent sand is continuously removed from the sand loop in some foundries and disposed of in landfills. For those foundries whose sand contains hazardous constituents, such as lead, cadmium and organics, the Agency has a strong interest in seeing that these sands are properly managed. Left untreated, lead-contaminated sands may result in releases to groundwater, possibly threatening nearby drinking water wells. Improper disposal of untreated hazardous waste has historically led to many landfills becoming Superfund sites. Thus, when foundry sands exhibiting the hazardous characteristic for lead are land disposed, these materials must be properly treated and disposed of in appropriate facilities in order to prevent the creation of future hazardous waste remediation sites.

Effective treatment for hazardous waste being land disposed must assure the long-term immobilization of hazardous constituents to minimize potential short and long term threats to human health and the environment. RCRA Section 3004(m). We understand that some foundries attempt to treat their hazardous waste foundry sand with iron filings prior to land disposal, in an effort to reduce the leachability of the hazardous constituents (typically lead) so that the waste can be land disposed. EPA is concerned, however, that the addition of iron filings to lead-contaminated foundry sands is ineffective as a long-term treatment method and that it could constitute impermissible dilution under 40 CFR §268.3.

In developing the Land Disposal Restriction program in the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), Congress stated that only dilution that occurs during the normal manufacturing process may be taken into account in setting section 3004(m) treatment standards. Senate Report No. 284. 98th Cong. 1st Sess. at 17. Since the addition of iron occurs only to stabilize lead in the spent sand prior to disposal, it does not appear to be part of a normal production process.

B. *Thermal Reclamation of Spent Foundry Sands*

Second, we understand that there is an increasing trend in the industry towards using a type of thermal reclamation unit that involves combustion of the organic constituents in the foundry sand mixture. Combustion of hazardous waste is, of course, a significant Agency concern. See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Strategy For Hazardous Waste Minimization and Combustion, EPA/530-R-94-04, November 1994. The Agency is concerned about the potential for lead and other metals to be emitted from the units. Toxic organics, including products of incomplete combustion such as dioxins, also may be emitted. In addition, we understand that the thermal treatment of sands may result in increased leachability of lead in sand due to the build up of metallic lead in the sand.

C. *Storage Prior to Disposal and Other Management of Spent Foundry Sands*

Third, we did not discuss in the meeting in any depth what are the material management practices within the industry. An EPA representative did, however, note that storage of used sands that exhibit a hazardous characteristic because of lead from the metal castings could pose classic waste management types of risks, depending on how the material is stored and handled.

We believe that these three types of environmental concerns address your question of how we could consider the sand being reclaimed for further on-site use to be part of the waste management problem. These concerns underlie the existing regulatory structure which we believe classifies the sands after their use in the casting process as a "spent material," which is being "reclaimed" prior to reuse.

4. Compliance Assurance and Industry Outreach

We understood you to say to us that some members of the industry do not think of the foundry sands being reconditioned and reclaimed for reuse on-site as a "waste" being managed at the foundry. If that is the case, there may be a need to work with you to change practices within the industry. We hope that the American Foundrymen's Society and other groups would be willing to help us with that task and that we can organize the resources within EPA to work with you on bringing about that change.

Conclusion

If you have any questions regarding the status of foundry sands as solid and hazardous wastes under RCRA, please call Michael Petruska of my staff at (202) 260-8551. If you have any questions about the status of thermal reclamation units under RCRA as incinerators, please contact Robert Holloway of my staff at (703) 308-8461. Again, we appreciate your patience in arranging for the meeting and your coming to Washington to discuss the issue with us.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth

for Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Enclosure

AMERICAN FOUNDRYMEN'S SOCIETY, INC

publishers of *modern casting*

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October 31, 1994

Mr. Michael Shapiro, Director
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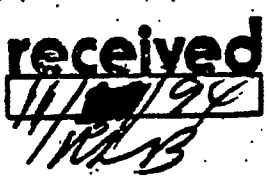

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Representatives of the American Foundrymen's Society (AFS) would like to meet with you and David Bussard to discuss several critical policy issues raised by recent Region 6 enforcement actions against foundries. We are concerned that Region 6 has seriously misapplied current USEPA regulatory policy regarding solid waste and recycling under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

I. BACKGROUND

EPA Region 6 officials have targeted two brass and bronze foundries for enforcement action under RCRA. Region 6 contends that one of the industry's primary raw materials -- sand -- when reused in an ongoing production process onsite, is a solid waste. It is our understanding that the set of facts in each of these cases is unique.

However, the two cases raise important questions regarding the agency's application of RCRA solid waste and recycling policy to metalcasting production, and potentially other manufacturing processes as well.

A vast majority of the nearly 3200 U.S. foundries cast metals -- such as iron, steel, and various nonferrous alloys -- in sand molds. The industry as a whole reuses in production nearly 94 percent of the 100 million tons of total sand throughput annually, which translates into an impressive recovery rate of 94 percent. The ability to repeatedly reuse sand to make world-class castings saves virgin materials, reduces industry costs, and preserves the nation's diminishing landfill capacity.

II. POLICY RAMIFICATIONS

Sand reuse by foundries -- a conventional industry practice -- is an integral part of the production process. Not only is regulatory control of this extremely low-risk component of production unnecessary, but from a practical standpoint, constraining or regulating sand reuse under RCRA only encourages disposal -- not recovery -- of high volumes of raw material.

The Region 6 approach to sand reuse under the RCRA regulatory framework is a wholly novel interpretation of the law. If allowed to stand, it could have dramatic consequences for foundries nationwide, particularly small facilities (80 percent of the nation's foundries employ fewer than 100 employees).

III. ACTION NEEDED

We do recognize the agency's interest in constraining certain recycling practices and mismanagement of materials. Accordingly, we would like to discuss with you the regulatory status of foundry sand at various points in the metalcasting process. The industry has never before encountered Region 6's peculiar interpretation of RCRA during the history of its involvement with the agency's solid and hazardous waste program. In fact, it has never occurred to us, nor EPA staff with whom we have interacted, that sand is a solid waste when reused in ongoing, onsite production of molds to make castings.

The potential consequences for the foundry industry, as well as for the agency's waste program, warrant a thorough airing of this issue at agency headquarters. Ours is truly a perfect illustration of the ambiguity and confusion inherent in current solid waste and recycling policy under RCRA.

Your consideration of these issues is greatly appreciated. We have sent a similar letter to Mr. Bussard, and will be contacting your office to arrange a convenient date and time to meet.

Sincerely,

Christian M. Richter
AFS Washington Representative

cc: David Bussard, EPA Characterization and Assessment Div

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 22 1995

9441.1995(11)

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Revised Implementation Strategy for City of Chicago v. EDF Municipal Waste Combustion (MWC) Ash Supreme Court Decision

FROM: Elliott P. Laws
Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER)

Steven A. Herman
Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA)

TO: Regional Administrators (Regions I-X)

Background

Supreme Court Decision

On May 2, 1994, the U.S. Supreme Court issued the opinion in City of Chicago v. EDF, ___ U.S. ___, 114 S.Ct. 1588 (1994). The Court, interpreting Section 3001(i) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), held that ash generated at resource recovery facilities (,i.e., waste-to-energy facilities burning household wastes and nonhazardous commercial wastes) that exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic is not exempt from the hazardous waste requirements of RCRA Subtitle C. The Court's decision took effect as a matter of federal law on June 1, 1994. It makes eligible for regulation a waste that, under EPA's prior interpretation of RCRA, was exempt from Subtitle C.

Recent EPA Actions

1. Implementation Strategy

On May 27, 1994, the Assistant Administrators for OECA and OSWER issued an implementation strategy for the City of Chicago v. EDF decision to the Regions. This initial strategy intended to bring waste-to-energy (WTE) facilities affected by the decision into compliance with RCRA Subtitle C as quickly as possible. In addition, the strategy stated that EPA would revisit it within 6 months of its issuance. The purpose of this

memorandum is to revise the initial implementation strategy. These revisions define the Agency's approach towards management of hazardous ash generated by WTE facilities.

2. Determination of Point of RCRA Subtitle C Jurisdiction for MWC Ash

In the City of Chicago v. EDF case, the Supreme Court issued a narrowly focused opinion holding that § 3001(i) does not exempt ash generated by WTE facilities. The Court, however, failed to reach the issue of the precise point at which regulation of ash must begin, and § 3001(i) does not expressly address the issue. In an effort to address the issue, EPA recently published a Notice of Statutory Interpretation entitled "Determination of Point at Which Subtitle C Jurisdiction Begins for Municipal Waste Combustion Ash at Waste-to-Energy Facilities" (60 FR 6666, February 3, 1995).

As discussed in the Notice of Statutory Interpretation, EPA believes it is reasonable to interpret § 3001(i) of RCRA to first impose hazardous waste regulation at the point that the ash leaves the "resource recovery facility," defined as the combustion building (including connected air pollution control equipment). Consequently, the point at which an ash hazardous waste determination should be made (and, in the future, at which the Land Disposal Restrictions will begin to apply) is the point at which ash exits the combustion building following the combustion and air pollution control processes. We emphasize that EPA's decision on the appropriate location to make the hazardous waste determination for WTE ash is uniquely based on the Agency's interpretation of RCRA § 3001(i). EPA's analysis and conclusions are not relevant to facilities that do not fall within the scope of RCRA § 3001(i).

Nearly every resource recovery facility is configured differently. In several instances, these facilities are not confined within a single structure enclosed by four walls. A few facilities, in fact, exist where the combustion device is not enclosed at all within a building structure. However, in WTE facilities where the ash always moves between structures in enclosed conveyors, such configurations would fall within the common sense meaning of the "resource recovery facility" that Congress exempted in § 3001(i). These configurations are illustrated in examples one through three, below. In contrast, in the fourth example, ash is exposed to the environment rather than in an enclosed system. The definition of "resource recovery facility" does not include ash handling operations allowing exposure to the environment.

Example 1. Many resource recovery facilities automatically convey, via enclosed conveyor, the fly ash collected at various locations (including any air pollution control equipment such as the acid gas scrubbers, baghouse filters, and electrostatic precipitators that may exist outside the building where the combustion device is located but are connected to the building via enclosed conveyors) to a quench tank within the combustion device building where it is combined with the bottom ash. The combined ash is then loaded into trucks for direct transport to an off-site disposal facility. In this example, the "resource recovery facility" is composed of the combustion device building, the air pollution control equipment, and the enclosed conveyors. The point at which RCRA hazardous waste jurisdiction would begin for these facilities would be the point where the ash exits the building housing the combustion device.

Example 2. Several resource recovery facilities collect the bottom ash and the fly ash separately and convey these two ash types separately via enclosed conveyors to an ash building where the two ash types are then mixed and loaded into a transport vehicle for off-site disposal. The ash building may abut the combustion device building, or it may be separate from the combustion device building but connected by enclosed conveyors. In this example, the "resource recovery facility" is composed of the interconnected combustion device building, the air pollution control equipment, the ash building, and the enclosed conveyors. The point at which RCRA hazardous waste jurisdiction would begin for these facilities would be the point where the ash exits the ash building.

Example 3. A few resource recovery facilities exist where the combustion device is not housed within a building. In these instances, the combustion device, the air pollution control equipment, the proximate enclosed ash handling areas, and the interconnecting enclosed conveyors constructively constitute the "resource recovery facility." Thus, if fly ash and bottom ash were handled in an enclosed system that operates in the same manner as if a building existed and the fly ash and bottom ash were mixed in an enclosed unit proximate to the combustion device, that management activity would be considered to take place within a "resource recovery facility." In this example, the point at which RCRA hazardous waste jurisdiction would begin would be the point where the combined ash exits the last enclosed ash management unit that is located proximate to the combustion device.

Example 4. Some resource recovery facilities may collect bottom ash within the building housing the combustion device and collect the fly ash outside the combustion device building in a manner that exposes that ash to the environment; for example, in roll-off containers. In these instances, the "resource recovery facility" is composed of the building housing the combustion device as well as the air pollution control equipment. In this example, RCRA hazardous waste jurisdiction begins at the two exit points from the "resource recovery facility," specifically, at: (1) the point where the bottom ash ultimately leaves the combustion device building and (2) the point where the fly ash becomes exposed to the environment as it is discharged from the air pollution control equipment into open roll-off containers. The WTE facility operator would thus make a hazardous waste determination at each location. Should the operator determine that either the bottom ash or fly ash is hazardous, management of that ash would have to be conducted pursuant to RCRA Subtitle C.

If you have any questions about EPA's § 3001(i) interpretation, please contact Andrew Teplitzky (703-308-7275) or Allen Geswein (703-308-7261) of OSWER, or Kate Anderson (202-564-4016) or Andrew Cherry (202-564-5011) of OECA.

Revised Implementation Strategy

1. Overview

In the May 27, 1994 implementation strategy, EPA acknowledged that, for economic and technical reasons, it would be difficult for affected facilities to immediately comply with the City of Chicago v. EDF decision and all applicable RCRA Subtitle C requirements. In recognition of this difficulty, EPA adjusted its enforcement priorities for three months for facilities to implement an ash testing program, and for 6 months during which all WTE ash could be disposed of in solid waste management units in compliance with 40 CFR Part 258. Through these actions, EPA has demonstrated a commitment to working with states and the regulated universe to phase affected facilities into compliance with Subtitle C with minimal disruption of waste handling practices at WTE facilities.

EPA now believes that all affected facilities should be on notice of the duties imposed by the Supreme Court in the City of Chicago v. EDF decision and its ramifications for the management of hazardous ash. Since all WTE facilities should now have programs in place to make hazardous waste determinations of their ash, the Agency expects these facilities to manage ash that is determined to be a hazardous waste in full compliance with RCRA Subtitle C.

2. Situations Presenting Potential Health and Environmental Threats and Releases of Hazardous Constituents

In all circumstances, when considering appropriate enforcement responses for potential violations of Subtitle C, Agency personnel should consider whether a facility may be managing its WTE ash in an environmentally irresponsible manner, posing a potential threat to human health and the environment. Regions should, of course, bring actions, pursuant to RCRA § 7003, upon information that improper handling of any ash (whether it is hazardous or not) may present an imminent and substantial endangerment. In addition, Regions should evaluate whether formal enforcement actions pursuant to RCRA § 3008(h) are appropriate in the event the Agency has information that there is or has been a release of a hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from a facility subject to interim status for management of hazardous ash.

3. Enforcement Actions Under RCRA Section 3008(a)

As discussed above, EPA now expects all generators to have in place an effective hazardous waste determination program, including sampling and analysis where appropriate.[1] Facilities which have failed to set up and implement a method to determine whether their ash exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic are appropriate targets for enforcement response.

EPA is aware, however, that because of configurations unique to individual facilities, some facilities may not combine fly ash and bottom ash before it exits the "resource recovery facility." Such facilities may now have to make separate hazardous waste determinations at separate locations for both bottom ash and fly ash. While the previous implementation strategy allowed any WTE facility to sample and test combined bottom ash and fly ash, the Agency's recent § 3001(i) interpretation of "resource recovery facility" may now require some WTE facilities to make separate

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[1]. On May 24, 1994, OSW issued draft "Sampling and Analysis of Municipal Refuse Incineration Ash Guidance" which assists generators that do not have guidance in place to make a hazardous waste determination in accordance with 40 CFR § 262.4. This manual was intended to provide guidance to waste-to-energy facilities on how to sample and analyze ash to determine whether it is a hazardous waste. Since the release of the initial implementation strategy, OSW published a Federal Register Notice of Availability requesting comment on the draft (59 FR 32427, June 23, 1994). The public comment period closed on September 21, 1994, and OSW is currently evaluating the comments. The final manual is projected to be released in the Spring of 1995.

EPA continues to encourage the use of the draft (and when finalized, the final) "Sampling and Analysis of Municipal Refuse Incineration Ash Guidance" or similar guidance issued by a state.

determinations on the fly ash and bottom ash. EPA will very likely regard as an indicator of environmentally irresponsible management of hazardous ash (which may warrant an enforcement action under RCRA § 3008(a)) any failure to implement, within 75 days of the date of the February 3, 1995, interpretive notice (60 FR 6666), all modifications to existing hazardous waste determination programs necessary to allow separate hazardous waste determinations for fly ash and bottom ash. During the first 75 days, however, environmentally sound management of ash in accordance with the results of combined testing is unlikely to merit an enforcement response.

If you have specific questions as to the appropriate enforcement response for a particular situation, please contact Mark Pollins (202-564-4001) or Kate Anderson (202-564-4016) of OECA-RCRA Enforcement Division.

Thank you for your continued support in ensuring the proper management of hazardous WTE ash. If you have any questions regarding this revised implementation strategy, please have your staff contact Mark Pollins (202-564-4001) or Kate Anderson (202-564-4016) of OECA-Office of Regulatory Enforcement, Andrew Cherry (202-564-5011) of OECA-Office of Compliance, or Andrew Teplitzky (703-308-7275) of OSWER-Office of Solid Waste.

cc: Scott C. Fulton, OECA
Tim Fields, OSWER
Robert Van Heuvelen, OECA/ORE
Elaine G. Stanley, OECA/OC
Earl Devaney, OECA/OCE
Michael Shapiro, OSWER/OSW
Regional Counsel (I-X)
Regional Waste Management Division Directors (I-X)
Regional Counsel Branch Chiefs (I-X)
Regional Waste Branch Chiefs (I-X)
Susan Bromm, OECA/OC
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Bruce Weddle, OSWER/OSW
Dev Barnes, OSWER/OSW
Lisa Friedman, OGC
David Nielsen, OECA/ORE
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Tina Kaneen, OGC

HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
9441.1995(12)
March 1995

RCRA

4. Definition of Formerly Bevill Exempt Wastes

According to 40 CFR §268.1(e)(3), wastes identified or listed as hazardous waste after November 8, 1984, are not subject to land disposal restrictions (LDR) until EPA promulgates prohibitions or treatment standards. For purposes of LDR, certain mineral processing wastes which were formerly exempt under the Bevill Amendment, but lost that exemption are considered to be newly identified and therefore not subject to LDR until EPA promulgates standards specific to this category of wastes. What wastes are included within this category of formerly exempt Bevill wastes?

On November 19, 1980, EPA promulgated an exclusion from regulation under RCRA Subtitle C for, "solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals (including coal), including phosphate rock, and overburden for the mining of uranium ore" (45 FR 76618, 76620). This is one of the exclusions commonly referred to as a Bevill exclusion. In this Federal Register, EPA clarified that the exclusion covered "...solid waste from the exploration, mining, milling, smelting and refining of ores and minerals" (45 FR 76619). On September 1, 1989, EPA published a final rule that narrowed the scope of the exclusion as it applies to mineral processing (54 FR 36592). Specifically, EPA finalized the exclusion for five mineral processing wastes and conditionally excluded twenty wastes pending additional studies. After completing a study of the twenty wastes, EPA removed five of the wastes that had been subject to the September 1, 1989, conditional exclusion, bringing the total number of excluded mineral processing wastes to twenty (55 FR 2322; January 23, 1990). On June 13, 1991, EPA finalized this list of twenty exempt mineral processing wastes in §261.4(b)(7) (56 FR 27300). All other mineral processing wastes are subject to RCRA Subtitle C. Wastes from the extraction/beneficiation of ores and minerals remain covered by the exclusion generally, and are not subject to Subtitle C.

EPA considers all mineral processing wastes which are not currently listed in §261.4(b)(7), to be newly identified wastes and therefore not subject to LDR requirements until treatment standards are promulgated. Treatment standards for these wastes are currently being developed as part of the court-ordered LDR Phase IV Proposed Rule.

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RCRA

3. Hotel Dry Cleaning Waste and the Household Waste Exclusion

A hotel generates spent solvents from its on-site dry cleaning facility. For purposes of the 40 CFR §261.4(b)(1) household waste exclusion, EPA defines households to include hotels and motels. Will hotel dry cleaning wastes be excluded from RCRA Subtitle C regulation as household waste?

Wastes produced by a hotel dry cleaning facility are not household wastes and therefore will not be excluded from RCRA hazardous waste regulation. A waste has to meet two conditions to be excluded as household waste. Household waste must be generated on the premises of a temporary or permanent residence *and* be comprised primarily of materials generated by consumers in their homes. In general, wastes from hotels and motels will be excluded as household waste as long as the waste is similar to the type of waste that consumers generate in their home. Even though generated on premises of a temporary residence (i.e. hotel), dry cleaning waste is not household waste because the spent solvents from the dry cleaning operations are not similar to wastes typically produced by a consumer in the home. The dry cleaning wastes produced by the hotel do not meet both criteria for household waste and will not qualify for the household waste exclusion per §261.4(b)(1) (49 FR 44978; November 13, 1984).

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9441.1995(14)

APR 12 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. John M. Adams, Jr.
Senior Attorney
American Electric Power Service Corporation
1 Riverside Plaza
Columbus, OH 43215

Dear Mr. Adams:

This letter follows up our March 10, 1995, meeting. At that meeting, the American Electric Power Service Corporation (AEP) asked for EPA's interpretation of whether scrubber waste leaving the bottom of a scrubber in a closed-loop flue gas desulfurization system owned and operated by AEP would be considered a "solid waste" as the term is defined in the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965. AEP has also asked whether EPA would consider the system processing the waste, as described in the enclosed materials provided by AEP, as having a solid waste disposal function.

We understand that as part of its compliance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, AEP chose to install scrubbers at its Gavin 2600-MW generating station. According to the materials provided by AEP, the facilities collect and separate calcium sulfite solids which come from the SO_2 lime scrubber (identified as the absorber vessel in the diagram) by separating the solids from the scrubber liquid. The scrubber liquid from the top of the thickeners is returned to the scrubber via a closed-loop system (i.e., no liquid discharge from the system). The thickened solids are removed and further processed prior to disposal in a landfill.

Using EPA's current solid waste regulations codified at 40 CFR Parts 260 & 261 and the materials provided by AEP, it is our interpretation that the scrubber waste would be considered a sludge which, if discarded (i.e., disposed of), would be considered a solid waste (40 CFR 261.2). The term "sludge" is defined at 40 CFR 260.10 as "any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant." The scrubber waste, which is generated at your air pollution control facility, clearly falls within this definition of sludge.

We also believe the scrubber waste would be considered a solid waste under the definition of solid waste found in the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965:

"The term solid waste means garbage, refuse, or other discarded materials, including solid-waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other significant pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial waste water effluents, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or other common water pollutants."

As noted on page 2 of the enclosed "First Report to Congress: Resource Recovery and Source Reduction," delivered to Congress on February 22, 1973, even though our understanding of solid waste was not as sophisticated as it is today, EPA did consider the term municipal waste to "...include residential, commercial, demolition, street and alley sweepings, and miscellaneous (e.g., sludge disposal) (emphasis added)."

Based on this information, we would consider the scrubber waste leaving the absorber vessel to be a sludge and a solid waste, according to both the definition of solid waste included in the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 and EPA's current regulations.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss this matter further, please contact me or Angela Cracchiolo of my staff at (202)260-0163.

Thank you for your interest in the safe and effective management of solid waste.

Sincerely,

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Enclosures

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

APR 20 1995

9441.1995(15)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. W. J. Sweeney
Manager, Environment Department
Alyeska Pipeline
1835 South Bragaw Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99512

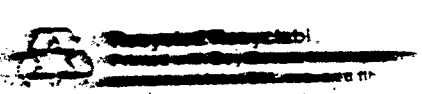
Dear Mr. Sweeney:

I am writing in response to your letter of December 23, 1994 and the earlier May 9, 1994 letter from Jordan E. Johnson which, on behalf of Alyeska Pipeline, request an interpretation of a regulatory exemption provided at 40 CFR 261.4(c) for tanks, vehicles, vessels, process or manufacturing units, or pipelines if these units have been shut down for ninety days. The letters also request definition of when a material comes within the listing description for K050 listed hazardous waste.

Regulations at 40 CFR 261.4(c) state: "A hazardous waste which is generated in a raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit or an associated non-waste-treatment-manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulation under parts 262 through 265, 268, 270, 271, and 124 of this chapter or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing, or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials."

EPA provided further clarification on this provision in the October 30, 1980 preamble to this rulemaking: "The 90-day accumulation period (§262.34) starts when the hazardous waste is removed from the tank, vessel, or unit, except when in the case where a tank, vessel, or unit ceases to be operated for its primary purpose, in which case the period starts when operation ceases." 45 FR 72024 (Emphasis added.) Thus, the preamble implies that for the owner/operator the accumulation period begins the day the manufacturing process unit is shut down.

It was not the Agency's intent to regulate wastes in these



Alyeska pipeline SERVICE COMPANY

1835 SOUTH BRAGAW STREET ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99512 TELEPHONE (907) 278-1611, FAX 265-8611, TELEX 265-44

control: LR

December 23, 1994

APSC Letter #94-2663 G

Michael Shapiro
Director
Office of Solid Waste
US Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street
Washington, D. C. 20460

received
1/5/95

SUBJECT: INTERPRETATION OF TIME OF GENERATION OF HEAT EXCHANGER BUNDLE CLEANING SLUDGE

Dear Mr. Schapiro:

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (Alyeska) is the operator of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). TAPS transports crude oil from North Slope oil fields to a Valdez, Alaska marine terminal where the crude oil is loaded on tankers for transportation to lower 48 states' refineries. As a part of TAPS, Alyeska operates three crude oil topping units (COTU) at pump stations 6, 8, and 10. The COTU distill fuel to operate pump station machinery from the crude oil transported by TAPS. The COTU are complying with 40 CFR § 261.32, designating heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry as a listed hazardous waste (K050). However, because of the unique title of this waste type "heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry" (emphasis added) Alyeska wishes to clarify when K050, heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge, is generated as hazardous waste.

Alyeska has examined known EPA documents discussing K050 waste. That examination yielded the following information:

First, OSWER Memorandum 9441.1985 (29) discusses the five waste steams generated by petroleum refineries, including K050. Unfortunately, of these five waste streams the memorandum does not discuss when K050 is "generated."

Second, the "Listing Background Document, Petroleum Refining," November 14, 1980, for K048-K052, pages 689-690, provided the following statement about the generation of K050:

> Heat exchanger bundles are cleaned during plant shutdown to remove deposits of scale and sludge. Depending upon the characteristic of the deposits, the outside of the two bundles may be washed, brushed, or sandblasted, while the tubes inside can be wiped, brushed, or rodded out.

Changing to another matter, I ask you to respond to a letter, Alyeska Letter No. 94-2183-G, that Jordan Jacobsen, an Alyeska attorney, sent you with respect to interpreting 40 CFR § 261.4 (c). Mr. Jacobsen sent you that letter on May 9, 1994 and has not yet received an answer. I understand that a Ms. Anne Cadrington (sp?), of your staff, was working on that request. Alyeska would appreciate a response to that request with and at the same time you answer this letter.

We would appreciate a response to the information and interpretations provided in this letter no later than February 15, 1995. If no response is received, Alyeska will proceed with the assumption that EPA does not disagree. Please contact Carol Garrison of my staff, (907) 265-8634, if you have any questions on this matter.

Sincerely,

W. J. Sweeney
Manager, Environment Department

WJW:csp

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 9441.1995(16)
April 1995

RCRA

1. Status of Fossil Fuel Combustion Waste Exclusion

In 1980, EPA temporarily exempted, among other things, large volume fossil fuel combustion wastes from RCRA Subtitle C regulation, pending further study and issuance of a final regulatory determination regarding these wastes. What is the current regulatory status of fossil fuel combustion wastes?

The regulatory status of fossil fuel combustion wastes is dependent upon the type of waste generated. Fossil fuel combustion wastes have been divided into two categories, independently managed large volume coal-fired utility wastes and remaining wastes, each having different schedules for regulatory determination. On August 9, 1993, EPA made the final regulatory determination on the first category, retaining the exclusion of independently managed large volume coal-fired utility wastes from RCRA Subtitle C regulation (58 FR 42466). This category includes fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas emission control waste. EPA has deferred the final regulatory determination on remaining wastes; they continue to be excluded from Subtitle C until that determination is made in 1998. The remaining waste category includes wastes from utilities burning other non-coal fossil fuels, wastes from non-utility boilers burning any type of fossil fuel, large volume coal-fired utility wastes that are co-managed with low volume wastes that are produced in conjunction with the combustion of coal, and wastes generated by fluidized bed combustion operations. Low volume coal combustion wastes that are not co-managed with the large volume waste enumerated in RCRA do not benefit from the exclusion. Examples of low volume wastes that are not excluded if they are not co-managed include: boiler blowdown, coal pile runoff, cooling tower blowdown, demineralizer regenerate and rinses, metal and boiler cleaning wastes, pyrites, and sump effluents. Based on the original scope of the exclusion, these wastes have always been subject to Subtitle C regulation when managed independently.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9441.1995(17)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

MAY - 3 1995

Ralph J. Colleli, Jr., Esq.
American Petroleum Institute
1220 L Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Colleli:

This responds to the American Petroleum Institute's (API) request for clarification and/or reconsideration of certain provisions contained in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) final rule on recovered oil. (59 FR 38536, July 28, 1994). Specifically, API requested clarification on: 1) the regulatory status of recovered oil from petroleum refineries with petrochemical processing units located at the facility; and 2) the regulatory status of recovered oil from petroleum refineries that share their wastewater treatment systems with co-located petrochemical facilities. In addition, API requested that the Agency reconsider portions of the rule pertaining to: 1) the requirement that recovered oil be inserted into the refining process "prior to distillation or catalytic cracking"; 2) the regulatory status of primary oil/water separators; and 3) the regulatory status of petroleum cokers.

A. Request for Clarification of Recovered Oil Provisions

1) <u>Status of Recovered Oil from Refineries with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Units</u>

The recovered oil rule provides an exclusion from RCRA regulation for oil that is recovered from "normal" petroleum refinery operations and inserted into the petroleum refining process prior to distillation or catalytic cracking (§261.4(a)(12)). Under this provision, oil recovered from a petroleum refinery's wastewater treatment system is excluded from RCRA regulation if it is inserted into designated refinery process points. Since promulgation of the recovered oil rule, API has pointed out that a number of petroleum refineries also operate petrochemical processing units on-site and that

wastewater from these units is discharged into the refinery's wastewater treatment system. According to API, the wastewater from these units represents 2%-12% of the total refinery wastewater volumes and rarely contains recoverable oil. The question posed by API is whether the recovered oil exclusion applies to oil recovered from petroleum refineries with SOCMI units on-site.

While EPA did not specifically address this question in the recovered oil rule, the Agency intended that the exclusion apply to refineries with on-site petrochemical processing units. EPA views these SOCMI units as part of the normal petroleum refining operation. Therefore, the presence of these units at a petroleum refining facility does not preclude the refinery's eligibility for the recovered oil exclusion.

2) Status of Recovered Oil from Co-Located Petroleum Refineries and Petrochemical Facilities

API also brought to EPA's attention the fact that petroleum refineries and petrochemical facilities that are proximally located often share the same wastewater treatment system. The co-located facilities are generally owned and operated by the same parent company. However, the facilities may be separately owned and operated in some instances. The question raised by API regarding co-located facilities is essentially the same as that posed by the previous situation involving on-site SOCMI units, namely, whether the recovered oil exclusion applies to oil recovered from wastewater treatment systems that service both petrochemical and petroleum refining operations. The difference in this case is that the petrochemical processes are located off-site of the petroleum refining facility.

The Agency's intent in crafting the recovered oil exclusion was to limit its applicability to oil recovered from petroleum industry sources. Accordingly, the exclusion specifically does not apply to oil generated from non-petroleum industries. However, the exclusion does apply broadly to oil generated from both on- and off-site sources within the petroleum industry (e.g., the exclusion applies to oil generated from exploration and production activities). As previously noted, the relationship between petroleum refineries and petrochemical processing operations was not specifically addressed in the recovered oil rule. However, based on information provided by API and the Chemical Manufacturers Association, EPA believes that, in cases where petrochemical and petroleum refining operations are co-located and share a common wastewater treatment system, the integration between the two facilities is such that the petrochemical facility falls within scope of the exclusion.

In these situations, given the common wastewater treatment system and the predominance of petroleum refining wastewater, the petrochemical operation would be considered part of normal petroleum refining. The exclusion would therefore apply to oil recovered from a wastewater treatment system that a refinery shares with a co-located petrochemical facility. The exclusion would not, however, apply to recovered oil from a petrochemical facility that is sent to a petroleum refinery for recycling via any route other than a shared wastewater treatment system (e.g., via truck, rail, etc).

B. Request for Reconsideration of Recovered Oil Provisions

1) Point of Insertion

The recovered oil exclusion is limited to recovered oil that is inserted into the refining process "prior to distillation or catalytic cracking." This restriction is based on statutory language restricting insertion of recycled materials to points in the petroleum process where "separation of contaminants" occurs. API claims that, by specifying allowable insertion points (i.e., prior to distillation or catalytic cracking), EPA has too narrowly defined those petroleum refining processes in which contaminant removal occurs. API cites previous Federal Register notices as well as legislative history that support a broader interpretation of the types of refinery processes that perform separation of contaminants. In addition, API has provided examples of other petroleum refining process units in which contaminant removal occurs (e.g., fractionation units located downstream of the catalytic cracker). The Agency finds API's arguments to be compelling in this case and agrees that EPA erred by equating "separation of contaminants" with "distillation or catalytic cracking" in the recovered oil rule. The Agency plans to issue a technical correction to address this error as soon as possible given resource constraints.

2) Status of Primary Oil/Water Separators as Waste Management Units

API has requested that the Agency reconsider its position regarding the regulatory status of refinery wastewaters and wastewater treatment systems. EPA considers refinery wastewaters to be discarded materials and therefore solid wastes potentially subject to regulation under RCRA. Likewise, primary wastewater treatment systems are potentially subject to regulation as hazardous waste management units under RCRA. For reasons clearly stated in the preamble to the recovered oil rule, the Agency does not believe that this determination warrants reconsideration.

3) Status of Petroleum Refinery Cokers

API has also asked that EPA review its position on how petroleum cokers that receive hazardous wastes are regulated under RCRA. API believes that cokers are part of the refining process and so should be designated as petroleum refining process units. It is important to note here that the regulatory status of petroleum cokers was in no way changed as a result of the recovered oil rule. The reference in the preamble to cokers as "exempt recycling units" was mearly meant to clarify that these units are not regulated under RCRA.

EPA is currently reviewing the issue of how cokers that receive hazardous wastes should be regulated under RCRA. This review was prompted in part by concerns raised by API in response to the recovered oil rule. Additionally, however, EPA is reviewing the regulatory status of cokers in the context of the Agency's upcoming proposal on petroleum refining residuals of concern. As you know, EPA is required under a consent agreement with the Environmental Defense Fund to make listing determinations on 14 specifically identified petroleum refinery residuals. Since a number of these residuals are routinely fed to the coker, the question of whether this practice is part of the petroleum refining process or a form of waste management will have to be addressed within the listing proposal. EPA therefore hopes to use the listing proposal as a forum to address the general issue of how petroleum cokers should be regulated under RCRA. The listing proposal is scheduled to be published in August of 1995.

I hope this letter has addressed your concerns. Please feel free to call Mike Petruska of my staff at (202) 260-8551 with any additional questions or concerns you may have.

Sincerely,

for Robert H. Cotsworth

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9441.1995(18)

MAY 25 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Mr. William A. Spratlin, Director
Air, RCRA, and Toxics Division
EPA Region VII
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101

Dear Mr. Spratlin:

This is in response to your April 6, 1995 letter regarding the regulatory status of a gasification unit that Texaco proposes to build at its El Dorado, Kansas petroleum refining facility. We have decided to support your decision to concur with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's proposed approval of a permit exemption for the facility. Our decision is related to the facts specific to this particular situation and should not be viewed as a determination that all gasification units are exempt from RCRA permitting requirements. The remainder of this letter is devoted to a discussion of the rationale for our position regarding the El Dorado facility.

Based upon our consultations with your office and with the state of Kansas and upon our April 12th meeting with representatives from Texaco (several of whom came in to meet with us the day after your letter arrived), OSW identified a need to clarify the regulatory status of the gasification unit that Texaco proposes to bring on-line at its El Dorado, Kansas petroleum refining facility. These clarifications focus on the three principal components of the gasification process, as proposed for this facility: (1) the regulatory status of the "syngas" created by the gasifier, (2) the status of the unit itself and (3) the use of RCRA-listed hazardous wastes as feedstocks for the gasifier.

The "Syngas"

The syngas produced by the gasifier in El Dorado would be exempt from RCRA regulation according to the provisions of 40 CFR §261.6(a)(3)(iv), which exempts *"fuels produced from the refining of oil-bearing hazardous wastes along with normal process streams at a petroleum refining facility if such wastes result from normal petroleum refining, production, and transportation practices."* Of course any residuals from the gasification process would need to be evaluated under 40 CFR §261 in order to determine whether or not they are subject to regulation as hazardous waste under RCRA.

The Gasification Unit

The unit that Texaco proposes to construct in El Dorado would also be exempt from regulation. In our judgement the gasifier would be an exempt recycling unit as provided for under 40 CFR §261.6(c)(1). Based on our analysis, the gasifier proposed for use at the El Dorado facility does not meet the definition of an incinerator, a boiler or industrial furnace, as defined in 40 CFR 260.10. Therefore, this unit would not be subject to the incinerator standards set forth in 40 CFR 264, Subpart O or the BIF standards set forth in 40 CFR 266, Subpart H.

The Feedstock

Based on your presentation, the feedstock to be used in the unit would include petroleum coke, other hydrocarbon streams and a number of RCRA-listed hazardous wastes, including: API separator sludge (KO51), acid soluble oils (DO01 an DO18), primary sludges (FO37) and phenolic residue (KO22). Should the El Dorado store these materials on site for a period of greater than 90 days, the facility would be required to obtain a RCRA storage permit. If the materials are not stored at the facility for longer than 90 days, a storage permit would not be required, as provided for under 40 CFR §262.34.

If you have any further questions or require additional information, please contact Stephen Bergman of my staff at (202) 260-5944.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Ackolowsky

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

RCRA

2. Restaurant Waste and the Household Waste Exclusion (§261.4(b)(1))

Are restaurant wastes excluded from RCRA Subtitle C regulation as household wastes per 40 CFR §261.4(b)(1)?

Wastes produced by restaurants are not household wastes and therefore will not be excluded from RCRA hazardous waste regulation. The applicability of the household waste exclusion is based on two conditions: the place of generation and the type of waste generated. Household waste must be generated on the premises of a temporary or permanent residence *and* be comprised primarily of materials generated by consumers in their homes. Restaurants do not serve as temporary or permanent residences for individuals and therefore do not meet both of the criteria for household waste and will not qualify for the household waste exclusion (49 FR 44978; November 13, 1984). If however, the restaurant is part of temporary or permanent residence, the waste generated would qualify for the household waste exclusion as it would be generated on the premises of a temporary or permanent residence and be comprised primarily of materials generated by consumers in their homes.

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

May 1995

9441.1995(20)

RCRA

1. Solid Waste Determination for Spilled Commercial Chemical Products

According to 40 CFR §261.2, Table 1, hazardous commercial chemical products, when recycled, are exempt from RCRA because they are not solid wastes. If a manufacturer spills a commercial chemical product into the soil and intends to reclaim the spill residue, is the spill residue exempt from RCRA standards?

The intent to recycle a commercial chemical product spill residue does not exempt the material from RCRA jurisdiction. In fact, EPA has stated that contaminated soils and other cleanup residues generally are solid wastes because of the difficulty associated with recycling wastes contained within environmental media (54 FR 48494; November 22, 1989). Sometimes, however, a spill residue can be returned to a process or otherwise put to use, and thus remain exempt from RCRA standards.

In order to demonstrate that a spill residue is not a solid waste, the generator has the burden of proving that legitimate recycling will take place. The Agency has adopted objective considerations to evaluate a generator's claim that a spilled product will be legitimately recycled. The length of time the spill residue has existed is one such consideration. In order to prove that legitimate recycling will occur, a generator may also show that recycling has already begun, the material is valuable, the material can feasibly be recycled and/or the company has recycled such material in the past (55 FR 22671; June 1, 1990).

In the absence of strong, objective indicators of recycling or intent to recycle a spill residue, "the materials are solid wastes immediately upon being spilled because they have been abandoned" (54 FR 48494; November 22, 1989), and must be managed in accordance with all applicable RCRA standards.

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN - 5 1995

9441.1995(21)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Mr. Steven O. Jenkins, Chief
RCRA Compliance Branch, Land Division
Alabama Department of Environmental
Management
P.O. Box 301463
Montgomery, AL 36130-1463

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Thank you for your letter dated March 30, 1995 requesting guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on the crushing of mercury-containing lamps. In your letter, you reference two documents from our Agency that appear to provide conflicting guidance on the status of lamp crushing under RCRA regulations.

The first document referenced is a letter dated July 28, 1993 from Jeffery Denit, Acting Director, Office of Solid Waste. This letter clarifies that the crushing of fluorescent lamps, as a necessary step of a legitimate recycling process, is exempt under 40 CFR 261.6(c), and therefore would not be subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulatory requirements except as specified in 40 CFR 261.6(d). The letter further clarifies that the crushing activities may occur at the generator's facility, or at the recycler's facility and remain exempt under 40 CFR 261.6(c). The Agency had considered an interpretation of 261.6(c) where the recycling would have to take place at the same site as the crushing, but determined that as long as recycling will occur, it does not have to be at the same site. Under this interpretation, the person claiming the exemption (the generator) is responsible for ensuring that the crushed bulbs do end up being recycled, not just disposed of. This remains the current regulatory status of lamp crushing activities that are a part of a legitimate recycling process.

The second document referenced is the preamble to the July 27, 1994 proposed rule regarding management standards for mercury-containing lamps. In this proposal, EPA requested comment on whether generators or consolidation points should be allowed to intentionally crush lamps to minimize volume for storage or shipment and what, if any, standards should be imposed to protect against mercury releases during crushing or the subsequent management of crushed lamps. This section of the

preamble is requesting comment on appropriate management standards for mercury-containing lamps under the proposed Universal Waste option. Management of lamps under the Universal Waste rule would provide streamlined requirements for persons generating, transporting or collecting hazardous waste lamps. As such, many of the controls that are in place under the current regulations for hazardous waste lamp management (e.g., tank and container requirements under 40 CFR part 264 or notification requirements under 40 CFR part 264.11) may not be applicable under the Universal Waste rule. Therefore the request for comment on whether lamp crushing should be allowed and what standards should be imposed to protect against mercury releases during crushing refers to such management **under the proposed Universal Waste scenario** only.

At present, the Agency is still considering the two options presented in the proposed rule for spent fluorescent lamps and has received over 300 comments on the proposed rule. Many of the comments received, however, addressed technical concerns related to the risks involved in the handling and disposing of these lamps (e.g., air emissions, leachability). Because of these concerns, the Agency will need to devote the proper resources to analyze and resolve these technical issues. The Agency notes that in light of the resources needed to finalize a rulemaking for fluorescent lamps and the President's initiative for regulatory reform, the Agency is evaluating this rulemaking along with a range of other projects in setting priorities for the Office.

On May 11, 1995, the Agency promulgated the universal waste rule (60 FR 25492). This final rule streamlines requirements for generators, transporters, and interim storage facilities who manage one or more of 1) hazardous waste batteries 2) certain hazardous waste pesticides and 3) mercury containing thermostats (as discussed above, fluorescent lamps are being considered separately under the July 27, 1994 proposal). The universal waste rule also provides additional flexibility in that States can add additional wastes or waste categories to their own State universal waste rules if they so choose. Therefore, a State may choose to add fluorescent lamps to their State list of universal wastes. In so doing, a State must decide what waste management requirements are appropriate to be added to the universal waste regulations that would protect human health and the environment from risks posed by the waste during accumulation and transport. Such waste management requirements may include volume reduction incident to collection activities and should be designed to ensure that these management practices do not dilute the hazardous constituents or release them to the environment. After researching and considering the issue, a State may decide that crushing be allowed as appropriate management if the crushing process was performed in a controlled unit which did not allow any releases of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment.

ADEM
ALABAMA
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
John M. Smith, Director
James W. Warr, Director

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January 31, 1995

Mr. Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste
United States Environmental
Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) has recently received correspondence from the Monsanto Company, Anniston Plant, requesting guidance on the regulatory status of crushing fluorescent lamps (copy enclosed). Also, attached to this request was guidance dated July 28, 1993, from then Acting Director, Jeffery D. Denit, of your Office.

The July 28, 1993 guidance states, in part, *"...If crushing fluorescent lamps that fail the toxicity characteristic is a necessary part of a legitimate recycling process, it would not be subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulatory requirements except as specified in 40 CFR 261.6(d). The crushing activities may occur at the generator's facility, or at the recycler's facility and remain exempt under 40 CFR 261.6 (c)".* The letter goes on to address applicable storage requirements and OSHA standards, and the Authorized states ability to regulate this activity under a more stringent interpretation.

As you know, the July 27, 1994, Federal Register Proposed Rule(59 FR 38288), outlines management standards that may be adopted for mercury-containing lamps. The first option would be to exclude mercury lamps from regulation as a hazardous waste and the second option would be to add them to the Universal Waste Proposal (February 11, 1993, 58 FR 8102).

Contained within the July 27th Federal Register at Section IV (B) (2), next to the last paragraph states in part, *"...The Agency also requests comment on whether generators or consolidation points should be allowed to intentionally crush lamps to minimize volume for storage or shipment and what, if any, standards should be imposed to protect against mercury releases during crushing or the subsequent management of crushed lamps. The proposed universal waste management system includes a prohibition on treatment (crushing is considered treatment) of lamps at the generator, transporter and consolidation points."* The ADEM has also interpreted that crushing of lamps is considered treatment unless the crushing device is capable of completing the recycling process and recovering the mercury as a product.

If you have further questions regarding how the recycling and storage requirements apply to this situation or about the mercury-containing lamps proposal, please contact Kristina Meson of my staff at (202) 260-5736. Thank you for your interest in the safe recycling of hazardous waste.

Sincerely,

Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

It would seem that, unlike the recycling exceptions provided for with lead-acid batteries at 40 CFR Part 261.6, the intentional crushing of characteristically hazardous fluorescent lamps to physically separate, reduce in volume, or make them more amenable for transportation, storage, or recovery meets the basic definition of treatment under 40 CFR Part 260.10.

The Department understands the need for establishing legitimate recycling facilities for processing mercury-containing lamps as an alternative to disposal. However, in order to be equitable to all recyclers of hazardous waste ADEM does not believe that a less stringent management system exists under the current Federal regulatory structure. At this time, ADEM is seeking concurrence from EPA on this issue in order to provide consistent guidance to generators and other facilities that wish to commence lamp crushing activities, and which do not reclaim mercury values as a final product. This is an important regulatory issue and we would appreciate a response at your earliest possible oppertunity .

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Michael B. Jones at (334) 271-7989.

Sincerely,

Steven O. Jenkins, Chief
RCRA Compliance Branch
Land Division

Enclosure

SOJ/MBJ/lmptrt.doc

Copy: Alan Farmer-EPA Region IV
Tommy Arthur- ADEM
Ron Shell- ADEM

File: EPA correspondence

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 19 1995

9441.1995(22)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Mr. James Mallory, Executive Director
Non-Ferrous Founders' Society
455 State Street
Suite 100
Des Plaines, Illinois 60016

Dear Mr. Mallory:

In your letter to me of May 4, 1995, you express your concern about EPA's March 8, 1995 letter to the American Foundrymen's Society (AFS) in which EPA reiterated its interpretation that under current regulations spent foundry sands used as molds in the casting process become solid wastes when the mold is broken and the casting is separated from the sands. You are concerned that this finding is not consistent with current EPA hazardous waste regulations as well as ongoing efforts to redefine RCRA jurisdiction and the definition of solid waste. Our letter did not, apparently, provide a rational basis or explanation of why spent foundry sands are regulated under RCRA that was satisfying to you. Finally, you believe that EPA's position will result in a great expense to the casting industry, without providing a tangible environmental benefit.

Our March 8 letter reiterates and explains in detail our longstanding understanding of our current rules. Moreover, because non-thermal sand reclamation processes are not regulated under RCRA (40 CFR 261.6(c)), we do not believe that our policy will affect the reclamation of sand within the sandloop and should not significantly affect foundry costs unless other activities, such as disposal, are occurring at a site. If you have specific data that indicates otherwise, we would be happy to receive it.

I understand that from your perspective it is inappropriate for our Agency to apply RCRA Subtitle C jurisdiction (though not regulation) to spent foundry sand in the sand loop at a point when these materials are not released to the environment, and I agree that this is an issue EPA should pursue as we examine ways to improve the definition of solid waste. However, the current regulations try to distinguish between different types of materials and recycling processes. These distinctions are intended to manage environmental risks posed by recycling potentially hazardous secondary materials which are similar to environmental risks posed by conventional hazardous waste treatment and disposal such as groundwater contamination, air releases and releases to surface water bodies.

In the past, the category of materials we call "spent materials" (e.g. sands that were used and picked up contaminants) have caused environmental problems. The Agency sought jurisdiction over spent materials to be able to prevent recurring environmental problems, and then to reduce regulatory burdens we allowed generators to recycle on-site under minimal controls. The Agency outlined three environmental concerns specific to spent foundry sands in our March 8 letter to AFS. EPA is aware of the possibility that current RCRA Subtitle C jurisdiction over recycling activities may be overlybroad in some situations where recycling operations incur costs of regulation without commensurate environmental gain.

Because of issues like this, EPA is currently in the process of looking at ways to amend the definition of solid waste and hazardous waste recycling requirements in the future to encourage environmentally sound recycling. A major issue we'll be looking at is how on-site recycling should be regulated, if at all. We will seriously consider options that would allow manufacturers to recycle their secondary materials at their own sites without applying RCRA jurisdiction. The Agency hopes to have a proposed rule completed by the summer of 1996. I have enclosed a copy of our Program Plan, which describes in some detail our plans to reassess how we define "solid waste".

Also, EPA committed to working with the foundry industry and the Agency's Regional office in Dallas has begun compliance outreach to assist foundries in understanding their responsibilities under RCRA. We would welcome your Society's assistance in that effort. If you have any further questions regarding the definition of solid waste or hazardous waste recycling, please call Paul Borst of my staff at (202) 260-6713.

Sincerely,

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Enclosure

Non-Ferrous Founders' Society
455 State Street • Suite 100 • Des Plaines, IL 60016 • (708) 299-0950
FAX (708) 299-3598

NFFS

May 4, 1995

Mr. Michael H. Shapiro
Director of EPA Office of Solid Waste
401 M Street, S.W./5301
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Michael:

On behalf of the Non-Ferrous Founders' Society (NFFS) and its member foundries, I am writing in response to your letter to the American Foundrymen's Society dated March 8, 1995.

On page three (3) of the correspondence, you state "[I]t appears that spent foundry-sands are *spent materials* being *reclaimed*, and are therefore solid waste". This finding is not consistent with existing EPA regulations. The finding is also inconsistent with EPA's own efforts to redefine the term "solid waste" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) via its Definition of a Solid Waste Task Force.

Part of the problem is that the foundry industry's definition of *reclamation* is synonomous with EPA's definition of *recycling*. It is this semantic conflict that is the premise of the Region VI determination. The question of whether or not spent foundry sand is a *spent* material is moot. Whether or not the subsequent physical or mechanical separation and screening of return-sand constitutes a *reclamation process* is also a moot question. The shakeout process itself represents the first step in foundry sand being used beneficially by the foundry. Thus, entering shakeout represents the first step in the reclamation process - the point at which the product is removed, scrap metal is recovered, and the sand is reclaimed by removing process materials. This conclusion is supported by the following statement in your letter:

> When the spent sand enters the shakeout process, they are reclaimed through regeneration, which involves the removal of contaminants, including core sand butts, fines, tramp metal and other clumps of sand too large to fit through the screens. As a spent material being reclaimed, the spent foundry sand constitutes a solid waste ... [h]owever, the fact remains that foundry sands are spent materials being reclaimed from the moment that they are separated from the castings.

Since foundry sands "[a]re being reclaimed from the moment that they are separated from the castings", all foundry sand materials exiting the shakeout process have been reclaimed. Thus, foundry sand exiting the shakeout process would no longer fall under RCRA jurisdiction per 40 CFR 261.3(c)(2)(i). In addition, because the mechanical process of

screening and separating spent foundry-sand is a reclamation process, it is generally exempt from regulation under RCRA (40 CFR 261.6(c)(1)).

The issue of whether foundry sand is a spent material being reclaimed in a shakeout process is irrelevant. All materials resulting from the shakeout reclamation process (which is exempt from RCRA regulation) would be exempt from RCRA per 40 CFR 261.39(c)(2)(i).

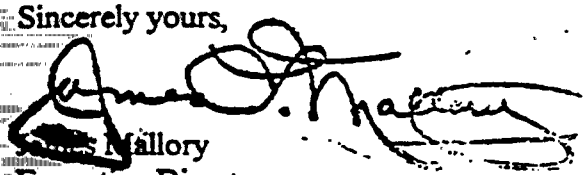
According to EPA, only the portion of sand which is not returned to the mold-making process remains a solid and, in certain circumstances, a hazardous waste. In the most practical sense, the reuse of foundry sand has become an integral part of the mold-making process in modern foundries. These foundries incorporate a sand loop-return design, the complex portion of a foundry where return sand is reused and mixed with new sand and various binding agents to produce a casting mold. Thus, the process of sand reclamation is an inseparable, integral and generally contiguous portion of the sand mold-making process. The agency concluded foundry sand entering shakeout represents the point at which the product (casting) is captured for further processing and the sand is returned (via the RCRA exempt reclamation system) to an ongoing production process (mold making). Clearly, foundry sands are returned in an ongoing production process, making these materials exempt from the definition of a solid waste.

I find it absolutely counter-intuitive to reason that spent foundry sands "have become part of the waste disposal problem, are discarded and therefore can be solid waste under RCRA." If foundry sands were intended to be discarded by foundry's at the shakeout table, would not all materials be collected in a trash dumpster for disposal rather than processed through, in some cases, elaborate systems for subsequent reuse in the ongoing mold-production process? EPA provides no rational explanation or basis for why these materials should be subject to the onerous requirements of RCRA management.

Finally your position in the March 8 letter regarding foundry sands illustrates why Mrs. Browner's Common Sense Initiative should be implemented by the Office of Solid Waste. EPA itself has recognized the need to encourage the recycling and reuse of industrial materials. In fact, the Office of Solid Waste has established a task force to redefine the term solid waste under RCRA and to provide recommendations that would result in more industrial materials being recycled.

Your determination seems to take a counter-position to EPA policy, at a great expense to the casting industry, without providing a tangible environmental benefit. Naturally, this matter is of grave concern to NFFS and its approximately 200 member-companies. I look forward to your prompt response to the arguments presented here.

Sincerely yours,



[redacted] Mallory
Executive Director

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 22 1995

9441.1995(23)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Michael Roberts
Maintenance Engineering
6436 San Diego Ln
Indianapolis, IN 46241

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Thank you for your letter of March 27, 1995, to the Office of Solid Waste, requesting confirmation that your fluorescent tubes are nonhazardous based on the data which you provided. EPA regulations require persons generating solid wastes to determine whether the solid waste is hazardous. 40 CFR 262.11 sets forth the generator's responsibility to determine whether his waste is hazardous, including determining whether the waste exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in Subpart C of Part 261.

When a generator makes a hazardous waste determination using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, EPA regulations require that the generator use a "representative sample." A "representative sample" is defined at 40 CFR 260.10 to mean a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, groundwater) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole. After examining your sample analysis data, it appears that you tested only one spent fluorescent tube to conclude that all of your spent fluorescent tubes generated on-site are nonhazardous. If our assumption is correct, we believe that the data provided may not meet this definition. Based on one tube, we have no way to assess the variability between fluorescent lamps (new versus old, different manufacturers, different wattages, etc.). A representative selection of lamps randomly chosen should be analyzed to make this determination. I have enclosed chapter nine of SW-846, EPA's "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste." This chapter gives guidance on how to develop a sampling plan to obtain a representative sample of wastes.

Under Section 3006 of RCRA individual States can be authorized to administer and enforce their own hazardous waste programs in lieu of the Federal program. Indiana is an authorized State, therefore you should contact Mr. Dave Berry of the Indiana DEM at (317) 232-4417 to discuss your request. Mr Berry works in the Hazardous Waste Management Branch and is the State contact person on spent fluorescent tubes issues. He may

be able to assist you in developing an appropriate sampling plan. Ollie Fordham is also available to discuss sampling. He is in the Methods Section of EPA's Technical Assessment Branch at (202) 260-4778.

You may be interested to know that the Agency recently promulgated the Universal Waste rule, May 11, 1995 (60 FR 25492), which facilitates the environmentally sound collection and management of hazardous waste batteries, certain hazardous waste pesticides, and mercury-containing thermostats destined for recycling or proper disposal. This rule streamlines regulatory requirements for generators, transporters, and interim storage facilities that manage the aforementioned wastes. The universal waste rule also provides additional flexibility in that States can add other wastes such as spent fluorescent tubes to their State universal waste program, if they so choose. I have enclosed a copy of the Universal Waste final rule. For further information on the universal waste rule, contact Kristina Meson at (202) 260-5736 or Bryan Groce at (202) 260-9550 of my staff.

Sincerely,

Mike Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

Enclosure(2)

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 30 1995

9441.1995(24)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Douglas W. Crim
Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, P.L.C.
1200 Campaul Square Plaza
99 Monroe Avenue, N.W.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503

Dear Mr. Crim:

In your June 2, 1995 letter to Paul Borst of my staff, you request EPA concurrence on behalf of your client, American Bumper and Manufacturing Company (American Bumper) that the secondary material which American Bumper intends to transport to Canada to a copper smelter is not a solid waste and therefore exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The secondary material you describe in your letter is dried metal hydroxide solids in pellet powder form generated from treatment of wastewaters produced from electroplating of nickel and chrome bumpers. You state that you believe that these materials are not solid wastes because they are used or reused directly without prior reclamation per 40 CFR § 261.2(e).

Based on the description in your letter, the material that American Bumper wishes to export appears to meet the definition of F006 wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations, a listed hazardous waste. Assuming that the sludges are being sent to the copper smelter for metal recovery, they are solid wastes that are also hazardous wastes because they are sludges that have been listed by EPA and are being sent for reclamation. 40 CFR § 261.2(c)(3). The regulatory exclusions from the definition of solid waste you cite at 40 CFR § 261.2(e) are not applicable because reclamation is occurring.[1]

Although based on your description it appears these materials are a solid waste, these materials may be eligible for a variance from the definition of solid waste. Your letter indicates that these materials have been dried and pelletized prior to shipment. Because EPA considers dewatering a form of reclamation (see 50 FR 614, 639 January 4, 1985), these sludges are materials which have been reclaimed but must be reclaimed further in order to be completely reclaimed.

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[1] See 40 CFR § 261.1(c)(5) defining use and reuse and limiting its applicability for use as an ingredient. "However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials)." 40 CFR 261.1(c)(5)(i).

Recycled/Recyclable

Materials which have been reclaimed but must be reclaimed further may be eligible for a variance which, if granted, would exclude them from the definition of solid waste. 40 CFR § 260.30(c). This variance may be granted by an authorized State and relies on factors enumerated at 40 CFR § 260.31(c). These factors include:

- the **degree of processing** the material has undergone and the degree of further processing that is required;
- the **value of the material** after it has been reclaimed;
- the degree to which the reclaimed material is **like an analogous raw material**;
- the extent to which an **end market for the reclaimed material** is guaranteed;
- the extent to which a material is **managed to minimize loss**;
- other relevant factors. 40 CFR Section 260.31(c) (These factors are discussed in greater detail in the regulatory preamble at 50 FR at 655.)

To obtain more information about this variance, we recommend that you contact the appropriate State regulatory agency to inquire if they have this variance in their regulations (many States adopt the Federal program essentially verbatim). Also, please be aware that States have the authority under Section 3009 of RCRA to regulate more stringently than the Federal program.

You should know that the EPA is currently undergoing two initiatives to help encourage environmentally sound recycling. First, the Agency has ongoing activities related to the Common Sense Initiative (CSI) which relies on an industry-by-industry rather than a pollutant-by-pollutant approach to environmental protection. One of the six sectors included in the CSI is metal finishing. The Agency is currently working with representatives of the metal finishing industry as well as States, environmental groups and other stakeholders to find ways to encourage more recycling of wastes and other materials from metal finishing operations. We are currently in the process of developing a pilot project to assist the Agency evaluate the potential for some materials previously classified as wastes to be considered commodities.

Second, EPA is in the process of reevaluating the definition of solid waste to become simpler, clearer and more relevant to RCRA's environmental goals. To this end, we have developed a program plan (enclosed) to be used as the basis for developing a proposed rule in the fall of 1996. We envision developing a proposed rule that would exclude some materials destined for recycling from RCRA jurisdiction which more closely resemble normal manufacturing than traditional waste management. We also expect that those materials which remain wastes under RCRA jurisdiction would be subject to a more simplified, self-implementing set of management standards to encourage recycling.

We appreciate your interest in environmentally sound recycling. If you have any further questions, please contact Paul Borst of my staff at (202) 260-6713.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Flynn for

David Bussard, Director
Characterization and
Assessment Division

Enclosure

LAW OFFICES OF
MILLER, CANFIELD, PADDOCK AND STONE, P.L.C.
A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
1200 CAMPAU SQUARE PLAZA
99 MONROE AVENUE, N.W.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN 49503

SIDNEY T. MILLER (1864-1940)
GEORGE L. CANFIELD (1866-1928)
LEWIS H. PADDOCK (1866-1936)
PERRIS D. STONE (1882-1945)

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICHIC
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH
KALAMAZOO, MICHIG
LANSING, MICHIGAN
MONROE, MICHIGAN
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AFFILIATED OFFICES:
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
GDAŃSK, POLAND
WARSAW, POLAND

DOUGLAS W. CRIM

TELEPHONE (616) 454-8656
FAX (616) 776-6322

June 2, 1995

Mr. Paul Borst
RCRA Enforcement Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Exemption of Secondary Materials from Regulations/ Notification to Export - American Bumper & Mfg. Co.

Dear Mr. Small:

American Bumper and Mfg. Company seeks the Environmental Protection Agency's concurrence that the secondary material American Bumper intends to transport to Canada is exempt from RCRA regulation. The secondary material is dried metal hydroxide solids in pellet/powder form, generated from treatment of wastewaters produced from electroplating of nickel and chrome automotive bumpers. These secondary materials will be transported to Inco Limited, Copper Cliff Smelter, Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada. The secondary materials will not be treated, reclaimed or otherwise altered prior to its use in the Inco nickel process. American Bumper has a contract with Inco whereby Inco purchases the secondary materials from American Bumper.

Under 40 CFR 261.2(e) the secondary materials are not solid waste. Therefore, American Bumper requests EPA's concurrence in a determination that the secondary material is not a solid waste. If you need any more information in this regard, please call me.

Pending your review of the issue of whether American Bumper's secondary materials are solid waste, American Bumper has submitted a Notice of Intent to Export to Bob Small of the Policy Analysis and Coordination Section of RCRA Enforcement Division.

If you have any questions in regard to the matters discussed in this letter or American Bumper's Notice of Intent to Export, please call me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Douglas W. Crim

DWC/pdv

cc: Laura Shears
Craig Smith

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG - 3 1995

9441.1995(25)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Michael W. Steinberg
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Steinberg:

This replies to an issue you raised in a July 7, 1995, letter to Alan Carpien, U.S. EPA Office of General Counsel, on behalf of your client, FMC Corporation, with respect to EPA's interpretation of the Agency's carbamates listing rule promulgated on February 9, 1995. 60 Fed. Reg. 7824.

This response specifically deals with issues regarding the Agency's interpretation of the exemption in 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(F), a new section of EPA's regulations added by the carbamates listing rule. This new section provides an exemption from the hazardous waste listing designated as K157, which encompasses wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes.

The exemption provides that wastewaters are not considered hazardous waste if the maximum weekly usage of four constituents -- formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine total -- divided by the weekly flow of process wastewater (prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system) contains less than 5 parts per million by weight. Calculation of the maximum weekly usage of the four constituents includes "all amounts that can not be demonstrated to be reacted in the process, destroyed through treatment, or is recovered, i.e., what is discharged or volatilized."

In your letter you object to EPA's inclusion of volatilized solvents in the calculation of maximum weekly usage. You claim that the rule unduly interposes RCRA regulations into the production process, as opposed to the disposition of wastes.

The Agency believes you have incorrectly interpreted the requirement and believes that an explanation of the carbamate rule preamble would clarify the issue and, perhaps, allay the concerns you have expressed.

First, the requirement to calculate volatilized solvents does not cover activities in the production process, but instead begins with the point of generation of wastes. EPA believes this is clear from the preamble to the rule, which states that "the appropriate compliance point for application of the K157 exemption is the point of generation prior to aggregation with other carbamate and non-carbamate waste streams." 60 Fed. Reg. 7832. Thus, point of generation of the wastes is the applicable starting point for calculating the volatilized portion of the constituents of concern. The preamble goes on to explain that this prevents selective mixing of wastewater streams to meet the exemption criteria and prevents generators from excluding storage tank and other treatment unit emissions and, thereby, meet the 5 ppm criterion.

Second, the Agency's risk assessment modeled air emissions that occur from waste accumulation prior to discharge or mixing with other wastewaters and volatilization during treatment. These were, thus, the areas of concern for effects on public health and the environment. Direct analysis during release from accumulation may not account for storage losses. A facility making the claim that a single point-of-compliance measurement meets the exemption, must be able to demonstrate that the compliance point is representative of the waste volume discharged and precludes any loses prior to the sampling point. In the event down stream units recover or destroy the constituents of concern, the mass captured or destroyed may be subtracted from the mass discharged. However, any volatilization during recovery or treatment may not be excluded from the calculation of discharge concentration.

Some confusion may have been generated by the following two statements in the preamble:

> A facility can exclude that portion of the constituents of concern not disposed to wastewaters. No portion of the material of concern which is volatilized may be excluded from the calculation.

60 FR 7826. However, in view of the entire explanation in the preamble and the rulemaking record, particularly the Agency's risk assessment modeling, the proper interpretation is that volatilization during production would not be calculated toward the 5ppm.

In addition, the following preamble statement seems to need some clarification:

> With regard to testing, the Agency does not preclude the direct measurement of the maximum concentration of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and

triethylamine using quantitative analytical methods to demonstrate the exemption requirements are met. However, the Agency concludes that end-of-pipe analytical demonstrations alone do not prove compliance with the exemption criteria. All waste treatment emissions must be considered.

60 FR 7832. It was not the Agency's intent to preclude or require direct analytical testing of the waste discharged. As noted above it was the Agency's intent that the mass reaching the environment be accounted for, and that volatilization during storage not be discounted.

You also inquire as to the relationship between the new section 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(F) exemption and the exemption in section 261.3(a)(2)(iv)(B) ["B exemption"]. The B exemption was issued in 1981, 46 Fed. Reg. 56582, and applies to wastes resulting from the use of solvents subject to the non-specific source, or "F," hazardous waste listings in 40 CFR §261.31. Thus, different standards would apply. Should there be a case where multiple waste codes apply, the Agency would view each in accordance with the applicable exemption. In such a case, both exemptions would have to be met in order for the waste to be exempt.

I hope this explanation deals adequately with your concerns on the issues involved. If you have further questions, please contact John Austin at (202) 2604789.

Sincerely,

David Bussard

David Bussard
Director
Characterization and Assessment Division

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 4 1995

9441.1995(26)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Ms. Orlean Thompson
Senior Environmental Scientist
Corporate Environmental Services
Health, Safety and Environment
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York 14652-6279

Dear Ms. Thompson:

This is in response to your May 3rd letter to Stephen Bergman of my staff. Both he and Marilyn Goode found the tour that you arranged of the photographic processing facilities at the National Geographic Society to be quite informative.

Based upon past conversations that we have had with you and your attorneys, it appears that it would be useful for me to clarify our policy regarding the regulatory status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of silver recovery units used in photo processing.

A silver recovery unit used to treat photo processing wastewater that exhibits a characteristic is considered to be a characteristic sludge (regardless of whether the sludge is produced as a result of required wastewater treatment) and, as such, is not subject to RCRA regulations when sent for reclamation. A characteristic sludge being reclaimed is not considered a solid waste, according to the provisions of 40 CFR §261.2(c)(3).

Again, thank you for arranging for my staff to visit a silver recovery operation and for your continued efforts to get us the materials that we needed to make an informed determination. If you have any further questions, please contact Stephen Bergman at (202) 260-5944 or Marilyn Goode at (202) 260-6299.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Shiener

for Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

Recycled/Recyclable

May 3, 1995

Mr. Stephen Bergman
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste, MC-5304
401 M Street, N. W.
Washington D. C. 20460

Dear Mr. Bergman:

It was with great pleasure that we hosted the visit by you and Marilyn to the photographic processing facilities at the offices of the National Geographic Society on April 27, 1995. Messrs. Allnutt and Curry were especially gracious in displaying all of the different photographic processes which as a matter of course led to the treatment of the used silver-rich fixer and other wastestreams prior to discharge to the POTW. The technologies utilized in all cases were electrolytic recovery and metallic replacement cartridges.

While the driving force of the entire facility was the acquisition of the finest quality images for their customers, it was no doubt apparent that environmentally sound practices remained the underpinning of their operation. Again, the main objective of our visit was to enable you to view the nature of the photoprocessors' treatment of their waste streams to meet POTW limits, and the consequent recovery of silver. We hope that this visit has provided you with the background the Agency needs to issue a definitive interpretation that the silver recovery units are characteristic sludges, which when reclaimed, are not solid wastes.

I have enclosed a draft copy of one of a series of documents being prepared for external publication entitled The Technology of Silver Recovery for Photoprocessors. It very clearly explains the chemical reactions which occur in the processes used to recover silver. In the case of metallic replacement, using metallic replacement cartridges or chemical recovery cartridges (CRC), a very rapid oxidation-reduction reaction converts the silver thiosulfate of the used fixer solution to elemental silver, while the iron of the steel wool is solubilized and is discharged as a thiosulfate complex.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 716-722-1004.

Sincerely,

Orlean Thompson

Orlean I. Thompson, Ph. D.
Senior Environmental Scientist

cc: Marilyn Goode
Michael Petruska

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 16 1995

9441.1995(27)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. J. M. Stoneburner
Environmental Compliance Coordinator
DuPont Medical Products
P.O. Box 6101
Newark, DE 19714-6101

Dear Mr. Stoneburner:

This is in response to your August 4th letter to Michael Shapiro regarding a July 16, 1990 determination by EPA that used fixer generated as part of your photographic film developing process is a spent material and therefore subject to the definition of solid waste when being reclaimed. In your letter you request EPA concurrence that the used fixer is a "by-product" and therefore not subject to the definition of solid waste when being reclaimed.

Having reviewed the materials you sent to us, we continue to stand by our 1990 determination that the used fixer is a spent material. I have enclosed a recent letter to CPI Corporation that addresses a situation similar to yours. I have also enclosed a copy of a March 24, 1994 memo from the Director of the Office of Solid Waste that provides a detailed explanation of the definition of spent material.

I noted your concern that current classifications and regulations are discouraging silver recovery. I would like to understand better why that is, and what EPA might be able to do to address the issue, because we are very interested in removing barriers to environmentally sound recycling. At this time, we are actively working on revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste; the enclosed Program Plan gives an overview of the project. We are also considering a request by the Silver Coalition to remove silver from the TC.

If you would like to discuss this in greater detail in person, we would be happy to meet with you. To set up a meeting, please call Stephen Bergman of my staff at (202) 260-5944.

Sincerely,

Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

Enclosures

Recycled/Recyclable

Contains to CAD

DuPont Medical Products
Glasgow Business Community
P. O. Box 6101
Newark, DE 19714-6101

DUPONT

DuPont Medical Products

August 4, 1995

Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

In our April 5, 1990 letter (copy attached), we asked for concurrence from EPA that the used fixer generated by the photographic film developing process was a "by-product." In EPA's letter (copy attached) dated July 16, 1990, you concluded that "the used photographic fixer solution meets the definition of a spent material even though it may still have enough ammonium thiosulfate to function effectively as a fixer." This conclusion was based on the belief that the used fixer was being removed from the process "as a result of contamination."

To the contrary, the used fixer is not removed because it is contaminated, but because some of the original active ingredients are depleted. In order to adequately "fix" the film, a certain balance of chemicals must be maintained in the "fixer" bath. When new chemicals are added to maintain this balance, some of the fixer overflows and this overflow becomes the "used fixer."

Unfortunately, our original letter may have led to this misinterpretation due to our mention of "spent" material. We used the analogy that at " a strength less than 135g/l, the solutions could be regarded as spent in much the same way that a used cleaning solvent would be regarded as spent even though it has some efficacy, if it could no longer achieve the same degree of cleanliness as could be obtained with virgin material." We were attempting to argue that the overflow fixer solution was still capable of performing the purpose for which it was manufactured. In no way did we intend to imply that the used fixer was contaminated. At lower concentrations of active ingredients the fixer could not serve the purpose for which it was manufactured; but at the concentration level where it is removed from the processor, it can serve the purpose for which it is manufactured.

OSW

Even though we did not agree with the original EPA classification, we have (with difficulty) developed our market within the regulatory restrictions imposed by this "spent material" classification. Unfortunately, these regulatory barriers are limiting wide spread and rapid expansion of this environmentally friendly and potentially cost effective approach to photographic processing. Many small customers continue to discharge waste to the drain rather than selecting a recycling option because they do not want to enter the hazardous waste regulatory system. Also, many large companies do not select a recycling option and continue to discharge to the drain because they do not want to move up to large quantity generators. Common sense says that the intention of the regulations is to encourage recycling versus disposal. However, the "spent material" classification encourages (if not requires) disposal rather than recycling.

In the attachments to this letter, we have discussed all of the relevant aspects of this issue including the regulatory barriers, a detailed explanation of the photographic process, the DuCare® recycling program, the generation of the used fixer effluent stream, and our reasoning in support of a "by-product" designation.

A change from a "spent material" to a "by-product" classification can only have a positive affect on the environment. There is no negative. Currently, many photo processing concerns remain outside the RCRA regulations by sending their used fixer to POTWs. At worst, under a "by-product" classification, they will continue to send used fixer to POTWs. At best, they will recycle the fixer and eliminate tons of effluent from the environment.

We feel that a re-examination of this issue is appropriate considering the potential benefits to the environment. If you concur with our interpretation, tons of effluent will be eliminated from the environment without complicated and time-consuming paperwork as more printing companies select DuCare® as an option.

I will contact you soon to request a meeting to discuss this issue.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Stoneburner
Environmental Compliance Coordinator

Enclosures

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

August 24, 1995

9441.1995(28)

Ann M. Dolan
Manager, Environmental, Health & Safety
Ansell Perry Inc.
1875 Harsh Avenue S.E.
P. O. Box 550
Massillon, Ohio 44648-0550

Dear Ms. Dolan:

I am writing in response to your letter of August 10, 1995 which requests an interpretation of the recently effective Carbamate Listing Determination (60 FR 7824, February 9, 1995) as it relates to the latex process wastes generated by your company.

From your letter, we understand that Ansell Perry, Inc. uses a dithiocarbamate product (ethyl zimate) in the formulation of latex mixtures for the production of surgical and specialty gloves as a reactant to vulcanize latex. You said you believed that your manufacturing process wastes are not regulated under the carbamate final rule. You also indicated that your company believed you do not meet the definition of a discarded commercial chemical product because ethyl zimate is not the sole active ingredient in the product. You suggested that the P and U waste codes do not refer to manufacturing process wastes that contain these substances.

In response, I note that wastes to be identified as K161 are limited to the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. Ansell Perry Inc. is not a producer of wastes from the production of dithiocarbamate chemicals, and, therefore, the wastes produced in your process would not meet the K161 hazardous waste description.

Regarding your second point, any residue remaining in a container or in an inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in 40 CFR 261.33(e) or (f) is a hazardous waste if and when such a residue is discarded or intended to be discarded, unless the container is empty as defined in 40 CFR 261.7(b). Ethyl zimate is chemically bis(diethylcarbamodithiato-S,S')-zinc (CASRN 14324-55-1) and is designated as U407 under 40 CFR 261.33 (f), effective August 9, 1995 (60 FR 7854). The Agency also understands

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that ethyl zimate is not the sole active ingredient in the formulation and is not the sole active ingredient in the final product. Therefore, such latex process wastes would not be U407 because the ethyl zimate was used as a reactant and not as a sole active ingredient in the formulation or in the final product.

Thank you for your inquiry. If you have any further questions, please contact John Austin at (202) 260-4789.

Sincerely,

David Bussard
Director
Characterization and Assessment Division

This document has been retyped from original

Ansell Perry

August 10, 1995

Mr. Michael H. Shapiro
Director, Office of Solid Waste
401 M Street SW
Washington, DC 20460

RE: RCRA Carbamate Final Rule
40 CFR Parts 261, 271 and 302

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Ansell Perry, Inc. manufactures latex surgical and specialty gloves. We use dithiocarbamates in formulating our latex mixtures. Ethyl zimate, a dithiocarbamate, is used to control the vulcanization process. We believe that our manufacturing process wastes are not regulated upon review of the Final Rule. We request your interpretation as it relates to our specific waste streams.

Upon review of Per 40 CFR 261.33, we do not feel we meet the definition of a discarded commercial chemical products, and off specification species. The use of ethyl zimate in the compounding process chemically reacts to vulcanize latex. Ethyl zimate is not the sole active ingredient in the formulation and is not the sole active ingredient in the final product. Additionally, we interpret that the listed P&U waste codes do not refer to manufacture process wastes that contain these substances.

We will manage the raw materials received at our facility as *hazardous substances* defined by CERCLA and SARA guidelines and meet all reporting and spill requirements.

We look forward to your written response and interpretation of the application of this final rule. Ansell Perry, Inc. is committed to ensure compliance with all RCRA and environmental regulations. We appreciate the time and effort you and your associates will extend to this request.

Respectfully submitted,

ANSELL PERRY, INC.

Ann M. Dolan
Manager, Environmental, Health & Safety

receiv

0290-106

AMD/zd

Ansell Perry Inc. • 1875 Harsh Avenue S.E. • P.O. Box 550 • Massillon, Ohio 44648-0550 •
Telephone 216-833-2811 • Toll Free 800-321-9752 (USA only) • Telefax 216-8

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

August 1995 9441.1995(29)

RCRA

1. Purpose and Applicability of Speculative Accumulation Provision

RCRA regulates secondary materials that are defined as solid wastes when recycled. Whether or not a given material meets the definition of solid waste when recycled depends primarily on how the material is categorized (e.g., spent material, sludge, commercial chemical product) and the means of recycling (e.g., burning for energy recovery, reclamation, use or reuse). The RCRA Subtitle C regulations also indicate that materials which are "accumulated speculatively" prior to recycling are solid wastes (§261.2(c)(4)). What is the purpose of this speculative accumulation provision? To which materials does the provision apply?

EPA created the speculative accumulation provision to mitigate the risk posed by facilities that overaccumulate hazardous secondary materials prior to recycling. The provision serves as a safety net, preventing recyclable materials that are not otherwise regulated under RCRA from being stored indefinitely and potentially causing environmental damage. EPA subjects persons who "accumulate speculatively" (i.e., persons who fail to recycle a sufficient percentage of a recyclable material during the calendar year or fail to demonstrate that a feasible means of recycling exists) to immediate regulation as hazardous waste generators or storage facilities. (50 FR 614, 650; January 4, 1985).

The speculative accumulation provision generally applies to secondary materials that are not solid wastes when recycled (§§261.1(c)(8), 261.2(c)(4), and 261.2(e)(2)(iii)). In other words, certain secondary materials that are otherwise excluded from the definition of solid waste become regulated as solid and hazardous waste if accumulated speculatively. Among the materials subject to this provision are:

- Materials that are not solid wastes when recycled according to §261.2(e), including materials used or reused in an industrial process to make a product; used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed
- Materials that are not solid wastes when reclaimed according to §261.2, Table 1, such as by-products and sludges which exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste
- Materials identified under §261.4(a) as exempt from the definition of solid waste when reclaimed, including pulping liquors that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process (§261.4(a)(6)) and spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid (§261.4(a)(7)).

The speculative accumulation provision generally does not apply to materials that are defined as solid waste when recycled. Speculative accumulation is thus not a facto

in determining the regulatory status of spent materials that are being reclaimed, secondary materials burned for energy recovery, materials used in a manner constituting disposal, or scrap metal (50 FR 614, 635). Since EPA already exerts the appropriate level of regulatory control over these solid wastes, as provided under §261.6 and Part 266, the safety net provided by the speculative accumulation provision is not needed.

There are two exceptions to the rule that speculative accumulation applies to all materials that are not solid wastes when recycled and does not apply to materials that are solid wastes when recycled. Commercial chemical products are not solid wastes when reclaimed (§261.2, Table 1), or when they are burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal if that is their normal manner of use (§§261.2(c)(1)(ii) and 261.2(c)(2)(ii)). Commercial chemical products are not, however, subject to the speculative accumulation provision. EPA has not placed any time constraint on the accumulation of commercial chemical products prior to reclamation (50 FR 614, 636). In addition, precious metal-containing materials are defined as solid wastes when recycled but are also subject to accumulation restrictions. If accumulated speculatively prior to reclamation, precious metals become subject to full RCRA regulation, rather than the reduced standards of Part 266, Subpart F (§266.70(d)).

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 13 1995

9441.1995(30)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Ms. Patricia A. Tucker
Gobe Enterprises
49 Essex Court
Meriden, CT 06450

Dear Ms. Tucker:

This is in response to your August 7, 1995 letter regarding IVO International's desire to "import and sell a new chemical within the United States." In your letter you asked us to clarify whether the chemical, Potassium Hexacyanocobalt(II)-Ferrate(II), once used as part of operations at a Department of Energy nuclear plant or test site, and therefore "spent", would be considered a "mixed waste" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

We consider any mixture of RCRA-regulated hazardous waste and radioactive materials to be a mixed waste. Unfortunately your letter does not provide sufficient information for us to determine whether or not the spent material would be hazardous as defined by RCRA, and therefore a mixed waste.

A solid waste is considered hazardous if it is either listed or fails one of the four "characteristics" (see 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C), and assuming it has not been otherwise excluded from the definition of hazardous waste. In your letter you indicated that the spent chemical is not listed and does not fail the either the ignitability or corrosivity characteristics. However, you did not adequately address the other two characteristics, toxicity and reactivity.

According to 40 CFR §262.11, it is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine whether or not a waste is hazardous. In order to do this, IVO international will need to determine whether or not the spent material fails either of the other chacteristics and is therefore hazardous (and a mixed waste if radioactive).

If you have further questions concerning mixed waste, please contact Nancy Hunt at (703) 308-8762. If you have questions regarding hazardous waste characteristics, please contact John Austin at (202) 260-4789.

Sincerely,

Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

Recycled/Recyclable

PATRICIA A. TUCKER
GOBE ENTERPRISES
49 ESSEX COURT
MERIDEN, CT 06450
TEL - (203) 235 7838
FAX - (203) 237 1855

August 7, 1995

Office of Solid Waste
U.S.E.P.A.
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Sirs:

I represent a Finnish company named IVO International. We are attempting to import and sell a new chemical within the United States. We have been asked by some of our potential customers to clarify your office's classification of this chemical, and we therefore respectfully request a written confirmation as to your findings based on the data and questions presented below.

Chemical Name :	Potassium Hexacyanocobalt(II) - Ferrate(II).
CAS Number:	12549-23-4
Ignitability:	Decomposition at 250 deg. Celsius.
Corrosiveness:	Non-corrosive solid
Toxicity:	Should not be swallowed. Wash if contact with skin.
Reactivity:	Should not be heated with strong mineral acids (not normally found at site for use of this chemical).
MSDS Sheet :	Attached
TOSCA Status:	Currently preparing LVE of PMN.
Typical Customers:	Nuclear Power Plants and the U.S.D.O.E.
Expected Use:	During the normal operation of nuclear plants and test sites controlled by the D.O.E., there is a significant build-up of the fission products, Cs-134 and Cs-137 within the water system. Potassium Hexacyanocobalt(II)-Ferrate(II) is an insoluble, granular chemical which will be used as an ion exchange media (within stainless steel columns) to purify this irradiated water. It will selectively remove Cs isotopes from the water, exchanging potassium ions in their place. Purified water can then be released to the environment and the spent chemical would then be buried in approved radioactive burial sites.

Our customer's questions revolve around the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and whether the spent chemical would be considered a "mixed waste" (waste regulated under RCRA and the Atomic Energy Act). We are under the impression that our spent chemical is not specifically named under RCRA and that it would not be regulated under RCRA due to classifications such as ignitablity or corrosiveness. If the product is not regulated by the EPA under RCRA, it would not be considered a mixed waste when the spent media contains radioactive Cs.

Please confirm in writing, at your earliest convenience, that our understanding of your rules are correct, and that your office would not consider spent Potassium Hexacyanocobalt(II)-Ferrate(II) a mixed waste. We appreciate your time in attending to our request.

Sincerely,

Patricia Tucker

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTITY - CESIUM SELECTIVE ION EXCHANGER (IVO-CsTreat)

SECTION I -

IVO INTERNATIONAL FINNISH NUCLEAR WASTE TECH.	EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER (203) 894 1954
871 ETHAN ALLEN HIGHWAY RIDGEFIELD, CT 06877	TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION - (203) 894 1954
TECHNICAL& EMERGENCY CONTACT MR. JUKKA RAUTAKALLIO	DATA PREPARED March 7, 1995

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY INFORMATION

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER
POTASSIUM HEXACYANOCOBALT(II)-FERRATE(II)	12549-23-4

SECTION III - PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT DECOMPOSITION AT 250 deg. C	SPECIFIC GRAVITY 2.8
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg) NONE	MELTING POINT NONE
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1) NONE	EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE =1) NONE
SOLUBILITY IN WATER INSOLUBLE	APPEARANCE AND ODOR SOLID DARK BROWN/BLACK GRANULES

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTITY - CESIUM SELECTIVE ION EXCHANGER (IVO-CsTreat)

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSITION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT NONE
FLAMMABLE LIMITS NONE
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WATER, CHEMICAL FOAM, DRY CHEMICALS
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES NONE
UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS NONE

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY STABLE	CONDITIONS TO AVOID DO NOT HEAT WITH STRONG MINERAL ACIDS
INCOMPATABILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) HOT, CONCENTRATED MINERAL ACIDS	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS HYDROGEN CYANIDE MAY EVOLVE (INCOMPATABILITY)	
HAXARDOUS POLYMERIZATION NONE	CONDITIONS TO AVOID WILL NOT OCCUR IN NORMAL OPERATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTITY - CESIUM SELECTIVE ION EXCHANGER (IVO-CsTreat)

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTES OF ENTRY:	INHALATION?	SKIN?	INGESTION?
	POSSIBLE	ADSORPTION NOT LIKELY	POSSIBLE

HEALTH HAZARDS: HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED (DUST)
HARMFUL IF CONTACT WITH SKIN
INHALATION OR SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION

CARCINOGENITY: NOT KNOWN

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE. IRRITATION AND DEHYDRATION (SKIN)
IRRITATION (INHALATION)

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: NOT KNOWN

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:
INHALATION - IF IRRITATION OCCURS, MOVE SUBJECT TO FRESH AIR
SKIN - WASH WITH WATER AND SOAP

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF RELEAED OR SPILLED:
SWEEP UP AND WASH WITH WATER

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:
BURY IN APPROVED LANDFILL

PRECAUTIONS IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:
AVOID CONTACT WHILE HANDLING, STORE IN COOL, DARK AREA

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: DO NOT HEAT WITH STRONG MINERAL ACIDS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

IDENTITY - CESIUM SELECTIVE ION EXCHANGER (IVO-CsTreat)

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION DUST MASK	PROTECTIVE GLOVES RUBBER GLOVES
EYE PROTECTION NOT NORMALLY REQUIRED	
VENTILATION LOCAL EXHAUST: NOT REQUIRED	
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT: NONE REQUIRED	
WORK / HYGIENIC PRACTICES: WASH HANDS AFTER HANDLING	

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 14 1995

9441.1995(31)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Patrick Wlodarczak
GNB Battery Technologies
14500 Nelson Avenue
P.O. Box 1567
City of Industry, CA 91749

Dear Mr. Wlodarczak:

This is in response to your August 21, 1995 letter to David Bussard concerning the status of unused off-specification lead plates used in the production of lead-acid automotive batteries. In your letter, you asked for EPA concurrence that the plates are not regulated as solid waste under RCRA because (a) the plates are off-specification commercial chemical products being reclaimed and (b) because the plates are scrap metal being recycled.

We concur with you on the first point. Because the material you describe is an off-specification commercial chemical product being reclaimed, it is not subject to the definition of solid waste. We further concur with your reading of the April 11, 1985 Federal Register (FR 50 14219). Although the material you describe is not a listed commercial chemical product, the status of non-listed commercial chemical products is the same as those listed under 40 CFR §261.33; "that is, they are not considered solid wastes when recycled except when they are recycled in ways that differ from their normal use" (FR 50 14219).

This interpretation is accurate only if the materials you describe are unused. If they have been used prior to recycling, they are considered spent materials being reclaimed and are therefore regulated as solid waste under 40 CFR §261.2(c)(3).

As for your second point, we are unable to concur with your assertion that the lead plates used in the production of lead-acid batteries meet the definition of scrap metal and are for that reason exempt from the definition of solid waste when recycled.

If you have any additional questions, please contact Stephen Bergman of my staff at (202) 260-5944.

Sincerely,

Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

Recycled/Recyclable

GNB

BATTERY TECHNOLOGIES

August 21, 1995

Mr. David Bussard, Director
Characterization and Assessment Division
Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Status Of Recycled, Unused, Off-Specification Battery Plates

Dear Mr. Bussard:

I am writing this letter on behalf of GNB Technologies, Inc. ("GNB") to seek your confirmation of our position on the management of unused, off-specification lead battery plates. The GNB facility in the City of Industry, California makes lead plates which it uses in the manufacture of lead-acid automotive batteries. The lead plates are manufactured from lead ingots that are melted and formed into strips. The strips are expanded into a mesh and the mesh is coated with lead oxide paste. Occasionally, the plates are found to be off-specification because they become bent or misshaped in handling and are returned to GNB's nearby recycling facility for resmelting into ingots. For the reasons presented below, we believe that the unused, off-specification lead plates are not classified as RCRA hazardous wastes due to their status as recycled, non-listed commercial chemical products and recycled scrap metal.

Non-Listed Commercial Chemical Products

The unused, off-specification battery plates may be considered non-listed commercial products not subject to RCRA. Commercial chemical products listed in 40 CFR § 261.33 are not solid wastes when they are recycled by being reclaimed or when they are accumulated speculatively before recycling by reclamation. See 40 CFR § 261.2., Table 1. Non-listed commercial chemical products also qualify for this exclusion. The April 11, 1985 Federal Register (50 Fed. Reg. 14219) preamble states:

> Although we did not directly address the non-listed commercial chemical products in the rules, their status would be the same as those listed in § 261.33. That is, they are not considered solid wastes

GNB Battery Technologies
Automotive Battery Div
14500 Nelson Ave
P.O. Box 1567
City of Industry, C
U.S.A.

> when recycled except when they are recycled in ways that differ from their normal manner of use. This is the same relationship that exists between discarded commercial chemical products that are listed in § 261.33 and those that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. We believe this point is implicit in the rules, as it is implicit in existing §§ 261.3 and 261.33.

This position is reiterated in the March 1990 RCRA/Superfund Industry Assistance and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline Report that indicates that unused, off-specification printed circuit boards, when recycled, may be considered as listed commercial chemical products for the purposes of Table 1 in 40 CFR § 262.1. These circuit boards are much more heterogenous than battery plates. Further discussion of the regulatory status of recycled non-listed commercial chemical products also can be found in a February 23, 1993 letter from Ms. Sylvia Lowrance, U.S. EPA Office of Solid Waste to Mr. N.G. Kaul, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. This letter makes it clear that the Agency interpretation of commercial chemical products includes materials that might not normally be considered as chemical products:

> Presently the Agency interprets "non-listed commercial chemical products" under RCRA to include all types of unused commercial products that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, whether or not these products would commonly be considered chemicals (e.g., unused circuit boards, batteries, etc.).

The unused, off-specification battery plates are unused commercial products and meet the definition of non-listed commercial chemical product.

Scrap Metal

In addition and alternatively, the unused, off-specification plates that meet the federal definition of scrap metal currently are excluded from federal hazardous waste classification if recycled. 40 CFR § 261.6(a)(e)(ii) The federal definition of "scrap metal" is found in 40 CFR § 261.1(c)(6).

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

Further guidance as the interpretation of this decision is provided by the January 4, 1985 preamble.

> Put another way, scrap metal is defined as products made of metal that become worn out (or are off-specification) and are recycled to recover their metal content, or metal pieces that are generated from machinery operations (i.e., turnings, stampings, etc.) which are recycled to recover metal.
>
> 50 Fed. Reg. 614, 624 (Jan. 5, 1985)

Scrap metal has been further defined in at least one U.S. EPA document to include only materials that are greater than 50% metal.[1] The unused, off-specification battery plates consist entirely of metal with a tissue-like paper covering. The unused, off-specification battery plates are different in physical form than the drosses, slags, sludges, and liquids that are of concern to the U.S. EPA in its preamble discussion and are excluded from the scrap metal definition.

Although we have not discovered a written U.S. EPA position specific to unused, off-specification battery plates that are recycled, the Agency has provided guidance on similar recyclable materials. The U.S.EPA has determined that spent lead solder baths ("pot dumps") meet the definition of scrap metal and are, therefore, exempt when reclaimed.[2] Pot dumps are similar to the unused, off-specification battery plates, in that they are almost entirely solid metals with a coating of oxidized metal at the surface. Solder drippings[3] (which have a larger surface area to

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[1] March 1990 RCRA/Superfund Industry Assistance and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline Report.

[2] Letter from Mr. Jeffrey D. Demt, U.S. EPA Office of Solid Waste to Mr. Jeffrey T. Miller of the Lead Industries Association. September 20, 1993.

[3] April 29, 1993 letter from Ms. Sylvia K. Lowrance, U.S. EPA Office of Solid Waste to Mr. Kevin Tighe of Tighe, McInroy & Corbett.

weight ratio than pot dumps[4]), lead foil from x-ray packaging[5], and zinc bar, nickel plate, cadmium plate and steel scrap removed from spent alkaline batteries[6], have also been classified by the U.S. EPA as scrap metal.

Under federal law, scrap metal that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste currently is exempt from regulation as federal hazardous waste only if it is recycled. See 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3)(iv) and 50 Fed. Reg. at 624 (Jan. 4, 1985). If a scrap metal is not recycled or if it is used in a manner constituting disposal, used for energy recovery or as a fuel, or accumulated speculatively, it is subject to the full range of federal hazardous waste regulations. See Table 1 in 40 CFR § 261.2. The unused, off-specification battery plates manufactured by GNB are not used in a manner constituting disposal, accumulated speculatively, or used for energy recovery. They are simply returned directly to the original smelter for resmelting.

We believe that the unused, off-specification battery plates that are resmelted are not regulated as RCRA hazardous waste because they may be classified as recycled non-listed commercial chemical products and recycled scrap metal. Please let us know if our interpretation of the pertinent federal regulations is correct. We understand that the status of the material under federal regulation may differ from state regulations. We look forward to your reply. If you have any questions about this matter, please call me at 818-937-2521 or, our attorney, Mr. Kelly McTigue at 213-623-2322.

Sincerely,

Patrick Wlodarczak

Patrick Wlodarczak
GNB Incorporated

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[4] A large surface area to weight ratio indicates a somewhat higher potential for leaching of hazardous constituents. The examples of types of materials that are excluded form the definition of scrap metal (drosses, slags, and sludges) have fairly high surface areas.

[5] April 29, 1995 letter from Ms. Sylvia K. Lowrance, U.S. EPA Office of Solid Waste to Mr. William Roger Truitt of Piper and Marbury.

[6] October 29, 1986 letter from Mr. Matt Strauss, U.S. EPA Waste Identification Branch to Mr. J. Mark Morford of Stoel, Rives, Boley, Fraser, and Wyse.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 15 1995

9441.1995(32)

Mr. Peter C. Wright
Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63167

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Dear Mr. Wright,

I am writing in response to your letter of January 3, 1995, in which you requested clarification of the RCRA "contained-in" policy. In your letter you asked several specific questions regarding this policy, and we offer our responses below. It should be understood that these responses reflect the Agency's current interpretation of the contained-in concept; in the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule for Contaminated Media (HWIR-media), currently under development, we will be looking closely at the contained-in policy and other issues associated with contaminated media and will be addressing those issues through the rulemaking process.

Question 1. Can a State determine whether or not soils which contained a listed hazardous waste, but were then treated to below health based concentrations, no longer contain the hazardous waste?

The contained-in policy is intended to clarify the application of RCRA hazardous waste regulations to environmental media. As stated in previous guidance on this policy, contaminated media are not considered solid wastes in the sense of being abandoned, recycled, or inherently waste-like as those terms are defined in RCRA regulations. However, environmental media that contain listed hazardous wastes must be managed as hazardous wastes because--and only as long as--they contain listed waste(s)[1]. EPA Regions and authorized states may apply the contained-in policy to determine site-, media- and contaminant-specific levels, such that if the concentration of the hazardous constituents in the environmental media fall below these levels, the environmental media may be determined to no longer contain hazardous waste. Such "contained-in determinations" may be made before or after treatment of the contaminated environmental media and may include consideration of site-specific exposure pathways (e.g., potential for human exposure, soil permeability, depth to groundwater).

[1] June 19, 1989 letter from Jonathan Cannon, Acting Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response to Thomas Jorling, Commissioner of the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

Recycled/Recyclable

Question 2. Are soils that have been treated and then determined not to contain hazardous wastes still subject to the Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) Universal Treatment Standards (UTS) prior to land disposal?

Yes. If contaminated environmental media are treated and then determined to no longer contain hazardous waste, the LDR treatment standards still must be complied with prior to land disposal. This means that the media would have to be treated to meet UTS or a treatability variance would have to be obtained[2]. Individuals who believe that the UTS are not appropriate for media containing solid waste are encouraged to work with their State regulatory agency and the appropriate EPA Regional Office to obtain a site-specific treatability variance under 40 CFR §268.44(h). EPA's policy is that site specific treatability variances are presumed to be appropriate for contaminated media. See 55 FR 8760 (March 8, 1990) For more information on site specific treatability variances granted in the context of environmental cleanup, please refer to the Superfund LDR Guides Numbered 6A and 6B, entitled, *Obtaining a Soil and Debris Treatability Variance for Remedial Actions* and *Obtaining a Solid and Debris Treatability Variance for Removal Actions*, respectively. For your convenience, copies of these guidance documents are enclosed.

Of course, if no land disposal will occur, the LDR treatment standards do not apply. Additionally, contaminated environmental media determined not to contain any waste (i.e., it's just media), would not be subject to any RCRA Subtitle C requirement, including the LDRs.

Question 3. If groundwater that originally exhibited a hazardous characteristic is subsequently treated to below a State-determined contained-in level, would the ground water still be subject to the UTS requirements prior to land disposal?

Yes. Once the LDR treatment standards attach to characteristic wastes, even if the characteristic is eliminated, the media remain subject to any applicable LDR treatment standards that have not been met through removal of the

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[2] Nothing in this letter is intended to affect the status of existing regulatory or statutory exclusions to the definition of solid or hazardous waste. Such provisions can prevent the duty to comply with LDRs from attaching in the first instance. See, e.g, RCRA § 1004(27) (exempting industrial point source discharges subject to Clean Water Act permits from the definition of solid waste). In addition, the Agency does not intend in this letter to expand the scope of activities that constitute land disposal and thus trigger LDR treatment requirements. For example, the Agency's positions that in situ treatment and movement of contaminated media within an area of contamination do not constitute land disposal remain unaffected. Similarly, this letter is not intended to affect any statutory or regulatory exclusions to the requirement to comply with LDRs (see e.g., RCRA § 3020(b)).

characteristic. As indicated in the Third Third decision, Chemical Waste Management v. U.S. EPA, 976 F.2d 2 (D.C. Cir. 1992), cert. denied, 1135 S.Ct 1961 (1993), elimination of the characteristic does not necessarily satisfy LDR requirements. If groundwater that exhibits a characteristic is treated prior to land disposal, it must be treated in accordance with applicable LDR treatment standards or pursuant to a treatability variance to meet LDR requirements. As discussed in our response to question 2, individuals who believe that the UTS are not appropriate to their contaminated media are encouraged to apply for a site specific treatability variance.

Of course, if no land disposal will occur, the LDR treatment standards do not apply. Additionally, ground water managed in accordance with one of the existing statutory or regulatory exclusions may not be subject to the LDR treatment standards even when land disposal will occur. For example, under RCRA § 3020(b), contaminated groundwater may be treated in accordance with a cleanup action and then reinjected into the aquifer from which it was withdrawn without meeting LDR treatment standards, provided the treatment substantially reduces the hazardous constituents prior to reinjection and the cleanup action will, upon completion, be sufficient to protect human health and the environment.

Question 4. May a State that is authorized only for the base RCRA program make contained-in determinations, or does the State need to be authorized for the LDRs as well?

In order to make contained-in determinations, a State must only be authorized for the part of the base program under which the waste of concern is identified as hazardous. For example, when determining whether or not a medium contains a particular characteristic waste, the State must be authorized for that characteristic. In the same manner, if the State wishes to determine whether or not a medium contains a particular listed waste, that State must be authorized for that particular waste listing. In regard to the two sites described in your letter, both Massachusetts and Texas are authorized for the base program under which the wastes you mentioned are identified as hazardous, and may, at their discretion, make the contained-in determinations you described.

Question 5. Do contained-in determinations needed to be made under a RCRA permit, or can another mechanism be used?

Authorized states and EPA regions may use any format or mechanism to document contained-in determinations. These mechanisms could include official agency correspondence, orders, and RCRA permits.

We hope this will be of assistance to you in applying the

contained-in policy. If you have any further questions, please contact Elizabeth McManus, of my staff, at (703) 308-8657. In addition, please note that authorized states have their own regulations and policies which may be more stringent than federal regulations and policies. In authorized states, questions about application of the contained-in policy, including the interpretations put forth in this letter, should be referred to the appropriate state agency. In Texas, please contact Paul Lewis of the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission at (512) 239-2340; in Massachusetts, please contact John Carrigan of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection at (617) 292-5584.

Sincerely,

Michael Shapiro
Director, Office of Solid Waste

Enclosure

cc: Matt Hale, OSW, PSPD
David Bussard, OSW, CAD
Jim Berlow, OSW, WMD
Larry Starfield, OGC
Dawn Messier, OGC
Barbara Pace, OGC
Bruce Diamond, OECA, OSRE
US EPA Regional RCRA Branch Chiefs, Regions I - X
John Carrigan, State of Massachusetts
Susan Ferguson, State of Texas

Contact to PSPD

Monsanto

LAW DEPARTMENT

Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63167
Phone: (314) 694-1000

PETER C. WRIGHT
ENVIRONMENTAL ATTORNEY
(314) 694-8509

January 3, 1995

Mr. Michael Shapiro
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Received
1/10/95
11:15

Re: Clarification of the Contained In Rule

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

This letter addresses an urgent issue that arises with the December 19 effective date of he Phase II Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) rule. Your immediate attention and response is requested in order to avoid delay of planned remedial work that has been developed in concert with state authorities.

Monsanto Company has two plant sites that are planning to engage in remediation activities in the near term, which require confirmation of Monsanto's understanding of the operation of the contained in rule. More specifically, as will be described in detail below, these two sites have planned to implement remedial measures that will remove hazardous waste constituents from affected environmental media so that it is Monsanto's understanding (and that of the two RCRA authorized states) that the treated media will no longer "contain" a hazardous waste. The treated environmental media will likely contain traces of hazardous constituents after treatment, at concentrations below health based concentration limits established by the two states. We understand that once the media no longer contains the listed waste (as determined by the State agency) it no longer must be managed as a hazardous waste, i.e. subtitle C no longer applies and the media may be placed on the land without regard to the Land Disposal Restrictions Universal Treatment Standards (UTS). Do you concur? We also understand that a State authorized for the base program is empowered to make the contained-in determination without regard to the State's authorization status for the LDR program. Do you concur?

OSW-00
Dock

Overview of the Sites and Remediation Projects

The first plant site is located in Everett, Massachusetts, just north of the City of Boston. This long time chemical manufacturing facility was closed in November, 1992. Currently, the Everett site has been proceeding under the authority of the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) with proposed remediation scheduled for completion in 1997. In order for the Everett site to proceed on its cleanup schedule, the Agency's interpretation of the contained in rule is important, particularly as the site is currently under a Purchase and Sale Agreement for development as a shopping center with construction scheduled to begin in 1997. This development is critical to the local community because the shopping center will be a major element of Everett's tax base and a significant source of employment in the city.

Due to historic manufacturing operations, areas of the plant site have been contaminated with bis 2-ethyl hexyl phthalate (BEHP), naphthalene and phthalic anhydride still bottoms, materials which carry the RCRA hazardous waste codes U028, U165 and K024, respectively. Concentrations as high as 10,000 mg/kg of BEHP, 30,000 mg/kg of naphthalene, and 60,000 mg/kg of phthalic acid have been detected in soil samples collected at the site. The remediation plan that has been under development would involve the separation of some discreet waste materials, treatment of some soil in place, and excavation and treatment of some soil from hotspot areas with subsequent reuse of the treated soil on-site as backfill. These treatment methods would significantly reduce the concentration of hazardous constituents remaining in the soils. The Everett Plant has held discussions with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) Bureau of Waste Prevention regarding the impact of RCRA regulations on the planned remediation strategy and has assumed that once the soil was remediated to meet health-based concentrations levels established by Massachusetts (a RCRA authorized state), that the soil no longer would contain hazardous waste and could be beneficially reused as backfill on-site with no further RCRA restrictions. The planned remediation strategy would satisfy the Massachusetts Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup Program requirements to achieve a Permanent Solution, addressing potential risks to human health and the environment and eliminate the potential for constituent migration. Attached is a copy of a DEP policy memorandum dated March 4, 1994 and a letter issued on the same date describing DEP's understanding of how it will apply the contained in rule to a particular remediation project.

The other Monsanto site is the Chocolate Bayou plant, located near Alvin, Texas. This is a large diversified chemical manufacturing site that has a RCRA permit, which includes a corrective action component that is administered by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC). Texas is authorized for RCRA corrective action. The particular remediation project at issue, a program to pump, treat and reinject groundwater that has been contaminated by benzene, phenol and acetone, is not being conducted under RCRA permit, but rather these

actions are being undertaken proactively by Monsanto in consultation with the TNRCC. The plant applied for and has received a groundwater class V reinjection permit from TNRCC for this remedial project.

The groundwater at the point it is brought out of the ground is characteristically hazardous for benzene. The groundwater exhibited measured levels of benzene, phenol and acetone as high as 62 mg/l, 6 mg/l and 6 mg/l, respectively without any treatment. The air stripping treatment system to be installed has been designed to treat the groundwater so that the concentrations of benzene, phenol and acetone are no higher than 0.001 mg/l, 6 mg/l, and 2 mg/l respectively. This treatment of groundwater to these levels would mean that all three contaminants would be below the Texas Risk Reduction Rule Standard 2 Residential levels of 0.005 mg/l benzene, 21.9 mg/l phenol and 2.65 mg/l acetone. The phenol and the acetone would exceed the technology [incineration] based UTS wastewater standards of 0.039 mg/l for phenol and 0.28 mg/l for acetone. The phenol and the acetone are biodegradable organic chemicals and it is believed that the reinjection process will add oxygen to the affected groundwater, assisting in the biodegradation of the organic materials that are not removed by the treatment.

Neither site has considered applying for a Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU). First, it was believed to be unnecessary to employ a CAMU because of the plan to treat contaminated media to meet health based levels. Second, the time, expense and effort on behalf of Monsanto and the state agencies to put in place the necessary RCRA permits and modifications makes the CAMU option not practical for a timely commencement of remediation activities.

History of the Contained In Rule

Monsanto's understanding has been that treating affected environmental media to meet health based concentration levels that have been applied on a site specific basis by the respective authorized states would free the treated media from further RCRA regulation, including the application of any land disposal restrictions. Monsanto's understanding is based on EPA discussions of the contained in rule. Monsanto's understanding of EPA's position on the "contained in rule" is that it was an interpretative rule long before it was "codified" in rulemakings in the 1990s. EPA has stated that this view of the contained in rule was supported by the 1989 Chemical Waste Management decision. Chemical Waste Management v. EPA, 869 F.2d 1526, 1538 ftnt. 15 (D.C. Cir. 1989).

The contained in rule was first explained in a memorandum from Marcia Williams to Patrick Tobin dated November 13, 1986 . That memorandum stated that "if groundwater is treated such that it no longer contains a hazardous waste, the groundwater would no longer be subject to regulation under Subtitle C of RCRA."

Subsequent memoranda and letters[1] expanded on the application of the contained in rule. These writings refined the concept that if contaminated environmental media was treated so that the levels of hazardous constituents that remained after treatment were below certain levels, which often have been set at health based levels, that EPA would consider that the affected media no longer "contained" a hazardous waste and so no longer was subject to regulation under RCRA Subtitle C. Monsanto is not certain that the contained in rule applies to a situation like what exists at the Chocolate Bayou plant where there are no listed, but only characteristic wastes involved. Yet Monsanto can see no reason why an exit level appropriate for media contaminated with listed waste would not also apply to media contaminated with a characteristic waste.

EPA also made it clear that an authorized RCRA state could determine what the contained in levels could be. EPA guidance to the states in making the contained in determinations has stressed the need to make the contained in determination on a site-specific basis, in accordance with the general State or Federal guidelines, or by means of a site specific risk assessment. It would appear that the Massachusetts regulations, 310 CMR 40.00 (the Massachusetts Contingency Plan) and the associated policy on the contained in rule and the TNRCC's Risk Reduction Rules provide precisely the kind of the decision making framework EPA requires that an authorized RCRA state use for making the contained in rule decision. It is only a requirement for a state to be authorized for the basic RCRA program to be able to make contained in determination, and it is not necessary for the state to be authorized for all or parts of the land disposal program.

The rulemakings "codifying" the contained in rule began with the reference in the Third Third rulemaking in which EPA "clarified" the treatment standards that would apply to soils that had been contaminated with listed waste. 53 Fed. Reg. 31138, 31142 (August 17, 1988). The contained in rule has been addressed in at least five other Federal Register notices.[2] The most involved discussion and greatest reliance on the contained in rule is found in the Contaminated Debris rulemaking. In the proposed rulemaking, EPA stated that debris which had been contaminated with hazardous waste would "no longer be a prohibited waste or a hazardous waste if it achieves levels which debris no longer 'contains' hazardous waste." 57 Fed. Reg. at 982. EPA further explained that the levels would be that at which the potential threat to human health and the environment had been

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[1] See e.g., Sylvia K. Lowrance to Jeff Zeikinson, January 24, 1989; Jonathan Cannon to Thomas Jorling, June 19, 1989 (authorized states can make determination on what the appropriate health based levels are at which media no longer "contains" a hazardous waste); Sylvia K. Lowrance to John Ely, March 20, 1991(recommended that the state use a risk assessment approach to making contained in determinations) [The Massachusetts letter cites additional letters].

[2] See e.g., 56 Fed. Reg. 24456 (May 11, 1991); 57 Fed. Reg. 958, 961 (January 9, 1992); 57 Fed. Reg. 37194 (August 18, 1992); 58 Fed. Reg. 48092, 48096 (September 14, 1993) and 59 Fed. Reg. 47982, 47986 (September 19, 1994).

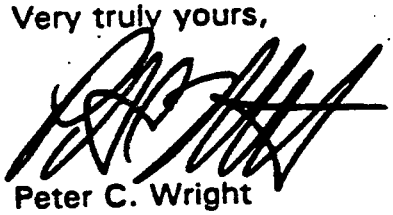
minimized. Id. at 985. In the final rulemaking, EPA explained that treated contaminated debris would be considered to no longer "contain" a hazardous waste, if the debris were treated so as to achieve health based concentrations based on considerations of site hydrology and exposure pathways. EPA summarized the regulatory effect of providing treatment to these levels by stating that "[d]ebris found not to contain hazardous waste (and not exhibiting a hazardous waste characteristic) would not be subject to further Subtitle C regulation, and so could be land disposed without further treatment." 57 Fed. Reg. at 37226 (emphasis added).

The contained in rule has also been discussed in context of the rulemaking proposing land disposal restriction standards for soil and in the final UTS rulemaking. EPA stated "the primary function of a contained in determination has been to determine specific constituent concentrations at which the media at a specific site no longer 'contained' hazardous waste and thus would no longer be subject to the management standards for hazardous waste." 58 Fed. Reg. at 48127. EPA's discussion of the contained in rule and its relationship to the concept of minimized threat levels in these rulemakings is unclear to us. Yet it appears to us that a contained in determination based on a site specific determination satisfies any requirement to achieve minimized threat levels. If this is not EPA's position, then EPA has made a major change in policy for which no notice has been given, for which no rationale has been provided and which may mean that the work on the HWIR will be a complete waste of time. More to the point, if this interpretation about the affect of the contained in rule has changed it may bring to a halt the two remedial projects referenced above and undoubtedly countless other projects.

In order to avoid delay and unnecessary additional expense in connection with approving bids from remediation contractors, we request a prompt response. Monsanto would also like an opportunity to meet with the Agency at the Agency's convenience during January to address the matters raised in this letter.

We look forward to the Agency's urgent consideration and response on this important matter.

Very truly yours,



Peter C. Wright

cc: Barbara Pace, Esquire, EPA Office of General Counsel
Steven Silverman, Esquire, EPA
Richard Kinch, EPA

Mr. Thomas Powers, Acting Commissioner
Mr. John Carrigan
Mr. Brian Moran
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Environmental Protection
One Winter Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Mr. Richard Chaplin
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Environmental Protection
10 Commerce Way
Woburn, Massachusetts 01801

Mr. Douglas Crist
Mr. Tom Jecha
Ms. Wendy Ruzacky
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

Lowell Martin, Esquire, RCRA Corrective Action Project

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OCT 19 1995

9441.1995(33)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

James A. Lively
The TDJ Group, Inc.
760-K Industrial Drive
Cary, Illinois 60013

Dear Mr. Lively:

This letter is written to clarify a point regarding the applicability of RCRA to a foundry manufacturing duct system, as discussed in your August 4, 1995 letter summarizing our July 26, 1995 phone conversation. As stated in your letter and in our conversation, site-specific determinations of RCRA applicability are made by the appropriate State regulatory agency.

As you state in your letter, it is correct that, in general, a material is not considered a solid waste until it is collected in a baghouse or electrostatic precipitator. However, for point of clarification, I should note that this assumes that the material in question (e.g., baghouse dust) results from a production unit, i.e., that the baghouse dust is derived from materials that are not themselves wastes. In such a situation, determining the applicability of RCRA would generally be made when the material is removed from the baghouse. However, should the material in the baghouse result from the treatment or other management of a material already determined to be a solid waste, the question of RCRA applicability to the particulate matter will have already been determined because the particulate matter is derived from a solid/hazardous waste and the duct system is, in effect, a part of a waste management process.

Therefore, to correctly ascertain the applicability of RCRA to the process of injecting a chemical additive in a foundry duct system, it is important to know the regulatory status of the materials going into the duct system. While such a distinction has little impact in manufacturing duct systems in general, it may be an important distinction in specific cases. Again, I strongly encourage you to seek a site-specific determination from the State regulatory agency or appropriate EPA Regional office.

Recycled/Recyclable

Thank you for your interest in making the appropriate regulatory determinations under RCRA. Should you have any questions concerning this response, please feel free to contact me at (202) 260-8551.

Sincerely,

Mitch Kidwell
Environmental Protection Specialist
Generator and Recycling Branch

THE TDJ GROUP, INC.

760-K INDUSTRIAL DRIVE • CARY, ILLINOIS 60013 • 708-639-1113 • FAX: 708-639-0499

August 4, 1995

Mitch Kidwell
US EPA OSW, Regulatory Development Division (5304)
401 M Street Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Kidwell:

I am writing this letter in response to our phone conversation on the morning of July 26, 1995. First I would like to thank you for your cooperation in discussing the sometimes confusing issue involving the point of generation of a waste in a foundry manufacturing duct system; your input is greatly appreciated. Secondly, I would like to take this opportunity to confirm some of the information that we discussed so that we are clear that the information was not misinterpreted and will not be misrepresented in our future discussions with state agencies. Upfront, you were quite clear that appropriate state regulatory bodies should be making their own decisions but that you would be willing to assist them in this capacity if they so desired.

In our discussion, I asked where is the point of generation of a waste in a foundry duct system. Your response was that appropriate state authorities generally do not classify a material as a waste <u>until</u> it is collected in a baghouse or electrostatic precipitator. Further, I inquired about the process of injecting a chemical additive downstream from a gas conditioning tower (cooling tower), but upstream from a baghouse collector. Your opinion was that state authorities might consider the addition of chemical reagents immediately proceeding cooling towers as an action that would not constitute treatment subject to RCRA permit requirements as long as no vents or exit holes were present in the system downstream from the cooling tower.

If we do not receive a response, we will assume that the information contained herein is correct. If you feel any of the above was incorrectly interpreted during our conversation, please contact us for clarification. Thank you.

Sincerely,

James A. Lively

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OSW-128

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9441.1995(34)

NOV 27 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Ms. Karen E. Koster
Cytec Industries Inc.
West Paterson, NJ 07424

Dear Ms. Koster:

I am writing in response to your letter of October 6, 1995, in which you request that EPA provide an interpretation of the applicability of the recently promulgated K156 hazardous waste listing determination (60 FR 7825, February 9, 1995) to waste from the production of methyl carbamate at your Willow Island, West Virginia, plant.

In the February 9, 1995 final rule, the EPA listed as hazardous waste number K156 -- organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. A "carbamate" is a salt or ester of carbamic acid and methyl carbamate is the simplest ester of carbamic ester. Therefore, organic wastes from the production of methyl carbamate would be subject to regulation as K156.

While your methyl carbamate wastes may not contain the specific toxic contaminants for which K156 was listed, organic wastes from the production of carbamate chemicals do meet the K156 listing description and must be managed as hazardous wastes.

RCRA provides any individual facility a means for obtaining an exemption from its hazardous waste management requirements via a delisting program. See 40 CFR 260.22. The authority to approve or deny delisting petitions has recently been transferred to the EPA Regional Administrators. If you are interested in pursuing a delisting, you may contact Mr. David Friedman of EPA Region III Philadelphia, PA at (215) 597-2863 for information about how to apply. You may wish to seek a delisting should you believe your wastes would qualify for such an exemption.

In addition, the EPA Administrator recently signed a proposed regulation called the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR), which provides another route by which listed wastes can exit the RCRA hazardous waste management system. This proposal will appear in an upcoming issue of the **Federal Register**. HWIR, if finalized, will allow listed waste to exit Subtitle C if the waste's

constituents meet specific concentration-based exemption levels. Promulgation of HWIR is currently scheduled for late in 1996 or in early 1997.

If you have further questions, please contact John Austin at (202) 260-4789.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth A Cotsworth

for Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Volume 5
Addendum

Place the attached documents at the <u>end</u> of the appropriate Category Number in Volume 5

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 26 1995

9442.1995(01)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Charles D. Duthler
ICI Composites, Inc.
2055 East Technology Circle
Tempe, AZ 85284

Dear Mr. Duthler:

This is in response to your letter of July 12, 1994, concerning the characterization of waste streams from polymeric coating operations. You stated that you are working on a project to ensure that waste streams from polymeric coating operations are properly characterized and you ask several questions related to these waste streams. We have addressed your questions in the discussions below. In some cases, the determinations you seek are based on site-specific factors and are best made by the appropriate regulatory agency (i.e., State, or EPA Region implementing the RCRA program for a particular State). Where applicable, we have provided general information to assist you in making your determinations, but we recommend that you contact other more appropriate offices for the determinations you seek.

1. How does a generator determine if his/her equipment qualifies as a manufacturing process unit?

As you have noted, the preamble language at 45 FR 72025, October 30, 1980, describes examples of manufacturing process units. These include "...distillation columns, flotation units, and discharge trays of screens..." The preamble language also describes these units as "tanks, or tank-like units (*e.g.*, distillation units) which are designed to hold valuable products or raw materials in storage or transportation or during manufacturing." (45 FR 72025, October 30, 1980) A determination of whether the units you describe are manufacturing process units is best made by the regulatory agency (i.e., EPA Region or State) implementing the RCRA program in the area of operation. In addition, States with authorized programs may impose more stringent requirements. For these reasons, consultation with the State in which polymeric coating operations will take place is recommended.

2. If an ignitable residue is removed from a unit with a wiper, does the resulting waste carry the ignitability characteristic, or is the contaminated wiper to be evaluated to determine if it exhibits the characteristic? How does the mixture rule apply to wipers used to clean hazardous wastes?

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A material that is a solid waste is by definition hazardous waste if it either 1) meets one of the listings in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, or 2) exhibits one or more of the characteristics described in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C. Because there are no explicit listings for "used wipers" in Part 261, Subpart D, a wiper can only be defined as listed hazardous waste if the wiper either contains listed waste, or is otherwise mixed with hazardous waste. Whether or not a used wiper contains a listed hazardous waste, is mixed with listed hazardous waste, only exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, or is not a waste at all, will require site-specific determination. Any determinations or interpretations regarding this diverse and variable waste stream should be made by the appropriate State or EPA Region. We have enclosed a memo from Michael Shapiro to EPA Regional Waste Management Division Directors dated February 14, 1994, on the subject of industrial wipers and shop towels for your information.

3. What is the status of the proposed rule amending SW-846 to identify the technique suitable to determine if a material contains a liquid for an ignitability determination?

The proposed rule is still undergoing Agency review. Promulgation of the Agency's final ruling should occur in early 1995. In the interim, the Paint Filter test is the method to use to determine if a free liquid is present for ignitability determination.

4. How does a generator determine if his/her wastes exhibit the potential for spontaneous combustion?

No test method has been promulgated for "spontaneous combustion". It is the generator's responsibility to compare the properties of his waste with the narrative definition at 40 CFR §261.21(a)(2) and determine if the waste poses a hazard if improperly disposed. Also be aware that the U. S. Department of Transportation, at 49 CFR §173.124(b), discusses "spontaneously combustible material" and describes a Test Method for Materials Liable to Spontaneous Combustion in 49 CFR Part 173 Appendix E.

I hope this letter is of assistance. If you have further questions, please contact Ann Codrington at (202)260-4777, or Oliver Fordham at (202)260-4778.

Sincerely,

David Bussard, Director
Characterization and
Assessment Division

Enclosures

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 7 1995

9442.1995(02)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Richard W. Goodwin
Environmental Consultants Associates
14 Ramapo Lane
Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 1994 requesting information about policies regarding self-certification of non-hazardous waste.

Policies do exist for self-certifying that some types of waste are non-hazardous but not for others.

If waste is not "listed" nor derived from a "listed" hazardous waste it would be hazardous only due to characteristics at 40 CFR 261, Subpart C. In this case, a generator may either test the waste or use knowledge to determine that it does not exhibit one of the regulatory "characteristics" in 40 CFR 261 and thus is not a hazardous waste.

If the waste is "listed" or derived from a "listed" hazardous waste, that is, if it appears on one of the lists in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, then the generator cannot currently self-determine that a treated or mixed waste is no longer hazardous. Instead, they must petition EPA to remove their waste under 40 CFR Sections 260.20 and 260.22. The waste is regulated until EPA grants the petition. All of this is true whether the waste is to be disposed of, or beneficially recycled, although EPA has certain special exemptions in 40 CFR 261.2(e), 261.4, and 261.6, for certain kinds of recycling.

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EPA is currently developing a procedure by which listed wastes can also be self-certified as no longer hazardous. That rulemaking is referred to as the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule. We expect proposal of this rule to be published in the Federal Register by fall, 1995.

Thank for your interest, and I apologize for the delay in responding to your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth A Cotsworth

for Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 27 1995 9442.1995(03)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Daniel Wozniak
Environmental and Safety Engineer
YKK AP America, Inc.
100 Firetower Road
Dublin, GA 31021

Reference: Clarification of F006/F019 Interpretive Letter

Dear Mr. Wozniak:

This letter is in response to your request for further clarification of our October 20, 1994 interpretive letter in reference to wastes generated from your aluminum coating process. The following is the revised version of the letter, reproduced here for future reference purposes. This action is being taken because the phrase "metal salts" was inadvertently included in the original letter and is irrelevant with respect to the intent of the listing.

Your process consists basically of three unit operations which are described below, together with a discussion of the relevant hazardous waste listing descriptions:

- The aluminum is first anodized in sulfuric acid. The F006 listing description (40 CFR 261.31) specifically excludes wastewater treatment sludges from sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum.

- The anodized material is next sealed and colored by immersion in solutions of inorganic or organic colorants. Neither ferrocyanide nor chromate-containing solutions are used in this coloring process. The material is finally coated by electro-deposition with a clear acrylic film.

Based on the information you provided us, these processes apparently do not involve the use of chromates or cyanides; thus, any wastes generated from this process do not satisfy the descriptions of F006 or F019. Additionally, since these processes are not identified in any of the specific or non-specific source hazardous waste listings in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, any wastes generated from this

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process would only be subject to evaluation for hazardous waste characteristics, as specified at 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C.

Please be aware that under Section 3006 of RCRA (42 U.S.C. Section 6926) individual States can be authorized to administer and enforce their own hazardous waste programs in lieu of the Federal program. When States are not authorized to administer their own program, the appropriate EPA Regional office administers the program and is the appropriate contact for any case-specific determinations. Please also note that under Section 3009 of RCRA (42 U.S.C. Section 6929) States retain authority to promulgate regulatory requirements that are more stringent than Federal regulatory requirements. Although this interpretation indicates that the wastes generated from the above processes are not subject to the hazardous waste listings under federal regulations, the wastes may therefore be subject to more stringent state or local regulations.

Thank you for your patience in this matter. If you have any further questions, please contact Max Diaz of my staff at (202) 260-4786.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Brandes
Chief, Waste Identification Branch

cc: Jeffrey T. Pallas, Region IV
Renee Hudson Woodley, Georgia DNR

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OCT 15 1994

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Daniel Wozniak
Environmental and Safety Engineer
YKK AP America, Inc.
100 Firetower Road
Dublin, GA 31021

Dear Mr. Wozniak:

This letter is in response to your letter of November 24, 1993, outlining your aluminum coating process, and inquiring if any of the wastes generated meet the hazardous waste listing descriptions for F006 or F019 published at 40 CFR 261.31. We have consulted with Mr. Jeffrey T. Pallas, Hazardous Waste Management Branch, U.S. EPA Region IV and Ms. Renee Hudson Goodley, Georgia Department of Natural Resources in preparing this response.

According to your description in your letter, your process consists basically of three unit operations which are described below, together with a discussion of the relevant hazardous waste listing descriptions:

- The aluminum is first anodized in sulfuric acid. The F006 listing description (40 CFR 261.31) specifically excludes wastewater treatment sludges from sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum.

- The anodized material is next sealed and colored by immersion in solutions of inorganic or organic colorants. Neither ferrocyanide nor chromate-containing solutions are used in this coloring process. The material is finally coated by electro-deposition with a clear acrylic film.

Based on the information you provided us, these processes apparently do not involve the use of metal salts, chromates, or cyanides; thus, any wastes generated from this process do not satisfy the descriptions of F006 or F019. Additionally, since these processes are not identified in any of the specific or non-specific source hazardous waste listings in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, any wastes generated from this process would only be subject to evaluation for hazardous waste characteristics, as specified at 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C.

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Please be aware that under Section 3006 of RCRA (42 U.S.C. Section 6926) individual States can be authorized to administer and enforce their own hazardous waste programs in lieu of the Federal program. When States are not authorized to administer their own program, the appropriate EPA Regional office administers the program and is the appropriate contact for any case-specific determinations. Please also note that under Section 3009 of RCRA (42 U.S.C. Section 6929) States retain authority to promulgate regulatory requirements that are more stringent than Federal regulatory requirements. Although this interpretation indicates that the wastes generated from the above processes are not subject to the hazardous waste listings under federal regulations, the wastes may therefore be subject to more stringent state or local regulations.

Thank you for your patience in this matter. If you have any further questions, please contact Max Diaz of my staff at (202) 260-4786.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Brandes
Chief, Waste Identification Branch

cc: Jeffrey T. Pallas, Region IV
Renee Hudson Woodley, Georgia DNR

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAY 25 1995

9442.1995(04)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Priscilla F. Adler
DEMETRIOU, DEL GUERCIO, SPRINGER & MOYER
801 South Grand Avenue, 10th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90017-4613

Dear Ms. Adler:

I am writing in response to your May 10, 1995 request for an interpretation of 40 CFR 261.32 with respect the scope of EPA Hazardous Waste No. K052 ("tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum industry"). Specifically, you inquired whether or not tank bottoms removed from tanks containing only naphtha would be deemed to be K052 hazardous wastes.

The scope of the K052 hazardous waste listing is limited to only those tank bottoms generated at or as part of a petroleum refinery from tanks employed in the storage of leaded gasoline or leaded blending fractions. These tank bottoms are covered by the K052 hazardous waste listing even if they do not exhibit any other characteristic of a hazardous waste.

Naphtha is an unleaded petroleum fraction isolated for blending or production of other blending stocks. The tank bottoms from only naphtha storage at a refinery would not be a listed hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.31, and would not otherwise be subject to regulation as a hazardous waste unless they exhibited one of the characteristics of a hazardous waste, as provided for in 40 CFR 261.21 - 261.24.

Please note that under section 3006 of RCRA, individual states can be authorized to administer and enforce their own hazardous waste programs in lieu of the Federal program. In addition, section 3009 of RCRA allows states to promulgate regulatory requirements that are more stringent than the Federal program. Therefore, you should contact the appropriate state environmental agency in your state for other applicable laws and regulations that may exist.

If you have any further questions, please contact John Austin at (202) 260-4789.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth

for Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

FaxBack# 11941

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DEMETRIOU, DEL GUERCIO, SPRINGER & MOYER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
801 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE, 10TH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017-4613
(213) 624-8407

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PRISCILLA F. ADLER
ANDREW J. BRACKER

CHRIS G. DEMETRIOU (1915-1985)

OF COUNSEL
RICHARD A. DEL GUERCIO
W. SCOTT LOVEJOY III
JAMES P. DEL GUERCIO
WILLIAM ELLIOTT VINCY
JOHN S. McDONALD
MARGARET B. HILDEBRAND

FAX (213) 624-0174

May 10, 1995

received
5/15/95
MLS

Mr. Michael Shapiro
Director, Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, Room 2101
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Request for Rule Interpretation

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

We are herewith requesting that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") provide to us a written interpretation of 40 CFR § 261.32 with respect to the scope of the EPA Hazardous Waste No. K052 ("tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum industry"). Specifically, are tank bottoms removed from tanks containing naptha deemed to be K052 hazardous wastes, if the tanks have never held leaded gasoline?

Doug of the EPA RCRA Hotline informed me on May 9, 1995 that, pursuant to a February, 1994 oral interpretation by the EPA, K052 refers only to tank bottoms from tanks that have held leaded gasoline. We are seeking a written rule interpretation so that we may properly advise our clients of any federal requirements applicable to the disposal of naptha tank bottoms.

Please telephone me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Priscilla F. Adler

PFA:mhs

WP008\NPTHK052.LTR

069

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FEB 24 1995

9443.1995(01)

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Debris and Soil Contaminated with Explosive Residues

FROM: James F. Michael, Chief
Disposal Technology Section (5303W)
Office of Solid Waste

TO: Lawrence A. Wapensky, Chief
Utah/North Dakota Section
Region VIII

This responds to your January 20, 1995 memorandum requesting assistance in answering questions raised by the State of Utah concerning regulatory issues pertaining to wastes contaminated with explosive residues.

The first question raises concern with the reference at 40 CFR 261.23(a)(8) to certain Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations concerning explosive classifications, that are cited as criteria for determining the characteristic of reactivity. The DOT regulations cited at §261.23(a)(8) have recently been changed and expanded to conform with Department of Defense hazard classes, therefore, presenting difficulties in implementing the Federal regulatory definition of reactivity under RCRA. Until such time that §261.23(a)(8) is updated, those referenced DOT regulations can not be used for determining reactivity. Reactivity determinations should be made using the remaining criteria at §261.23(a)(1)-(7).

The second question asks whether and when liquid, solid, or debris mixed with explosives would be considered reactive. Wastes, whether themselves explosives, or media contaminated with explosives would be considered reactive by meeting the definition of reactivity as described in §261.23(a)(1)-(7). Wastes that do not meet the criteria in §261.23(a)(1)-(7) would not be considered reactive.

The third question regards other Federal criteria for explosivity. If agencies such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) have regulations, or protocols, for determining whether or not a substance is explosive, those regulations or protocols would not be enforceable under EPA

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regulations, unless they became incorporated into our rules. Specific methods used by agencies such as BATF to determine if a substance is an explosive could, however, be applied to determine whether a waste is reactive according to §261.23(a)(6) or (7).

Thank you for the opportunity to address questions related to the reactivity characteristic as it relates to explosives. If you have any questions, please call Jeff Gaines at (703) 308-8655.

cc: Frank McAlister, AB, PSPD, OSW
Jeff Gaines, AB, PSPD, OSW

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 24 1995

9443.1995(02)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. T. L. Nebrich, Jr.
Technical Director
Waste Technology Services, Inc.
640 Park Place
Niagara Falls, NY 14301

Dear Mr. Nebrich:

Thank you for your letter of July 31, 1995 requesting a clarification of the difference between the definition for the characteristic of ignitability as it pertains to solids vs. liquids. As you are aware, there is no officially promulgated or required method for determining the ignitability of solid samples or sludges at this time. Of the two flash point methods, Method 1010, Pensky-Martens, has some utility for liquid samples with non-filterable, suspended solids. If your samples contain filterable solids, they are not amenable to the Pensky-Martens flash point test. Flash point testing is only appropriate for liquid samples. It should not be applied to solids.

The Office of Solid Waste has developed and proposed a test to determine the ignitability of solids (SW-846 Method 1030). Our procedure is based on the Department of Transportation (DOT) burn rate test listed in 49 CFR §173.124 and Appendix E. You should separate the solid/liquid phases of your samples and test each phase separately; liquids by flash point and solids by the DOT procedure.

It is the generator's responsibility to make sure their waste is not hazardous for the characteristic of ignitability as described in 40 CFR §261.21. As we do not have a promulgated method required by regulations to test for the ignitability of solids or sludges at present, we recommend you use generator knowledge of the waste when available supplemented by tests appropriate to the waste if necessary. When specified test methods are not available and generator knowledge is insufficient to make a hazardous waste determination, it is always wise to check with your state or regional EPA office for approval of the protocol you wish to follow in making a hazardous waste determination.

There have been clarifications to our guidance on how to determine a free liquid since the 1989 letter to Mr. Travis P. Wagner on the subject. In a January 13, 1995 Federal Register Notice (60FR3089) in Section IV.C there is a paragraph on "Free Liquids and Characteristic Tests." A copy is enclosed for your convenience.

I hope that this information will be beneficial to your industry. If you have any question, please feel free to call Ollie Fordham of my staff at (202) 260-4778.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Enclosure

WASTE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC.

July 31, 1995

Mr. Michael Shipiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S. W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Shipiro:

There has been a discussion ragging in our industry (hazardous waste consulting) for the past few years regarding a D001 ignitable solid. Some of our clients (generators) want to identify their solid (non-liquid) wastes as D001 when it's only based on a flashpoint test as outlined 40CFR261.21(a)(1). They then want to ship the waste as a DOT Flammable Solid.

We have tried to point out that non-liquid, solid waste cannot meet the definition of a RCRA characteristic of ignitability 40CFR 261.21 unless it is "not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure . . . . . [40CFR261.21(a)(2)]. Now with the subcategories for D001 on a LDR Notification it makes it even more difficult to identify a D001 solid as ignitable since there is no category which fits a Flammable Solid in 40CFR261.21(a)(1).

Could you please clarify the difference between the definition for the Characteristic of Ignitability as it pertains to solids (non-liquids) vs. liquids. Has there been any change since the 1989 to letter Mr. Travis P. Wagner (see enclosed).

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,

WASTE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

T. L. Nebrich, Jr., CHMM
Technical Director

TLN/kjl

Enclosure

40 Park Place, Niagara Falls, New York, 14301

Telephone 716-282-4100 • Fax 716-282-6986

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Sept 19, 1995

9443.1995(03)

Mr. T. L. Nebrich, Jr.
Technical Director
Waste Technology Services, Inc.
640 Park Place
Niagara Falls, NY 14301

Dear Mr. Nebrich:

Thank you for your follow up letter of August 31, 1995 to Michael Shapiro requesting further clarification of the characteristic of ignitability as it pertains to solids versus liquids.

40 CFR 261.21(a)(1) is only applicable to liquids as a definitive test for the characteristics of ignitability. There is no promulgated definitive test for the ignitability of solids (i.e., physically a solid with no free liquid). If a solid flashes using some modification of the flash point test, this may indicate there is a potential problem with the sample such as contamination with ignitable volatiles and further investigation may be in order. The flash point test alone is not definitive for determining the ignitability of solids, but may be used with other evidence to build a case for a waste being classified as an ignitable hazard.

I hope that this information will be beneficial to your industry. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Ollie Fordham of my staff at (202) 260-4778.

Sincerely yours,

Gail Hansen
Chief,
Methods Section (5304)

WTS
WASTE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC.

Control to CAD
cc: Liz

August 31, 1995

received
9/5/95

Mr. Michael Shipiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S. W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Shipiro:

As a follow up to my July 31, 1995 letter and your response (enclosed) regarding the characteristic of ignitability as it pertains to solids vs. liquids, I would like to request a further clarification.

Is it possible or correct to identify a solid waste (ie. physically a solid with no free liquid) as RCRA D001 (characteristic of ignitiability) according to 40CFR 261.21(a)(1). I realize that you could have a RCRA D001 non-liquid as defined in 40CFR 261.21(a)(2) or (4). However, since there are only flash points for liquids, could you have a solid waste characterized as a RCRA D001 based solely on a flash point?

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,

WASTE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

T. L. Nebrich, Jr., CHMM
Technical Director

TLN/kjl

Enclosure

OSW-11

640 Park Place, Niagara Falls, New York 14301 Telephone 716-282-4100

Volume 6
Addendum

Place the attached documents at the <u>end</u> of the appropriate Category Number in Volume 6

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FILE

FEB 17 1995

9444.1995(01)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: P and U Listed Wastes and the Contained-in Policy

FROM: Devereaux Barnes, Director
Permits and State Programs Division, OSW

TO: Norm Niedergang, Director
Office of RCRA, Region V

Recently your staff contacted us in regard to the Agency's current RCRA contained-in policy as it applies to environmental media that contain P and U listed hazardous wastes. Since this question has been posed several times by other Regions, we would like to take this opportunity to articulate the Agency's position on this matter.

The RCRA contained-in policy applies to P and U listed wastes in the same manner as for other listed wastes. Although §261.33(d) specifies that contaminated soil and water generated from the cleanup of releases of P and U listed wastes must be managed as hazardous waste, such soil or water would not be considered "contaminated" in this particular context if the implementing agency determined that the media did not contain such a listed waste.

As you may know, the Office of Solid Waste is currently developing a new rulemaking--the HWIR Contaminated Media Rule--that will likely codify the contained-in concept in some detail. That rulemaking should hopefully resolve a number of the questions that are often asked regarding the current contained-in policy. Several of your staff are members of the HWIR-Media workgroup, and we will keep them apprised of any further developments regarding this concept.

If you have any questions, please contact Dave Fagan or Carolyn Hoskinson of my staff, at (703) 308-8620 and (703) 308-8626 respectively.

cc: J. Boyle
K. Pierard
B. Pace
T. Kaneen

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

September 1995 9444.1995(02)

RCRA

1. Isomers of P- and U-Listed Wastes

The P and U lists at 40 CFR §§261.33(e) and (f) identify chemicals which, when discarded as unused commercial chemical products, are listed hazardous wastes. If a particular P- or U-listed chemical has many isomers, are those isomers listed hazardous wastes as well?

Many chemicals on the P and U lists have multiple isomers. Isomers are compounds made up of the same atoms in the same proportions, but which have different chemical structures and potentially different chemical properties. These different forms of a chemical can be identified precisely and given unique Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers. For example, toluenediamine ($C_7H_{13}N_2$) may have many isomers, including toluene-2-4-diamine (CAS# 95-80-7) and toluene-2-6-diamine (CAS# 823-40-5), that differ structurally. Chemicals also may be identified as "mixed isomers." Mixed isomers include all mixtures of individual isomers of a compound. For instance, the generic mixed isomer designation of toluenediamine (CAS# 25376-45-8) includes mixtures of the isomers toluene-2-4-diamine and toluene-2-6-diamine.

EPA may choose to include all isomers of a chemical on the P or U list by listing the mixed isomer or generic name of the compound. If the generic mixed isomer name and CAS number of a compound appear on the P or U list, then any individual isomers of that compound and all mixtures of isomers of that compound meet the listing description. Thus, when discarded in its commercial chemical product form, the isomer toluene-2-4-diamine (CAS# 95-80-7) is a listed hazardous waste, because the generic mixed isomer toluenediamine (CAS# 25376-45-8) is listed as U221.

EPA may also choose to designate only specific isomers of a chemical as P- or U-listed hazardous wastes. When a particular isomer is designated, then only that isomer is covered by that particular listing. For example, U140 covers isobutyl alcohol (CAS# 78-83-1), an isomer of butanol. Since the U140 listing includes only isobutyl alcohol, other isomers of butanol are not U140 (although they may be listed elsewhere).

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

April 1995

9445.1995(01)

RCRA

2. Nitroglycerin Patches: Not Listed Hazardous Wastes When Discarded Unused

Nitroglycerine can be administered as a medication by applying a patch containing the chemical to a patient's skin. Nitroglycerine appears on the P-list of RCRA hazardous wastes and carries the waste code P081 (40 CFR §261.33(e)). When nitroglycerine patches are discarded unused, must they be classified as P-listed hazardous waste?

Discarded unused nitroglycerine patches are not classified as P-listed hazardous waste. The P- and U-lists of hazardous wastes at 40 CFR §261.33(e) and (f) apply to unused discarded commercial chemical products. EPA refers to commercial chemical products as commercially pure grades and technical grades of the listed chemicals or chemical formulations in which the listed chemical is the sole active ingredient (54 FR 31335, 31336; July 28, 1989). Although nitroglycerine may be the only chemically active component of a medical patch, a nitroglycerine patch is considered a manufactured article, similar to mercury-containing thermometers, not a commercial chemical product. EPA did not intend for the phrase "commercial chemical product" to apply to manufactured articles like medical patches that contain a chemical listed in §261.33. Unused discarded nitroglycerine patches are regulated under RCRA Subtitle C only if they exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste.

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 22 1995

9451.1995(01)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. James M. Kuszaj
Ogletree, Keakins, Nash,
Smoak & Stewart
4101 Lake Boone Trail
Post Office Box 31608
Raleigh, North Carolina 27622

Dear Mr. Kuszaj:

Thank you for your letter of July 6, 1995, requesting EPA's current interpretation of the requirements in 40 CFR §262.12 regarding EPA identification numbers. You ask the following four questions related to obtaining more than one EPA identification number (I.D. number) for a geographically contiguous piece of property.

- Is there any prohibition against maintaining multiple I.D. numbers for the same property?
- Can two autonomous divisions of the same company co-located on the same property be considered separate generators and be issued separate I.D. numbers?
- Would the answer to the question above be different if the aggregation of waste from both divisions caused one of the divisions to change regulatory classification. For example, to move from a conditionally exempt SQG to a large quantity generator?
- Would EPA or the state need to be specifically informed that there are separate I.D. numbers for the same property?

The regulations at 40 CFR §262.12 require a generator to have an EPA I.D. number before treating, storing, disposing of, transporting, or offering for transportation, hazardous waste. Because the regulations do not explicitly state how I.D. numbers should be distributed, you should contact the state authorized to implement the RCRA program in your area with specific questions. Notwithstanding the preceding, the following terms are useful in any discussion of I.D. numbers and their applicability to generation sites.

The definition of *generator* found in 40 CFR §260.10 is "any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in part 261 of this chapter or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation." The definition of a *person* in 40 CFR §260.10 is "an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body." *Individual generation site* means the contiguous site at or which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual

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generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

In your letter, you describe two autonomous divisions of a company which occupy different portions of a contiguous piece of property. The company as a whole would meet the definition of "person" in 40 CFR §260.10 and although autonomous, the divisions would not generally be considered separate generators if they operate on a geographically contiguous piece of property meeting the definition of "individual generation site."

Although there is no specific prohibition in the regulations against a generator maintaining multiple I.D. numbers for an individual generation site, the Agency expects each individual generation site to have one I.D. number. Of course the approved state RCRA program may have specific state law requirements which operate in lieu of the federal program.

Requests for multiple I.D. numbers for one individual generation site must be evaluated on a case by case basis by the authorized state (or EPA Regional office in the case of Alaska, Hawaii, Wyoming, Iowa and the U.S. Territories other than Guam) to determine whether the entity (and perhaps its waste streams) can be separated in some meaningful way. Where the entity's accounting practices dictate separate documentation for waste streams, it may make sense for the State or Region to likewise monitor them separately. The Agency does not intend for properties to be subdivided for the purpose of avoiding regulation, e.g. by slipping under the small quantity generator limitation.

EPA assumes that states assigning multiple I.D. numbers for one individual generation site do so because the entity (and perhaps its waste streams) is separate in some meaningful way. Therefore, EPA does not expect to be informed where there is more than one I.D. number for an individual generation site. However, since you state in your letter that the two autonomous divisions owned by the same company were not aware that the other had obtained a separate I.D. number, it may be necessary to inform the state since formal application for two numbers for one individual generation site has not been made and the requisite evaluation has not been done.

Finally, please be reminded that authorized states may impose requirements different than federal requirements which may, among other things, have the effect of limiting or increasing the number of I.D. numbers per individual generation site. If you have further questions on this matter, please contact Ann Codrington of my staff at (202) 260-8551.

Sincerely,

Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

Contact to CAD

LAW OFFICES

OGLETREE, DEAKINS, NASH, SMOAK & STEWART

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POST OFFICE BOX 31608
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27622
TELEPHONE (919) 787-9700
FAX (919) 783-9412

received
JUL 13 1995

OTHER OFFICES:
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

JAMES M. KUSZAJ, PH.D.
PARTNER

July 6, 1995

Michael Shapiro
Director, Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: Generator Identification Numbers
40 C.F.R. §262.12

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

I am writing to request EPA's current interpretation of the requirements in 40 C.F.R. §262.12 as they relate to generators of hazardous waste obtaining multiple EPA identification numbers for a geographically contiguous piece of property.

My specific questions involve the following facts:

Company A owns a large geographically contiguous piece of property. Two autonomous divisions of Company A occupy different portions of the property. Each division generates and manages its own hazardous waste. Each division applied for and obtained from either EPA or the state a unique generator identification number. Since the divisions were autonomous, neither was aware that the other had obtained a separate I.D. number.

Given these facts, my questions are:

1. Is there any prohibition against maintaining multiple I.D. numbers for the same property?

2. Can two autonomous divisions of the same company co-located on the same property be considered separate generators and be issued separate I.D. numbers?

3. Would the answer to Question 2 be different if the aggregation of waste from both divisions caused one of the divisions to change regulatory classification. For example, to move from a conditionally exempt SQG to a large quantity generator?

4. Would EPA or the state need to be specifically informed that there are separate I.D. numbers for the same property?

Thank you for your attention to the matter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

OGLETREE, DEAKINS, NASH,
SMOAK & STEWART, L.L.P.

James M. Kuszaj

James M. Kuszaj

JMK/mvk

FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 17 1995

9455.1995(01)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Mr. James A. Lassner
Investment Recovery Manager
40 Rector Street
New York, NY 10006

Dear Mr. Lassner,

In your January 26, 1995 letter to Mike Shapiro, you asked whether a vessel transporting a RCRA regulated hazardous waste requires an EPA identification number for transport between the U.S. and Belgium.

The answer to your question is no. An EPA identification number is not required once a waste shipment is outside of U.S. jurisdiction. For a complete description of RCRA waste export requirements, please refer to the code of federal regulations, specifically 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart E-Exports of Hazardous Waste.

If you have any additional questions, please contact Denise Wright of my staff at (202) 260-3519.

Sincerely,

Richard Petruska

for Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

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Contact #6

AMLON METALS INC
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, NY 10006 • (212) 742-1043
TELEX: 649566 AMLON MTLS NYK FAX (212) 227-4028

2/1/95 RKS

Via DHL

January 26, 1995

U.S. EPA
Office Of Solid Waste
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

ATTN: Mr. Michael Shapiro

RE: REQUEST FOR WRITTEN RESPONSE

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

As per the advice of Chris and Cara of the EPA RCRA Hotline, we would appreciate a written response to the following question:

FACTS: U.S. Generator of an EPA F006/D006 Waste has received permission from the EPA to ship the waste to Belgium. The Generator must use an EPA Licensed Waste Hauler for the Inland Portion (from Plant to Port) of the shipment.

QUESTION: Does the sea going containerline/vessel transporting the waste material from the U.S. Port to the Port of Antwerp require an EPA I.D. Number?

Thank you in advance for your prompt response.

If you should have any questions, please contact the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

AMLON METALS INC.

James A. Lassner
Investment Recovery Manager

JAL/lb

OSW-015

HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

March 1995

9455.1995(02)

RCRA

2. Export Requirements for Transportation Through Transit Countries

A facility generates hazardous waste in Alaska. The generator arranges to send the hazardous waste to a disposal facility in California. In the process of transportation, the hazardous waste will pass through Canadian territory. Will the facility be required to comply with any of the export regulations found under Part 262, Subpart E?

In this scenario, RCRA export regulations do not apply. The regulations for exports of hazardous waste in Part 262, Subpart E apply to any person who meets the definition of a primary exporter. Primary exporter is defined under §262.51 as generally, any person required to initiate a hazardous waste manifest which designates a treatment, storage, or disposal facility in a receiving country. Receiving country is subsequently defined under §262.51 as "a foreign country to which a hazardous waste is sent for the purpose of treatment, storage or disposal (except short-term storage incidental to transportation)". In the above scenario, there are no treatment, storage, or disposal facilities in a receiving country that are designated on the manifest, rather, the waste simply passes through a foreign country. RCRA does not require that transit countries be notified.

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Volume 7
Addendum

Place the attached documents at the <u>end</u> of the appropriate Category Number in Volume 7

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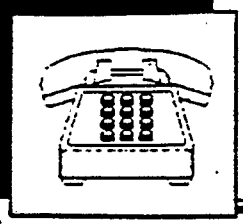

RCRA

2. Manifest Requirements for Imported Hazardous Waste

Any person who imports hazardous waste into the United States must comply with all applicable generator requirements and the special requirements for importers in Part 262, Subpart F (§262.60(a)). This includes preparing a manifest with a generator EPA identification number before transporting the imported hazardous waste within the United States. Because waste generated in another country will not have an EPA identification number, the importer's identification number should be used on the manifest. Any party who helped arrange for the importation (e.g., a broker, a transporter, a TSDF), however, may be considered an importer (June 25, 1985, memo from Skinner to Seraydarian). In cases where there is more than one importer, each with an identification number, whose number should be used on the manifest?

EPA does not require any particular identification number to be used on the manifest. The Agency recommends that the parties to the movement decide among themselves who will act as the importer. The importer's responsibility includes providing an identification number on the manifest (§262.60(b)(1)). Regardless of who performs the importer duties, EPA reserves the right to enforce against any of the involved parties if the requirements of the RCRA hazardous waste regulations are not adequately met.

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

March 1995

9462.1995(02)

RCRA

1. Signing the Manifest as an Agent When Importing Hazardous Waste

A waste broker in Mexico arranges to collect hazardous waste from several different Mexican generators, and exports 1500 kilograms of hazardous waste for disposal at a U.S. facility. The RCRA regulations under Part 262, Subpart F require an importer to initiate a manifest when hazardous waste enters the United States. Since the broker from Mexico accepts all responsibility for the hazardous waste from the generator facilities and handles the hazardous waste for the U.S. disposal facility, can the broker sign the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest as an agent of the U.S. disposal facility that is importing the waste?

The regulations for imports of hazardous waste allow the importer or his/her agent to sign the generator certification statement on the manifest in place of the generator (§262.60(b)(2)). The only requirement for an agent signing the manifest is that the agent must be somehow legally affiliated with the EPA identification number used on the manifest. The Mexican broker could sign the manifest certification only if the broker's company has a U.S. EPA identification number (requiring a U.S. address) or the broker is legally related to the importer (e.g., a subsidiary). A broker signing as an agent because of a legal relation to the importer must place the U.S. address and U.S. EPA identification number of the importer on the manifest.

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FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 14 1995

9475.1995(01)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Donald S. Berry
Goodwin, Procter, and Hoar
Counsellors at Law
Exchange Place
Boston, MA 02109-2881

Dear Mr. Berry:

I am pleased to respond to your August 8, 1995 letter, which requested confirmation that the Environmental Protection Agency's manifest discrepancy requirements would not apply to certain shipments of waste initiated by one of your clients.

As related to me in your letter, your client's manufacturing process generates a waste which exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity. The client ships these wastes to permitted treatment facilities under manifests which indicate the corrosive characteristic of the hazardous waste. However, in some instances, the receiving treatment facility finds that the pH of the waste has changed, such that it no longer exhibits the RCRA corrosivity characteristic. According to your letter, one or more of these treatment facilities has responded to these circumstances by initiating the "manifest discrepancy" procedures described in 40 CFR sections 264.72 and 265.72 (for interim status facilities), or in corresponding State regulations. Your letter asks whether these facts were intended to be covered by the manifest discrepancy requirements.

With respect to the requirements of the Federal regulations, our view is that these facts need not give rise to the filing of a discrepancy report. Manifest discrepancies are defined in sections 264.72(a) and 265.72(a) as differences between the quantity or type of hazardous waste designated on the manifest and the quantity of type of hazardous waste a facility actually receives. When there is any variation in piece count in a batch shipment, or a variation of more than 10% by weight in a bulk shipment, the Federal regulations classify the variation as a significant discrepancy, which must be reconciled with the generator within 15 days of receipt of the waste, or failing that, reported to EPA or the authorized State. See 40 CFR sections 264.72(b) and 265.72(b).

We believe that the manifest discrepancy regulation was intended to cover those situations where there is in fact a quantity of hazardous waste that is unaccounted for at the time of receipt. Under the facts described in your letter, there is not really a deviation in the waste quantity; rather, the quantity of waste identified on the manifest is in fact received,

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but at the time of receipt, does not exhibit the hazardous characteristic. Thus, the issue is really one of waste characterization, and not an issue of accountability for the waste quantities shipped and received. So, our view is that the manifest discrepancy requirements should not extend to these facts.

While we believe that this is the better view of the Federal manifest discrepancy requirements, we also acknowledge that it is a close issue. The regulation itself does not specifically exclude those situations where the waste is subsequently shown not to be hazardous, and in those cases where the treatment facility does handle the situation as a discrepancy, it would seem that the "discrepancy" would be easily reconciled by a phone call or other communication with your client. In addition, if an authorized State were to interpret these facts to require discrepancy resolution or reporting under its corresponding regulation, then the treatment facility would be required to comply with the more stringent interpretation of the State. Under RCRA section 3009, it is permissible for authorized States to administer more stringent programs.

I do wish to emphasize that your client would appear to be in compliance with the manifest requirements when it designates the wastes as corrosive and ships it to the treatment facility under the hazardous waste manifest. The manifest was not intended to act as a certification that all shipped materials are indeed hazardous wastes. The regulations allow a generator to characterize its waste based on process knowledge, and it is understood that generators may at times characterize their wastes conservatively, rather than incur the costs of testing every batch or stream.

If you have additional questions about the manifest discrepancy requirements, please contact Richard LaShier on 202-260-4669.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

GOODWIN, PROCTER & HOAR
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
EXCHANGE PLACE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109-2881

TELEPHONE (617) 570-1000
TELECOPIER (617) 227-8591
CABLE • GOODPROCT, BOSTON

DONALD S. BERRY, P C
(617) 570-1344

August 8, 1995

Mr. Michael J. Petruska
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Regulatory Development Branch
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Re: Application of Hazardous Waste Manifest Discrepancy Requirements to Certain Waste Shipments

Dear Mr. Petruska:

This letter is submitted to seek confirmation that EPA would consider the hazardous waste manifest discrepancy requirements set forth at 40 C.F.R. §§ 264.72 and 265.72 not to apply to certain shipments of waste generated by our client as described below.

As you and I recently discussed, this firm represents a company whose manufacturing process generates wastes exhibiting the characteristic of corrosivity. These wastes do not exhibit any other hazardous waste characteristic and do not constitute listed hazardous wastes. The wastes are shipped from the generating facility to licensed hazardous waste treatment facilities located in a number of states, and the manifests for the wastes are properly completed to indicate that the wastes are corrosive. In some cases, by the time the wastes reach the treatment facility, their pH has changed and they no longer exhibit the corrosivity characteristic. As a result, the treatment facility concludes that there is a difference between the type of waste designated on the manifest and the type of waste actually received, and the facility then submits a discrepancy report under the aforementioned regulations or the parallel state regulations.

Sections 264.72 and 265.72 refer to discrepancies between the quantity or type of hazardous waste designated and the quantity or type of hazardous waste received. Based on ou discussion, it is my understanding that EPA would consider these provisions to be inapplicab where the waste shipments, as described above, no longer constitute hazardous waste. As a result, the filing of a discrepancy report would not be appropriate, and the treatment facili receives the waste either could sign and return the manifest to indicate receipt of the shi could take no action with respect to the manifest. It is also my understanding that EPA consider our client's designation of the above-described wastes as corrosive to consti

compliance with the manifest requirements for hazardous waste generators as set forth at 40 C.F.R. §§ 262.20-262.23 because such designation is accurate at the time the waste is shipped from the site of generation.

I would appreciate it if you could provide me with written confirmation that the foregoing is EPA's position on this issue and that no further recordkeeping or reporting is required in such a situation. Please call me at 617-570-1344 if you have any questions regarding this matter. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Donald S. Berry

Donald S. Berry, P.C.

117233.b1

HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

October 1995 9475.1995(02)

RCRA

1. Location of Operating Records at Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

The owner or operator of each hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF) must keep a written operating record at the facility. This record retention requirement applies to both facilities operating under permits and facilities qualifying for interim status (40 CFR §§264/265.73). The operating record must include a significant number of records ranging from waste analysis results to closure cost estimates to tank integrity assessment records. Must TSDF owner/operators maintain all of the different documents making up the operating record in one central location?

No, the federal RCRA regulations do not require owner/operators of hazardous waste TSDFs to maintain all of the documents making up the operating record in one designated area. Compliance with the operating record requirements of §§264/265.73 demands only that the specified information be maintained on site at the facility; other records can be kept at remote locations. In addition, for the records that must be kept on site, the various documents making up the operating record need not be consolidated in one office as long as they are available for review somewhere on the facility grounds (this might be more practical in the case of a large facility with multiple buildings). In order to improve accessibility to and control over these key documents, however, EPA recommends that, where possible, all of the contents of the operating record be retained in a central area under the supervision of one designated individual.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9482.1995(01)

JUN 30 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

William C. Hopper
Industrial Hygienist
Brown & Davis, Incorporated
1201 Main Street, Suite 1915
Columbia, SC 29201

Dear Mr. Hopper:

This is in response to your May 30, 1995 letter requesting clarification of regulatory language with respect to permitted hazardous waste container storage facilities. You specifically request clarification regarding the term "sufficiently impervious", as it occurs in 40 CFR 264.175(b)(1), and ask whether coatings and liners are required in conjunction with concrete containment pads.

The regulations at Section 264.175 address containment requirements for container storage areas only. Specifically, §264.175(b) addresses the design and operational requirements for containment systems, and requires that container storage areas consist of a base underlying the "containers which is free of cracks or gaps and is **sufficiently impervious** to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation until the collected material is detected and removed." There is no specific definition of "sufficiently impervious" with respect to container storage areas provided in the regulations, and there is no mention that liners or coatings must be used with concrete pads.

However, the intent of "sufficiently impervious" may be understood by considering preamble language from the January 12, 1981 rule (46 FR 2802). Specifically, at 46 FR 2829, the Agency states that bases underlying containers be "constructed of concrete or asphalt but latitude has been incorporated to allow for other materials of construction." Further, "the important consideration is that the containment system in its entirety be capable of collecting and holding escaped wastes and contaminated precipitation." The container storage regulations also require that the base must be sloped or the system must be designed so that liquids resulting from releases can drain and be removed, and that any waste that has spilled or leaked into the secondary containment area, or any accumulated precipitation, must be removed in a timely manner.

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Your letter mentions that certain policy correspondence regarding surface impoundments and waste piles indicated that concrete is not considered sufficiently impervious. Those statements addressed the appropriate materials for primary containment units are that are designed to operate in direct continuous contact with hazardous waste. This is fundamentally different than the question you ask regarding a container storage area where the concrete pad functions as a secondary containment device to catch any spillage of hazardous waste in the event of container failure. The container provides the primary containment, while the concrete base provides the secondary containment.

Finally, although the regulations at §264.175 do not specifically require a liner or coating to be used in conjunction with a concrete base, States may have more stringent requirements for container storage areas, as deemed necessary to protect human health and the environment. For site-specific requirements, you should contact the appropriate State regulatory agency. If you have any further questions, please call Jeff Gaines of my staff at (703) 308-8655.

Sincerely,

James F. Michael for

Frank McAlister, Chief
Permits Branch (5303W)
Office of Solid Waste

cc: Matt Hale, OSW
Jim Michael, OSW
Jeff Gaines, OSW
Ross Elliott, OSW
Brian Grant, OGC
G. Alan Farmer, Region IV

Brown & Davis, Inc.

1201 Main Street, Suite 1915 | Phone: (803) 748-1226 • Fax (803) 748-1288 | Columbia, S.C. 29201

PSPD

May 30, 1995

Sylvia K. Lowrance, Director
Office of Solid Waste
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mrs. Lowrance,

I am writing you in regards to the container storage standards for permitted facilities as specified in Part 264, Subpart I in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Specifically, I am confused about the words "sufficiently impervious" found in 264.175 (b)(1). My understanding as to the meaning of the word impervious is that it means something that is incapable of being penetrated, or incapable of being affected. This would indicate to me that containment for a storage area used to store liquid volatile organics would require an impervious coating or liner. In addition, the Sept. 2, 1988 Federal Register, which discusses the containment requirements for "new" tanks systems, states that concrete is not sufficiently impervious. Also, several policy letters I have read regarding waste piles and surface impoundments also state that concrete is not sufficiently impervious. Are permitted container storage areas required to have coating or liner covering over a concreted pad? If so, is this a requirement in every case or only under certain circumstances?

I appreciate your time and effort in providing me with assistance regarding this matter. If need be, I can be reached at (803) 748-1226.

Sincerely,

William C. Hopper
Industrial Hygienist

received
6/13/95 DMT

SW-081
Rec: 6/28/95

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Volume 9
Addendum

Place the attached documents at the <u>end</u> of the appropriate Category Number in Volume 9

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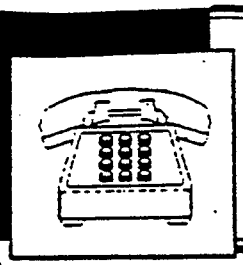

HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

January 1995 9487.1995(01)

RCRA

1. The Liquids in Landfills Prohibition and Sorbed Free Liquids

EPA prohibits the direct placement in a hazardous waste landfill of liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (40 CFR §§264/265.314(b)). The Agency also prohibits the placement in a hazardous waste landfill of containers holding free liquids, except for lab packs, very small containers (i.e., ampules) and containers designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage (i.e., batteries) (§264.314(d)(2), (3), and (4) and §265.314(c)(2), (3), and (4)). On November 18, 1992 (57 ER 54454), the Agency retained the Paint Filter Liquids Test (PFT) as the required test to determine if hazardous wastes hold free liquids. If the PFT demonstrates that a waste to which sorbents have been added no longer contains free liquids, may the waste be placed in a landfill, or is additional treatment required?

EPA's criteria for the use of sorbents to treat wastes containing free liquids vary according to whether the wastes will be disposed of directly or will be placed in a container prior to disposal. EPA allows the use of sorbents to remove free liquids from "containerized" wastes. If the PFT demonstrates that a containerized waste to which sorbents have been added contains no free liquids, the waste may be disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill (40 CFR §264.314(d)(1)(ii) and §265.314(c)(1)(ii)), provided that it meets all applicable land disposal restriction (LDR) treatment standards. As a precaution against the use of inadequate sorbents, EPA regulations require that sorbents used to treat free liquids prior to land disposal be nonbiodegradeable (40 CFR §264.314(e) and §265.314(f)).

EPA prohibits the use of sorbents to treat liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids that will be disposed of directly (e.g., without first being placed in a container) in a landfill. Free liquids in such "bulk or noncontainerized" hazardous wastes must be "chemically, thermally, physically, or biologically treated without the use of absorbents" before the wastes may be landfilled (OSWER Directive #9487.00-2A). To demonstrate that chemical stabilization rather than absorption or adsorption is occurring, the bulk or noncontainerized hazardous wastes should undergo an indirect chemical stabilization test (also known as an unconfined compressive strength test). The indirect chemical stabilization test ensures that, prior to direct disposal, liquid hazardous wastes or hazardous wastes containing free liquids wastes have been adequately treated through some means other than the addition of sorbents.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9489.1995(01)

JAN 30 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. John M. Smith, Director
Alabama Department of Environmental Management
P.O. Box 301643
Montgomery, AL 36130-1463

Dear Mr. Smith:

The purpose of this letter is to respond to an inquiry from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) position regarding the inclusion of emissions from open burning/open detonation (OB/OD) units at the Anniston Army Depot in the health risk assessment for the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility.

On May 5, 1994, the Office of Solid Waste transmitted the latest revision to the implementation guidance for conducting risk assessments at RCRA hazardous waste combustion units. In the revised guidance EPA stated that the analysis of risks from combustion units burning hazardous waste should ideally address air emissions from all sources that are an integral part of the combustion operation, including activities such as storage, blending, and handling of wastes fed to the combustion unit itself, as well as storage and handling of combustion residues.

After discussions with ADEM staff, we have reached the conclusion that the OB/OD units at the Anniston Army Depot are not an integral part of the combustion operation associated with the planned chemical agent disposal facility, nor are they the type of activity we would expect the health risk assessment to address. Therefore, in our view, the emissions from these units do not need to be included in the health risk assessment for the chemical agent disposal facility. Risks associated from the operation of OB/OD units would be addressed during the permitting process for these units.

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If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact James Michael of my staff at (703) 308-8610.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

cc: Gerald Hardy, State of Alabama
James Michael, PSPD, OSW

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9489.1995(02)

AUG 02 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Donald T. Robertson, PhD
Delphi Research, Incorporated
701 Haines Avenue, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Dear Dr. Robertson:

Thank you for your letter describing Delphi Research's DETOX℠ wet oxidation process. Your letter requests a determination of whether the process would be regulated under 40 CFR 264 Subpart X (miscellaneous units) or under Subpart O (incinerators), when used to manage hazardous wastes.

Based on the information you provided regarding the DETOX℠ wet oxidation process, it appears that, when used to treat hazardous wastes, the process would be regulated under the miscellaneous unit standards of Subpart X, and not under the incinerator standards of Subpart O. We believe the miscellaneous unit standards would apply because the wet oxidation process does not involve direct flame combustion, but uses heat provided by a hot oil heat exchanger apparatus.

Please note that Subpart X imposes environmental performance standards, and not unit specific standards as with other RCRA hazardous waste management units. Permits for Subpart X units are to contain such terms and provisions as necessary to protect human health and the environment. Furthermore, please note that individual States may have more stringent standards than the Federal program. For site-specific requirements, you should contact the appropriate State regulatory agency.

In your letter, you also asked whether someone from EPA Headquarters can act as a secondary stakeholder in your demonstration. The Agency's Technology Innovation Office (TIO) is interested in the DETOX℠ technology and any demonstrations which may be forthcoming. They, however, are not in a position to issue letters of acceptance or approval. A contact for you within TIO is Jim Cummings, at (703) 308-8796.

With respect to the proposed demonstration project at the Department of Energy - Morgantown Energy Technology Center, that you mentioned in your letter, please be sure to work closely with the State of West Virginia and EPA Region III before proceeding with any RCRA hazardous waste-management activity. Furthermore,

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because West Virginia is not authorized for Subpart X permitting, you would need to contact the EPA Region III office in Philadelphia, PA regarding the permitting requirements.

Again, thank you for your request. If you have any questions, please call me at (703) 308-8655.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey C. Gaines

Jeffrey C. Gaines, Environmental Scientist
Disposal Technology Section (5303W)
Office of Solid Waste

cc: Frank McAlister, OSW
Jim Michael, OSW
Sonya Sasseville, OSW
Jim Cummings, TIO
Mary Beck, Region III
Subpart X Permit Writers' Workgroup, Regions I-II, IV-X

RCRA

3. Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Counting Requirements

EPA promulgated specific requirements for counting hazardous wastes to facilitate accurate determination of monthly generator status. While most hazardous wastes produced at generator sites are counted in the monthly quantity determination, some special hazardous wastes are exempt from this requirement (§261.5(c)). If a generator is accumulating spent lead-acid batteries that will be sent for reclamation, should the batteries be counted towards the determination of monthly generator status?

Spent lead-acid batteries that will be sent for reclamation are not subject to the monthly generator counting requirements. Hazardous waste is counted only if it is subject to substantive regulation (40 CFR §261.5(c)). Substantive regulations are those regulations which directly relate to the storage, transportation, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste (51 FR 10152; March 24, 1986). Persons who generate, transport, or store spent lead-acid batteries destined for reclamation, but who do not reclaim them themselves, are not subject to substantive regulation, specifically Parts 262-266, 270 or 124 (40 CFR §266.80). Therefore, spent lead-acid batteries destined for reclamation are not counted when determining monthly generator status. Such wastes should not be counted because they are not subject to regulation in the hands of the generator (50 FR 14218; April 11, 1985).

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OSW-125

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 9 1995

9498.1995(01)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. David Gossman
President
Gossman Consulting, Inc.
45W962 Plank Road
Hampshire, Illinois 60140

Dear Mr. Gossman:

This is in response to your October 9, 1995, letter reminding us that we have not responded to your April 3 letter concerning the use of metal surrogates in complying with the Boiler and Industrial Furnace (BIF) rule. We appreciate your continued interest in developing a system that eliminates unnecessary testing and that minimizes the risk from metal spiking as part of the emissions tests under 40 CFR 266.106(c) and (d).

Although we have been tardy in providing a written response, I understand that Bob Holloway, Dwight Hlustick and others along with our technical support contractor discussed with you in September the concerns that we have about using metal surrogates under the BIF rule. Although the BIF rule requires that a feedrate be established for each metal based on testing, the rule does not specifically prohibit the use of testing with surrogate metals. The issue, however, is how to address the problem that system removal efficiency (SRE), and therefore emissions, are a function of metal feedrate.

Generally, SRE decreases at lower feedrates. Thus, even though we should be able to agree on which of the regulated metals have similar volatilities (e.g., based on the volatility groupings that will be proposed for the MACT rule) and could be used as surrogates for each other, the use of surrogates currently has limited practicability under the BIF rule. This is because the surrogate metal must be fed at the maximum individual feedrate for any of the metals for which it is acting as a surrogate. (Otherwise, SRE would be overestimated.)

I understand that you are particularly concerned about spiking beryllium because of its cost and toxicity. Unfortunately, it is not practicable to use another low volatility regulated metal (e.g., arsenic, chromium) as a surrogate for beryllium because these other regulated metals normally require much higher feedrates than beryllium. If you were to utilize those higher feedrates for the surrogate, the source may exceed the BIF emission limits for beryllium. I

understand you discussed with my staff the possibility of industry testing to identify a surrogate, nonregulated metal that is not normally present in cement kiln feedstreams at levels higher than the feedrate desired for beryllium. We would be happy to work with the industry to provide advice on such a testing program and to take the necessary steps to allow the use of such a surrogate.

Thank you for your continued interest in this matter. Please feel free to contact Bob Holloway to discuss these issues further.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A Cotsworth

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

cc: Waste Combustion Permit Writers

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

Nov. 30, 1995

9498.1995(02)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Paul C. Chrostowski, Ph.D.
Principal
The Weinberg Group Inc.
1220 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20036-2400

Dear Mr. Chrostowski:

Thank you for your letter of November 6, 1995 to Administrator Browner regarding your concerns about the Agency's policy with respect to site-specific risk assessments at combustion facilities that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). I appreciate your detailed comments that outline the advantageous aspects of site-specific risk assessments and that support the continuation of site-specific risk assessments to help ensure that RCRA permits are protective and are credible with the public and the regulated community.

As part of the Agency's Hazardous Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy, EPA currently has a national RCRA policy of strongly recommending to all federal and state RCRA permit writers that, under the omnibus permit provisions of RCRA §3005(c)(3), site-specific risk assessments be performed as part of the RCRA permitting process if necessary to protect human health and the environment. Very soon, the Agency intends to propose new emission standards for hazardous waste combustors under joint authority of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and RCRA. We believe these new standards will provide a significant improvement over current controls for hazardous waste combustion. However, at least until these rules take effect, the Agency intends to continue its policy of recommending that site-specific risk assessments be conducted as part of RCRA permitting for hazardous waste combustors (incinerators, boilers, and industrial furnaces alike) as necessary to protect human health and the environment.

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Of course, we cannot predict what the final regulations and the final national emission standards will be because we expect substantial comment on the proposal. In that proposal, we are inviting comments specifically on the issue of the role that site-specific risk assessments ought to play in permitting of hazardous waste combustion facilities. Your letter will be entered into the rulemaking docket, and if you have further views, we urge you to submit them during the public comment period so that they get full consideration. Our ultimate goal is to be able to implement a set of protective national standards that do not require intensive site-specific assessments at a large majority of sites. However, we also recognize that there may be situations in which a need for risk assessments at some combustion facilities will continue to exist. These and related issues will be assessed as the Agency develops its final rulemaking for hazardous waste combustors.

Thank you for your interest in this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

THE WEINBERG GROUP INC.
WASHINGTON, DC ■ BRUSSELS

November 6, 1995

The Honorable Ms. Carol Browner
Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Mail Code 1101
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Ms. Browner:

The purpose of this letter is to comment on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) proposal to eliminate requirements for site-specific risk assessments at combustion facilities that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Although the performance of direct and indirect risk assessments at these facilities by EPA, state agencies or project proponents has gotten off to somewhat of a rocky start, there is little logic to abandoning a program that is now reaching an acceptable degree of maturity. Indeed, as both regulators and the regulated community become more adept at producing and reviewing risk assessments, their utility as a regulatory tool proportionately increases. Some of the more important reasons for continuing the program include:

- Emissions associated with the implementation of Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) may not be controlled adequately to meet risk management goals. This is due to a number of reasons including the uniqueness of site-specific exposure pathways and the inability of MACT standards to control facility-specific chemical standards. The possibility that MACT might not be protective was, in fact, the reason behind the residual risk requirements of §112(f) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. We have already seen several instances where proposed MACT standards will not meet typical EPA risk management goals and are concerned that elimination of risk assessments will reduce the Agency's credibility to both the public and regulated community.

- The elimination of risk assessments will be an impediment to implementation of some key Clinton Administration environmental initiatives including environmental justice and the assessment of risks to children. Implementation of MACT standards without risk assessment will not enable the identification of disparate impacts to various sectors of the community, nor will it assist in the evaluation of cumulative impacts.

1220 Nineteenth Street, NW ■ Suite 300 ■ Washington DC 20036-2400 ■ (202) 833-8077 ■ Fax (202) 833-7057

- The elimination of site-specific risk assessments may allow a competitive disadvantage to particular sectors of the waste management community. Currently, there is a major competitive struggle between commercial hazardous waste incinerators, commercial boilers and industrial furnaces, and non-commercial captive facilities. In order to ensure that public health is protected plus avoid charges that EPA is favoring one segment of the industry over the other, site-specific risk assessments should be retained.

- The elimination of risk assessment will fuel public concerns that regulatory agencies are not adequately protecting public health. There is a common perception among individuals residing close to combustion facilities that regulations are not health protective. Risk assessments are a means by which the Agency and industry alike can demonstrate the safety of a regulated facility or modify a technology or permit to make a facility safe.

- Risk assessments can be performed on a very cost effective basis. For an experienced risk assessment services purveyor, the costs of a multiple pathway, multiple chemical risk assessment to the private sector are typically within the range of $50,000 to $75,000 per facility. These costs are small considering the benefits to be gained and put in the context of the costs to satisfy other regulatory requirements. For example, trial burns, RCRA Part B applications, Clean Air Act PSD permit applications, and other requirements are typically substantially more costly than risk assessments.

I hope you will take these factors into consideration in reaching your decision to continue to require risk assessments at combustion facilities and to extend them to other source categories as appropriate.

Please feel free to call if you have any questions.

Very Truly Yours,

Paul C Chrostowski

THE WEINBERG GROUP INC.
Paul C. Chrostowski, Ph.D.
Principal

PCC/skw

cc Robert Sussman
David Bussard

Volume 10
Addendum

Place the attached documents at the <u>end</u> of the appropriate Category Number in Volume 10

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 17 1995

9502.1995(01)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: CAMU at U.S.S. Lead Facility

FROM: Devereaux Barnes, Director
Permits and State Programs Division, OSW

TO: Norm Niedergang, Director
Office of RCRA, Region V

Recently we have had several discussions with your staff regarding the approval of a corrective action management unit (CAMU) at the U.S.S. Lead Refinery facility in East Chicago, Indiana. In those discussions we were asked to provide the Agency's position on the specific question of whether a §3008(h) enforcement order is an appropriate mechanism for approving a CAMU at this facility. As you know, interim status for this facility was terminated under the provisions of RCRA §3005(e).

It is the Agency's position that §3008(h) orders are an appropriate mechanism for approval of CAMUs at facilities that have lost interim status pursuant to §3005(e). Other types of hazardous waste management units (e.g., tanks, piles) that may be needed to implement remedial actions at facilities like U.S.S. Lead may also be approved under §3008(h) orders. This interpretation of the scope of §3008(h) authority is supported by the broad language of §3008(h) (providing for "corrective action or such other response measure as...necessary to protect human health or the environment"). The legislative history supports this interpretation in that the conference report indicates that the intent was to allow EPA to address ongoing problems without a permit. In addition, EPA's longstanding interpretation is that §3008(h) applies to LOIS facilities as well as facilities that are currently operating under interim status, and the CAMU rule itself imposes no limits on this interpretation. See memo from J. Winston Porter, "Intepretation of Section 3008(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act" (Dec. 16, 1985).

We believe that this is a reasonable reading of the statute. Based on this interpretation, RCRA permits are not necessary for such units as long as they are part of the selected remedy (or interim measure), and they are specifically authorized under the §3008(h) order. Furthermore, we believe that from a policy

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perspective, permits would generally be inappropriate in these circumstances, since they would likely have the effect of delaying cleanup and adding to procedural costs without increasing environmental protection. As explained in the preamble to the CAMU rule (58 FR 8676, February 16, 1993), public participation procedures similar to those for Class III permit modifications should be followed in approving CAMUs under §3008(h) corrective action orders.

If you or your staff have more specific questions about the use of orders to approve CAMUs and other types of units, you may wish to contact Barbara Pace in the Office of General Counsel, at (202) 260-7713, or Dave Fagan of my staff at (703) 308-8620. Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance.

cc: Joe Boyle
Kevin Pierard
Barbara Pace
Larry Starfield

HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

9502.1995(02)

February 1995

RCRA

2. Corrective Action Authorities

RCRA §3004(u) requires corrective action for all releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from solid waste management units (SWMUs) at permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs). Is RCRA corrective action limited to releases from SWMUs?

Any release of solid or hazardous waste which poses a threat to health or the environment is potentially subject to RCRA remedial authority. To this end, RCRA provides EPA with several distinct authorities to require corrective action for contamination stemming from sources other than SWMUs. A SWMU is a discernible unit in which solid wastes have been placed at any time, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous wastes. This definition includes any area at a facility at which solid wastes have been routinely and systematically released. RCRA §3004(u), which is specifically limited to releases from SWMUs, is the primary authority requiring corrective action at permitted TSDFs. Section 3004(u) requires a facility owner or operator to address releases from SWMUs whenever seeking a RCRA permit.

Many potential releases at permitted TSDFs do not originate from SWMUs, however, and are not subject to §3004 cleanup requirements. For example, a one-time spill of hazardous waste from a vehicle traveling across a facility is not a release from a SWMU. For such releases not originating from SWMUs at permitted TSDFs, and for releases at TSDFs with permits that pre-date HSWA and which therefore do not contain §3004(u) provisions, EPA may choose to use its omnibus permitting authority pursuant to RCRA §3005(c)(3) to modify the facility's permit as necessary to require corrective action for any potential threat to human health or the environment. Additionally, RCRA §3004(v), which is not limited to releases from SWMUs, requires TSDFs to cleanup contamination beyond the facility boundary of a permitted TSDF.

RCRA also provides EPA with the authority to issue administrative corrective action orders or bring suit in a United States District Court against TSDFs operating under interim status. The interim status TSDF corrective action order authority, provided by RCRA §3008(h), is not limited to releases from SWMUs or any other type of unit. EPA can invoke §3008(h) to address any release of hazardous waste from an interim status facility. Section 3008(h) gives EPA authority to issue corrective action orders or bring suit for both on-site releases at interim status facilities and releases which have migrated beyond an interim status facility boundary.

Finally, RCRA §7003 gives EPA broad authority to abate hazards caused by releases of solid or hazardous waste from any source, including SWMUs. Specifically, §7003 provides EPA with the authority to seek injunctive relief in the appropriate United States District Court, or, after notice to the affected state, issue administrative corrective action orders for releases from any site where the handling, storage, treatment, transportation or disposal of solid or hazardous waste may pose an imminent and substantial endangerment to health or the environment. Use of §7003 is not limited to any particular type of facility or waste unit.

OSW-110

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OCT 18 1995

9502.1995(03)

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

M.L. Mullins, Vice President
Regulatory Affairs
Chemical Manufacturing Association (CMA)
2501 M St., NW
Washington, DC 20037

Dear Mr. Mullins:

This letter is in response to your letter of August 22, 1995 in which you expressed CMA's concern regarding the Agency's plans to "disallow continued use of the corrective action management unit (CAMU) provision" that was promulgated on February 16, 1993 (55 FR 8658).

As I believe you know, the CAMU rule was the Agency's initial attempt at resolving many of the problems that have been encountered by EPA State remediation programs in applying the prevention-oriented Subtitle C regulations to the management of remedial wastes. The Agency continues to support the need for flexibility in this area; however, some parties have argued that the CAMU rule allows regulators too much discretion in determining appropriate, site-specific management requirements for remediation wastes. In recognition of this view, the Agency agreed to evaluate whether the CAMU regulations should be modified or replaced with a different regulatory approach. As an outcome of this process, the Agency agreed the CAMU regulation should be replaced with the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule for Contaminated Media (HWIR-Media). The Agency is currently planning to propose the HWIR-media rule in December of this year and issue final regulations in March 1997.

The Agency believes that much of the site-specific flexibility provided in the CAMU will be preserved based on the current version of the draft HWIR-media regulation, especially for less-contaminated media. Furthermore, the Agency intends to include a provision in the proposed HWIR-media rule that would in effect "grandfather" CAMUs that were approved before the HWIR-media rule is issued final. However, no new CAMUs could be approved after the that date. The Agency believes that this "grandfathering" provision, if finalized, would will result in minimal disruptions to cleanups involving CAMUs that are planned or underway. It should be noted, however, that the Agency plans to ask for coment in the proposal as to whether "grandfathering" of CAMUs is appropriate, and, in particular, whether the Agency should set a date upon which approval of "grandfathered" CAMUs would expire.

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In the interim, our recommendation to both the regulators and the regulated community is to use a CAMU if it truly provides the best alternative for a site (and the AOC concept, which is a concept independent of the CAMU rule, cannot be used). Of course, the most conservative course of action would be to use a CAMU only if it can be completed prior to publication of the final HWIR-media rule.

I hope that this letter helps to clarify the basis for our current plans. If you have any questions regarding the HWIR-media rule and its impact on the CAMU rule, please call Carolyn Hoskinson at 703/308-8626. Questions regarding the AOC concept should be directed either to Hugh Davis at 703/308-8633 or Elizabeth McManus at 703/308-8657.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

Control to ISPD
cc: 47 Gail

CMA
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

M.L. Mullins
Vice President-Regulatory Affairs

August 22, 1995

Mr. Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste (5301)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

received
8/24/95

Re: Corrective Action Management Units

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

The Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) is concerned by reports that EPA, in the context of the upcoming HWIR contaminated media proposal, plans to disallow continued use of the corrective action management unit (CAMU) provision that was promulgated on February 16, 1993 (58 FR 8658).

EPA has recognized that "remediation of existing contamination problems is inherently different from the management of as-generated industrial waste" (58 FR 8660) and that "the existing regulatory structure of RCRA Subtitle C, when applied to management of hazardous waste for remedial purposes, can often seriously hamper the ability of decision makers to select and implement effective, protective, and cost effective remedies" (58 FR 8659). The Agency promulgated the CAMU provision to provide remedial decision makers with an added measure of flexibility in order to expedite and improve remedial decisions. Many CMA member companies have found the CAMU provision to be highly successful in that regard. It has afforded valuable and much needed flexibility and has significantly expedited remediation efforts by removing many of the impediments that existed under Subtitle C.

In her statement before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Science on January 6, 1995, Administrator Browner said:

> "All of us are committed to protecting public health and our air, land, and water. At EPA, we want to implement these commitments in the most cost effective way possible. But to do this, we must move beyond a "one size fits all" regulatory approach towards a more common sense approach - an approach that uses flexibility, creativity, and innovation in reaching these goals."

CMA believes that the CAMU provision is an excellent example of focused regulation that provides considerable flexibility, fosters creativity - and enables expedited clean-up of contaminated hazardous waste sites in a more cost effective

manner. To disallow this sensible and valuable provision would be totally inconsistent with the many on-going EPA regulatory reform initiatives. If EPA is to be successful in achieving meaningful regulatory reform, it must stand behind the good progress it has made with the CAMU provision and continue to work to identify additional opportunities to better focus regulations to achieve environmental goals in a more flexible cost effective manner. To disallow the CAMU provision would be a giant step backward.

CMA recognizes that some parties have challenged the legal and policy basis of the CAMU and temporary unit (TU) rules. CMA urges the Agency to vigorously defend these rules. They received broad support when they were promulgated and have been widely accepted and implemented by affected stakeholders, states, and regional offices. Regulatory agencies have devoted significant energies toward the constructive use of CAMUs to facilitate cleanups. A large number of CMA member companies have invested significant money and effort incorporating CAMUs into their remedial plans, and many have been approved and are presently in use, while others are nearing final approval. EPA has provided no justification for disrupting the protective practices that have been initiated under the CAMU provision. At a minimum, EPA must grandfather existing CAMUs to protect the investment that facilities have made in planning, obtaining approval, and implementing remedial actions based on the CAMU provision.

If you should have any questions concerning this issue, or desire additional information, please contact Chip Vitarelli, of my staff, at (202) 887-6936.

Sincerely,

M.L. Mullins
Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

cc: Matthew Hale, Jr., Director
Permits and State Programs Division
Office of Solid Waste

Robert Hall, Chief
Corrective Action Programs Branch
Permits and States Programs Division
Office of Solid Waste

Volume 13
Addendum

Place the attached documents at the <u>end</u> of the appropriate Category Number in Volume 13

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9551.1995(01)

FEB 10 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Mr. Basil G. Constantelos
Vice President
Environmental Affairs
Safety-Kleen
1000 North Randall Road
Elgin, Illinois 60123-7857

Dear Mr. Constantelos:

Thank you for your letter dated November 17, 1994 regarding the land disposal restrictions (LDR) Phase II regulation that appeared in the Federal Register on September 19, 1994. You provided some interesting ideas for the Phase II technical correction notice and proposed an implementation approach for your company to comply with the new Phase II notification requirements. These issues are discussed below.

1. Removal of treatment standards from the LDR notifications

Safety-Kleen favors the action taken in the Phase II final rule that deleted treatment standards or references to treatment standards from being required on LDR notifications. It was pointed out that parts of the regulatory language in 40 CFR 268.7 still reflected the old requirements. We appreciate you pointing this out. Furthermore, we have corrected the error in the Phase II correction notice (see 60 FR 242, column three, January 3, 1995).

The Agency agrees that the elimination of the treatment standards from the LDR notification does not lessen the substantive LDR requirements, but rather makes an administrative adjustment to lessen the paperwork burden on the regulated community. Furthermore, you suggest that EPA clarify for the states and the regulated community that the changes to the LDR notification requirements should be immediately applicable. When the Phase II requirements became effective 12/19/94, all notification requirements (including corrections made in the technical amendment) were in place and were immediately effective.

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2. Clarification of application of analytical test methods

Safety-Kleen states that for some waste matrices, the SW-846 test methods will not achieve detection levels near the universal treatment standard (UTS) levels. It is suggested that EPA issue guidance on what PQL is needed to demonstrate that the UTS are met. It is also suggested that EPA clarify that the application of EPA SW-846 methods may not be appropriate for analysis of all UTS in all waste matrices.

Compliance with LDR regulations is usually measured by achieving a constituent concentration level at or below the UTS for that constituent. However, when combustion technologies are used to comply with UTS for organic constituents, EPA considers nondetect values within an order of magnitude of the UTS to be in compliance (see § 268.40 (d)).

It is unclear from the information in your letter what type of materials create your company's detection level difficulties. Without further clarification, we are unable to issue further guidance. It should be noted that except in cases where test methods are specified in Part 268, there is no requirement that SW-846 methods be used to demonstrate compliance with the UTS.

3. Approach to implementing Phase II LDR requirements

Safety-Kleen has developed an implementation strategy to comply with new paperwork requirements while also assuring that UTS are met. Under 40 CFR 268.7(a) (1) (ii) in the Phase II rule, the generator must include on the LDR notification all the waste constituents that the treater will monitor, if monitoring will not include all regulated constituents, for wastes F001-F005, F039, D001, D002, and D012-D043. The majority of Safety-Kleen's managed waste will be monitored after solvent reclamation, and monitoring will include all underlying hazardous constituents. For wastes ultimately managed outside the Safety-Kleen system by other facilities, Safety Kleen is obtaining written confirmation that these other facilities will be monitoring for all underlying hazardous constituents. Therefore, no specific constituents will be listed on the LDR notification coming from Safety-Kleen's customers (generators).

If monitoring for all "underlying hazardous constituents" means all UTS constituents, such an approach complies with the new Phase II requirements. The generators of the hazardous waste will specify on their notification that they have a D001 (or other) waste and will not include on the notification any underlying hazardous constituents. Therefore, the treater, in this case Safety-Kleen, must treat and monitor for all the constituents on the UTS list (all underlying hazardous constituents).

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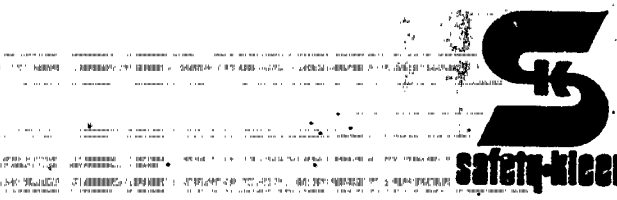
I hope you find these responses helpful. Should you have additional questions or comments, feel free to direct them to Rhonda Craig of my staff, at (703) 308-8771.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth

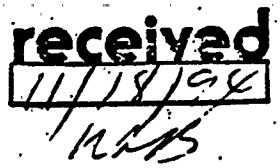
Michael Shapiro
Director
Office of Solid Waste

Content to WMD



November 17, 1994

Michael H. Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste (MS-5301)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460



RE: Phase II LDR Regulation

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

This letter provides follow-up to a November 3, 1994 meeting between Michael LeBel of Safety-Kleen Corp. and Richard Kinch, Rhonda Craig, and Doug Heimlich of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). During this meeting Mr. LeBel raised several issues and implementation questions regarding the September 19, 1994 Phase II Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) regulations. EPA informed Safety-Kleen of the Agency's intention to issue a technical correction to the final regulation prior to the December 19, 1994 effective date. In light of EPA's intention to issue a technical correction and Safety-Kleen's questions regarding approaches to comply with the new regulations, EPA suggested that Safety-Kleen prepare a letter outlining suggestions for technical corrections and our proposed approach for complying with the Phase II LDR regulations. In addition to looking forward to receiving EPA's response, we also suggest that our implementation approach be addressed in the correction notice.

ISSUES FOR TECHNICAL CORRECTION NOTICE

1. Removal of Treatment Standards From LDR Notices

As the largest user of manifests and LDR notices in the U.S., Safety-Kleen welcomes the opportunity to share our experience regarding the use of LDR notices. Safety-Kleen agrees with preamble language, which states that "...EPA is thus dropping the treatment standard or reference to the treatment standard from the LDR notification in this final rule" (59 FR 48004). However, the regulatory language in 40 CFR 268.7(a)(1) (as revised) did not incorporate new regulatory language to address this change.

Safety-Kleen suggests the following regulatory language in 40 CFR 268.7(a)(1) to address this discrepancy:

> If a generator determines that he is managing a restricted waste under this part and the waste does not meet the applicable treatment standards set forth in

1000 NORTH RANDALL ROAD ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60123-7857 PHONE 708/697-8460 FAX 708/468-8500

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> Subpart D of this part or exceeds the applicable prohibition levels set forth in 268.32 or RCRA Section 3004(d), with each shipment of waste the generator must notify the treatment or storage facility in writing of the restriction from land disposal of this waste. The notice must include the following information....

Safety-Kleen suggests that EPA clarify in the preamble that the elimination of the treatment standards on the LDR notice is not a less stringent approach to the current regulations, but rather is an administrative adjustment. The same treatment standards are in effect under the new regulation as under the old regulation. The change to the LDR notice will make it more functional and easier to use, without reduced protection of human health and the environment.

Safety-Kleen also suggests that EPA clarify for states and the regulated community and that the immediate application of the change in the LDR notice is appropriate. As with previously promulgated LDR regulations, the original LDR regulatory framework has been adjusted and improved with each subsequent regulation. Generators have the obligation to comply with existing regulations that States may be authorized to implement, but must also comply with newly promulgated Federal requirements. A clarification on the immediate use of the new LDR notice format would assist the regulated community in understanding and complying with the LDR requirements and would not reduce effectiveness of the regulations.

2. Clarification of Application of Analytical Test Methods

Safety-Kleen has found that for some waste matrices, the SW-846 test methods will not achieve detection levels near the UTS levels. This raises two issues. First, EPA should provide implementation guidance on what PQL is needed to demonstrate that the UTS standards are met. Second, EPA needs to clarify that the application of EPA SW-846 Test Methods may not be appropriate for analysis of all Universal Treatment Standards (UTS) constituents in all waste matrices. EPA needs to encourage the development of improved test methods and use of alternate protocols by waste generators and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facilities in order to better characterize UTS constituent levels for a broad range of waste forms. Safety-Kleen suggests that EPA clarify that alternate test methods can be used without prior EPA approval with proper documentation and that their use is appropriate for a particular application and will achieve a lower detection limit.

The preamble is currently silent with respect to this issue and Safety-Kleen finds that this is problematic. Constituent analysis is a fundamental component of the implementation of the LDR rules. The regulated community needs EPA's assistance in making this

system functional. Safety-Kleen has discussed these issues with Barry Lesnik and Gail Hansen of the Office of Solid Waste and we encourage you to solicit their opinion on the matter.

3. Approach to Implementing Phase II LDR Requirements

As described in the November 3, 1994 meeting, Safety-Kleen has developed an implementation strategy for compliance with the Phase II LDR regulations. This strategy is outlined below and we are looking forward to any comments EPA may have regarding our approach.

Safety-Kleen is the world's largest recycler of solvents and other contaminated fluids, providing environmentally beneficial waste management services to nearly 400,000 customers in the U.S. While Safety-Kleen offers a range of waste recycling and energy recovery services, we specialize in servicing smaller businesses and smaller waste generators. Approximately, 95 percent of our customers are small quantity generators (100 to 1,000 kg/mo) or conditionally exempt small quantity generators (less than 100 kg/mo). Because of the substantial paperwork burden on the small businesses that constitutes the vast majority of our customer base, Safety-Kleen often provides implementation guidance on manifesting, LDR notices, and waste analysis information as a part of our service.

The majority of the waste streams accepted by Safety-Kleen are handled through our 182 accumulation/collection facilities (branches). The majority of the waste streams remain in the containers while being temporarily stored at one of our branches. Only one waste stream, a petroleum naphtha (mineral spirits) based solvent, is bulked at most of our branch locations. Some wastes from larger generators bypass our branch system and are transported directly to one of our recycle facilities for recovery operations.

The majority of the waste materials entering the Safety-Kleen system are recycled into usable products (e.g., parts washer solvent, paint thinners, motor oils, etc). Where appropriate, residues from recycling, along with other non-recoverable materials with BTU value, are recycled for energy recovery in our fuel blending operations. The useful products produced from the recycling processes and the cement made in the kilns supplied with our hazardous waste fuels are products and are not subject to regulation under the RCRA framework, and thus are not subject to the LDR requirements. Cement kiln dust (CKD) is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 266.112 and will be tested in accordance with these requirements.

Some treatment residues and appropriate customer wastes are sent to hazardous waste incineration, off-site chemical/physical treatment facilities, or third-party treatment, storage, and disposal

facilities. Safety-Kleen is in the process of obtaining written acknowledgements from all outside facilities receiving these wastes that all underlying UTS constituents will be analyzed for at their facilities, unless otherwise specified on an LDR notice with a given shipment of waste.

The Phase II LDR rule requires that the LDR notice include "the waste constituents that the treater will monitor for, if monitoring will not include all regulated constituents, for wastes F001-F005, F039, D001, D002, and D012-D043" (40 CFR 268.7(a)(1)(ii)). Safety-Kleen plans to comply with this regulation by monitoring for all underlying UTS constituents. For the majority of Safety-Kleen managed waste, this monitoring will be conducted on wastes and residuals after reclamation. For wastes ultimately managed outside the Safety-Kleen system by other facilities, Safety-Kleen will have written confirmation that these other facilities will be monitoring for underlying UTS constituents.

The underlying UTS constituents will be monitored during the waste management process. No specific constituents will be listed on the LDR notice coming from our customers, the original generator. These constituents will be identified, by Safety-Kleen or the receiving facility, prior to ultimate waste or residue disposal. For recycling for re-use waste streams, the recycling process results in regenerated clean product and treatment residues levels that are more concentrated than the original waste. For the wastes leaving the Safety-Kleen system, we are requiring that the receiving facilities monitor for the presence of underlying constituents, and treat as necessary, to ensure that all UTS are met prior to land disposal. We believe that there will be no loss of enforcement capabilities under this approach that a clarification should be presented in the technical correction.

Safety-Kleen appreciates the opportunity to provide comments for the Phase II LDR correction notice. We will also be anxious to receive EPA's feedback regarding our implementation strategy. Please contact me at (708) 468-2217 or Catherine McCord at (708) 468-2245 if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

Basil G. Constantelos
Vice President
Environmental Affairs

cc: Richard J. Kinch
Chief, Waste Treatment Branch
Office of Solid Waste (MS-5302W)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
2805 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202

OSW-060

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9554.1995(01)

JUN 14 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Roy F. Weston, Inc.
Ms. Janell B. Bergman, P.G., CPG
Senior Project Manager
215 Union Boulevard, Suite 550
Lakewood, CO 80228-1842

Dear Ms. Bergman:

It is a pleasure to respond to your letter dated April 27, 1995, regarding the Land Disposal Restrictions Phase II final rule (59 FR 47982). Specifically, you requested an interpretation of the phrase "which can reasonably be expected to be present" as it applies to underlying hazardous constituents in soil that exhibits the toxicity characteristic.

The preamble to the final Phase II rule states: "regulated entities do not have to ascertain the presence of all hazardous constituents for which EPA is promulgating a universal treatment standard. Generators may base this determination on their knowledge of the raw materials they use, the process they operate, and the potential reaction products of the process, or upon the results of a one-time analysis of the entire list of constituents at § 268.48." (See 59 FR 48015.)

In the case of contaminated soil, however, the "generator" may not be the party that caused the contamination, but rather may be the one performing the cleanup. As you point out, it may be difficult to determine exactly what constituents are reasonably expected to be present in the soil because of the lack of records about the site and the absence of anyone who has institutional memory about the cause of the contamination. It is appropriate, therefore, to use the constituents that are at levels above the Universal Treatment Standards, based on monitoring at the site, provided analysis has been conducted for the entire list of constituents at § 268.48. These would be the constituents reasonably expected to be present at the point of generation (in a remediation, the point of generation is the point the contaminated soil is picked up).

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I hope you find this information helpful. If you have further questions, please call Rhonda Craig of my staff on (703) 308-8771.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A Cotsworth

for Michael Shapiro
Director
Office of Solid Waste

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WESTON®
MANAGERS DESIGNERS/CONSULTANTS
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LAKEWOOD, CO 80228-1842
303-980-6800 FAX: 303-980-1622

27 April 1995

Mr. Michael Shapiro
Director, Office of Solid Waste
United States Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

SUBJECT: Land Disposal Restrictions - Phase II

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Roy F. Weston, Inc. requests an interpretation of a phrase pertaining to the recently published Land Disposal Restrictions - Phase II (59 FR 47982). Specifically, we request an interpretation of the phrase "which can reasonably be expected to be present" as it applies to underlying hazardous constituents that may be found in soil that exhibits the toxicity characteristic (TCLP). (Sections 268.2(i) and 268.40(e))

Application of this concept is straightforward as it applies to industrial waste streams; however, it becomes difficult when referring to contaminated soil where unknown wastes were deposited years ago. Weston requests EPA's interpretation of this concept as it applies to contaminated soils. Is it sufficient to use the list of constituents that have been detected at the site as the list of constituents reasonably expected to be present?

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to your response to this question.

Sincerely,

ROY F. WESTON, INC.

Janell Bergman

Janell B. Bergman, P.G., CPG
Senior Project Manager

cc: Mr. Jim Thompson
Office of Regulatory Enforcement
RCRA Enforcement Division

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

9554.1995(02)

Signature date: September 19, 1995

Mr. Kevin J. Igli
Vice President, Environment, Health & Safety
Chemical Waste Management, Inc.
3001 Butterfield Road
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

Dear Mr. Igli:

Thank you for your letter of June 15, 1995, regarding macroencapsulation of hazardous debris. You referred to an interpretive guidance memorandum sent by EPA's Office of Solid Waste to EPA Region VIII on February 16, 1994 regarding the macroencapsulation of mixed hazardous/radioactive debris waste, and requested clarification on the memorandum's applicability. Specifically, you requested EPA's determination on whether CWM's macroencapsulation process addresses the requirements of 40 CFR 268.45, Table 1.

As your letter pointed out, EPA has specified two definitions of macroencapsulation: a specified technology for D008 radioactive lead solids, and one for hazardous debris. In 40 CFR 268.42, Table 3, EPA specified for D008 radioactive lead solids a required method of treatment, macroencapsulation. Macroencapsulation is defined in § 268.42, Table 1 as:

> Macroencapsulation with surface coating materials such as polymeric organics (e.g., resins and plastics) or with a jacket of inert inorganic materials to substantially reduce surface exposure to potential leaching media. Macroencapsulation specifically does not include any material that would be classified as a tank or container according to 40 CFR 260.10.

EPA defined macroencapsulation for hazardous debris at § 268.45 as:

> Application of surface coating materials such as polymeric organics (e.g., resins and plastics) or use of a jacket of inert inorganic materials to substantially reduce surface exposure to potential leaching media.

Obviously, the only difference between the definitions is that the prohibition against using

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tanks and containers was not included in the definition of macroencapsulation for treating hazardous debris. Thus, the Agency provided more flexibility in treatment for hazardous debris by not specifically prohibiting the use of tanks and containers.

Your letter describes CWM's macroencapsulation process. A jacket of inert inorganic material is placed around the hazardous debris as the encapsulating agent in a high density polyethylene vault. The lid of the vault is secured and the unit is disposed in a subtitle C (hazardous waste) landfill.

It is EPA's determination that your treatment process meets the definition of macroencapsulation for hazardous debris, subject to an evaluation that the tank or container is structurally sound and resistant to degradation, in order to substantially reduce exposure to potential leaching media. As you allude to in your letter, merely placing hazardous debris in a tank or container, except under special circumstances where the container is made of noncorroding materials (e.g., stainless steel), would not fulfill the macroencapsulation treatment standard. State or EPA Regional authorities can best evaluate if the design criteria and operation procedures are sufficient.

EPA does not view this as a reversal of its previous position in its memorandum of February 18, 1994. Rather, it is clarifying that for the treatment of hazardous debris, the definition of macroencapsulation in § 268.45 should be used, and for the treatment of D008 radioactive lead solids, the definition in § 268.42 should be used.

Hopefully, this response addresses your concerns. If you have further questions, do not hesitate to give me a call on (703) 308-8434.

Sincerely,

Richard Kinch
Chief
Waste Treatment Branch

cc Fredrick Moore, Oregon DEQ
Bruce Long, Region X, Oregon Operations Office

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

June 1995

9561.1995(01)

RCRA

2. RCRA Waste Minimization Requirements

RCRA subjects generators of hazardous waste and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) that manage their own hazardous waste on site to waste minimization requirements. What are the specific requirements?

Generators who generate 1,000 or more kilograms per month of hazardous waste ("large quantity" generators) and owners and operators of hazardous waste TSDFs who manage their own hazardous waste on site must comply with similar waste minimization requirements. RCRA §3002(b) requires large quantity generators who transport waste off site to certify on the manifest that they have established a "program in place" to reduce the volume or quantity and toxicity of hazardous waste generated to the extent economically practicable. For owner/operators that manage waste on site in a permitted TSDF, §3005(h) requires that a certification that a waste minimization program is in place be prepared annually and maintained in the facility operating record. In the May 28, 1993, Federal Register (58 FR 31114), EPA published interim final guidance on the elements of a waste minimization "program in place" to assist generators and TSDFs in fulfilling these requirements. The guidance provides latitude for a facility to tailor program elements to meet the individual facility's needs. EPA has published a Facility Pollution Prevention Guide, EPA600-R-92-088, to assist generators in tailoring the guidance to the individual facility's needs.

RCRA §3002(a)(6) also requires large quantity generators to submit biennial reports describing their waste minimization efforts. Specifically, large quantity generators must describe the efforts undertaken to achieve waste minimization and the actual changes in the volume and toxicity achieved relative to other years (§262.41(a)(6)-(7)). The biennial report requirements for TSDFs that generate waste parallel those specific to large quantity generators (§§264/265.75(h) and (i)).

Small quantity generators who generate greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste per month are not subject to the same "program in place" certification requirement as large quantity generators. Instead, they must certify on their hazardous waste manifests that they have "made a good faith effort to minimize" their waste generation (51 FR 35190; October 1, 1986).

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9592.1995(01)

AUG 10 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Frederick S. Phillips
2300 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037-1128

Dear Mr. Phillips:

This letter is in response to your letter of May 25, 1995 concerning the management of the used oil in your clients' industrial facilities.

Specifically, your clients want to reduce the volume of the used coolant by either filtering out or evaporating off the water before the remaining used coolant is managed by rerefining or fuel-blending. Dewatering the used coolant will reduce the volume of the coolant wastestream by as much as 90 percent. Your clients would like clarification as to whether dewatering is a process that triggers EPA's Used Oil Processor requirements.

Dewatering of an oil-based coolant does not require the owners/operators of an industrial facility to follow the Used Oil Processor requirements as long as dewatering of the oil-based coolant removes the water and does not change the physical and chemical condition of the oil-based portion of the coolant. Dewatering, as described in your letter, would meet the exemption from the Used Oil Processor requirements as described in §279.20 (b)(2)(ii)(D), "Draining or otherwise removing used oil from materials containing used oil ... in order to remove excessive oil..."

In your letter you indicated that after dewatering, the oil is sent "to be re-refined or fuel-blended." It is important to remember that the exemption from the Used Oil Processor requirements is contingent upon the oil being generated on-site and not sent directly to an off-site burner, see §279.20(b)(2)(iii). Sending the remaining coolant to a rerefiner and fuel-blender, as mentioned in your letter, would meet this requirement; however, shipment to an off-site burner would cause the generator to become regulated by the Used Oil Processor requirements.

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Thank you for sharing your clients' concerns with us. I hope this letter clarifies the issues you raised. If you have any additional questions, please contact Tracy Bone at (202)260-3509.

Sincerely,

Michael Petruska, Chief
Regulatory Development Branch

Copied to CAD
cc Liz

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201 LIBERTY STREET, S.W.
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FREDERICK S. PHILLIPS
(202) 663-8677

Sent 6/13/95

May 25, 1995

received
5/30/95
122 13

Ms. Sylvia K. Lowrance
Director, Office of Solid Waste
United States Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Application of Used Oil Processor Requirements Under the Used Oil Management Standards, 40 C.F.R. Part 279

Dear Ms. Lowrance:

I write on behalf of several clients seeking clarification regarding the application of the used oil processor regulations (40 C.F.R. § 279, Subpart F) to industrial facilities that employ evaporation and/or filtration to minimize the volume of their oil-based coolant wastestreams. EPA's position on this issue will likely have significant consequences for thousands of users of oil-based coolants.

Many machine shops and other industrial facilities use coolants composed of 90-96% water and 4-10% petroleum-based (or synthetic oil based) cooling compound. The used coolant must be drained and replaced regularly, producing a sizeable wastestream. To minimize the volume of their used-coolant wastestreams, many facilities have installed, or are contemplating installing, evaporation and/or filtration systems. The purpose of these systems is to evaporate or filter out the water component of the coolant, thus reducing by 90% or more the oil-based wastestream to be recycled or disposed. Most clients employing such systems report that their dewatered coolant is picked up by Clean Harbors, Safety Kleen, or a similar entity to be re-refined or fuel-blended.

The evaporation and filtration processes at issue are being employed to minimize the volume, and thus the expense of managing, the coolant wastestream. This action constitutes "a basic step that is incidental or ancillary to a primary activity," in this case reducing waste volume, "that is distinct from used oil processing" (59 Fed. Reg. 10550, 10556). These activities are not designed to "make used oil more amenable for production of fuel oils, lubricants, or other used-oil derived products" (40 C.F.R. § 279.50) and should not be subject

077

to the used oil processor requirements. However, because EPA's amendment of the processor provisions (59 Fed. Reg. 10550, et seq.) does not specifically address evaporation and/or filtration of water to reduce the volume of an oil-based wastestream, we are requesting this clarification from the Agency.

Generators who dewater their oil-based coolant wastestreams do so to minimize the volume of the wastestream and thereby simplify wastestream management. Imposing the used oil processor requirements on generators who minimize their waste by evaporation and/or filtration creates a powerful disincentive to do so and runs contrary to EPA's stated goal of waste minimization.

I appreciate your consideration and look forward to learning your views on the applicability of the used oil processor requirements to the described activities. Please do not hesitate to call me if I can provide additional information or if you would like to discuss this matter.

Best regards,

Frederick S. Phillips

cc: Sheila McC. Harvey, Esq.
Stephanie M. McQueen

167099

OSW-076

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

9592.1995(02)

AUG 25 1995

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

Norman H. Nosenchuck, P.E.
Director
Division of Hazardous Substances Regulation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-7250

Dear Mr. Nosenchuck:

This letter is in response to your letter of May 24, 1995 concerning the exemption for burning used oil in space heaters found in the Federal Used Oil Management Standards.

In your letter you request EPA's interpretation of the regulatory exemption for burning used oil in space heaters in three specific used oil collection scenarios. The scenarios all involve a county highway maintenance garage accepting additional used oil to burn in a on-site space heater. The used oil is collected by the County from: other County maintenance facilities, County-run Do-it-yourselfer (DIY) collection centers, and from businesses. Specifically, your letter requests clarification as to whether the County can burn these three sources of used oil in their space heater and still qualify for the space heater exemption in 40 CFR 279.23(a)(1)).

A generator may only burn used oil from DIYs or oil generated by that generator. A generator may not burn used oil generated by another business. EPA never intended to limit the generator to burning only used oil generated at the same facility as the space heater. An owner/operator may burn used oil generated from another of the generator's facility as long as the used oil and space heater meet all the requirements of §279.23. Certainly, your state may chose to be more stringent than EPA as reflected in the Used Oil Management Standards.

The first two scenarios clearly meet the intent of the exemption which is to allow generators to burn their own used oil in space heaters and to encourage the collection of DIY used oil. The owner/operator, in this case a county aggregation point, is allowed to burn used oil from other County facilities and the DIY collection program as long as the County follows the requirements for self-transportation of 55 gallons or less used oil (see §279.24(b)) and the space heater meets the requirements of §279.23(a)(2) and (3). The County may not burn DIY that is collected by another generator (for example at a state-run collection program). The DIY must come to the County through a County program or else directly from the resident. It is important to remember that the space heater must have a maximum

capacity of not more than 0.5 million BTU per hour, that the combustion gases are vented to the ambient air, and that the space heater is operated as legitimate recycling (i.e., operated during cold weather and business hours).

The third scenario, concerning the burning of used oil at the County collection center from businesses, does not meet the language or the intent of the exemption. The owner/operator is limited to burning self-generated used oil and used oil from household sources (DIY). No amount of business waste (other than the used oil generated by the owner/operator of the space heater) may be burned in a space heater. In your letter, you referred to an exemption based on a 55 gallon limit that would allow the used oil to be burned in space heaters. This exemption applies to generators self-transporting their used oil to an aggregation center and exempts the generator from Transportation Standards (Subpart E) only and has no impact on the burning of used oil in space heaters.

I hope this information has been helpful to you. If you have any additional questions, your staff may contact Tracy Bone at (202)260-3509. Thank you for your interest in used oil management.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth

Michael Shapiro, Director
Office of Solid Waste

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-7250
518-457-6934 FAX 518-457-0629

Contact to CAD cc L.E

Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner

Dw 6/13/

MAY 24 1995

Mr. Michael Shapiro
Director
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

received 5/30/95 mrs

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Re: Exemption for Burning Used Oil in Space Heaters

Enclosed is a copy of a February 6, 1995 letter that we received from Ms. Auralie Ashley-Marx, a Research and Compliance Coordinator in Oswego County (one of the Counties in New York State), concerning the referenced exemption.

Mr. William Mirabile, of this Department, brought up this issue with you at the Used Oil Roundtable in March, 1995, at which time you stated that this issue would be evaluated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at some future point in time.

Our interpretation of the applicability of the regulations for burners of used oil is predicated on the assumption that, once a generator or other party who intends to direct their used oil for burning determines that the used oil is on-specification, then such on-specification used oil is no longer regulated as used oil (40 CFR 279.11). In other words, transportation and destination are no longer regulated under the used oil regulations.

Therefore, based on the above assumption, the following is our interpretation for each of the scenarios presented in the Ms. Ashley-Marx letter:

1. Used oil that is sent from off-site County highway maintenance garages to other, off-site, highway garages or the off-site airport maintenance facility, all of which are owned and operated by the County:

   In this case, we believe that the receiving facilities would be acting as used oil aggregation points. However, since the heading to the space heater exemption in 40 CFR 279.23 says "On-site burning in space heaters," we do not believe that aggregation points could burn the used oil brought in from their own off-site facilities unless the used oil is

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on-specification. Although New York State's used oil and air regulations are somewhat different from 40 CFR Part 279, and may further preclude aggregation points from burning used oil, we will reevaluate our position if you determine that aggregation points may burn used oil from their own off-site facilities under the terms of the space heater exemption.

2. Used oil that is sent from County-run do-it-yourselfer (DIY) used oil collection centers to other, off-site, County maintenance facilities; all locations are owned and operated by the County:

In this instance, we believe that the used oil could be burned at the DIY used oil collection centers under the terms of the space heater exemption. However, if the used oil were sent off-site to other County facilities for burning, we believe that the used oil would need to be on-specification. Again, if your interpretation is different, we will reevaluate our position on this issue. For this particular scenario, we believe that if the space heater exemption in 40 CFR Part 279 applies, there might be a possibility of granting a variance from State regulations to allow this type of burning. Further, we would particularly like to facilitate recycling of DIY used oil.

3. Used oil that is sent from private businesses to off-site, County maintenance facilities:

EPA's regulations allow for "used oil collection centers," which receive used oil from generators in quantities of 55 gallons or less to meet the same standards as used oil generators. This Department's used oil regulations do not have a similar provision for used oil collection centers. Therefore, the used oil received at County maintenance facilities from private businesses for burning must be on-specification. However, we are interested in finding out whether, under 40 CFR Part 279, used oil collection centers (e.g., those that accept used oil from generators in shipments of no more than 55 gallons) would be allowed to burn such used oil under the space heater exemption.

Is our interpretation of the used oil regulation concerning the above scenarios correct, or does EPA have a different interpretation? We need to know in order to advise the County and other interested parties in this matter.

If you have any questions, or require any further information, please have your staff contact Ms. Michelle Ching, of my staff, at (518) 485-8988.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Norman H. Nosenchuck, P.E.
Director
Division of Hazardous Substances
Regulation

Enclosure

cc: w/enc. - A. Ashley-Marx, Oswego County
Eydie Pines, USEPA, Washington, D.C.

OSWEGO COUNTY RECYCLING
Let's Sort It Out!

OSWEGO COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRISTOL HILL SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

DONALD F. MOREY
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

MARK LICHTENSTEIN
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
FOR SOLID WASTE

February 6, 1995

Ms. Michelle Ching
Hazardous Waste Compliance Unit
NYSDEC
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233-17253

RE: Clarification of Used Oil Space Heater Regulations

Dear Ms. Ching:

As discussed by phone last month, I have been asked to research and provide specific documentation in reference to the use of used motor oil in space heaters. Oswego County is considering using used motor oil for fuel in space heaters to heat several highway garage facilities and/or an airport maintenance bay. The used oil could potentially come from the following sources:

- Several off-site, County highway maintenance garages.
- Five off-site transfer station holding tanks that accept used motor oil from household do-it yourself oil changers. Each person leaving oil signs a certification sheet stating that the used oil is from a household and not a business. It is not possible to have residents deliver their used crank-case oil to highway garages, as it is not as convenient, nor is staff available at those sites to monitor such activities.
- Used oil from off-site businesses.

What specific regulatory requirements would apply to each of these activities? What steps would the County be required to take to insure that we are in compliance with all applicable state and federal regulations. Thank you for your attention to this matter. Any information you can provide would be appreciated. If you need further information about my request please contact me during business hours at (315) 593-8924.

Sincerely,

Auralie Ashley-Marx

Auralie Ashley-Marx
Research and Compliance Coordinator

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

9593.1995(01)

December 1995

RCRA

1. Lead-Acid Batteries and Universal Waste

How do the Part 273, Standards for Universal Waste Management, affect the management of lead-acid batteries regulated under the Part 266, Subpart G, regulations for spent lead-acid batteries being reclaimed?

Lead-acid batteries that are managed under Part 266, Subpart G, are not subject to the universal waste management standards. The universal management standards only apply to those lead-acid batteries that are not managed under Part 266, Subpart G. The existing recycling program for automotive lead-acid batteries has been extremely successful, with recycling rates in excess of 90 percent nationwide. By retaining the Part 266, Subpart G, requirements. EPA can continue to operate this program without modification or adverse effect on the environment. EPA expects that most non-automotive lead-acid batteries will be managed under Part 273 (60 FR 25492, 25505; May 11, 1995).

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