GUIDELINES

FOR THE

CLASSIFICATION

AND

CODING

OF

INDUSTRIAL

AND

HAZARDOUS WASTES

THIS IS A GUIDANCE DOCUMENT AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED
AS A REPLACEMENT TO THE RULES.
The rules for classifying and coding industrial wastes and hazardous wastes may be found in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Sections (§§) 335.501-.521 (Subchapter R).

Prepared by:

I&HW Permits Section, MC 130
Waste Permits Division, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087 Austin, Texas 78711-3087

TEXAS COMMISSION ON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

WASTE PERMITS DIVISION

RG-022 Revised 03/22

Copies of this publication are available for public use through the Texas State Library, other state depository libraries, and the TCEQ Library, in compliance with state depository law. For more information on TCEQ publications visit our website at:

tceq.texas.gov/publications

Published and distributed
by the
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087
Austin TX 78711-3087

How is our customer service? tceq.texas.gov/customersurvey

printed on recycled paper

Contents

Appendices, Tables and Figures listed on page d.

Contents Continued

APPENDICES

FIGURES

TABLES

Chapter 1

Introduction

Who Should Read This Booklet

The main purpose of this guidance document is to help generators of industrial and hazardous waste follow state and federal requirements on

- classifying and coding these wastes,
- keeping proper records, and
- notifying the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) about the wastes, when required.

Specifically, this document gives guidance on the regulations in Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 335, Subchapter R (Waste Classification). The rules in Subchapter R apply both to wastes generated in Texas and to those generated outside the state and sent to Texas for treatment, storage, and/or disposal. Correct and timely compliance with the regulations on industrial and hazardous wastes helps to protect the state's environment and safeguard the health of Texas citizens.

Waste Classes

Figure 1-1 shows the main categories of hazardous and nonhazardous waste. The following paragraphs give brief descriptions of these categories—important terms that will be used throughout this booklet. (For more details, see the classification checklist in Chapter 3 and the definitions in Chapter 8.)

Hazardous Waste

A hazardous waste is one that is listed as such by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or that exhibits one or more hazardous characteristics (also as specified by the EPA). Hazardous wastes are threatening to human health and the environment.

Listed Hazardous Waste

EPA lists over 400 wastes as hazardous. For more information see Part I-A of the checklist in Chapter 3.

Characteristically Hazardous Waste

Waste that displays one or more of four hazardous characteristics:

- ignitability (easily flammable—for example, solvents);
- reactivity (capable of rapid chemical reaction–for example, peroxides);
- corrosivity (highly acidic or alkaline, able to dissolve metals or burn the skin–for example, hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide); and
- toxicity (a waste that can release toxic constituents into the environment—for example, lead-based paint).

For more information on hazardous characteristics, see Part I-B of the checklist in Chapter 3.

Nonhazardous Waste

Any industrial waste that is not listed as hazardous and does not have hazardous characteristics. (Class 1 nonhazardous industrial waste can include certain levels of constituents and specified properties that, at higher levels, might otherwise render the waste hazardous—see Part II of the checklist in Chapter 3.)

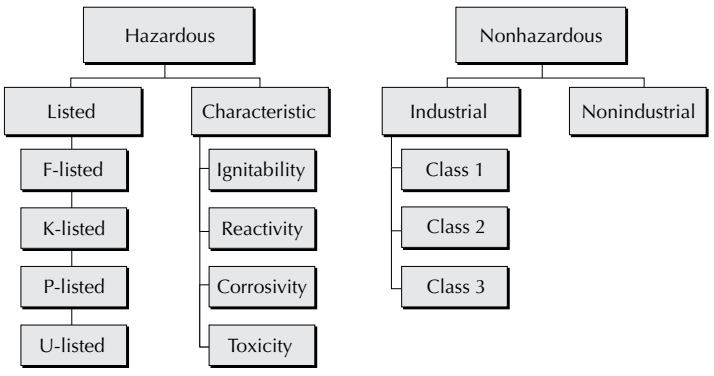
Industrial versus Nonindustrial Wastes

Industrial wastes result from (or are incidental to) operations of industry, manufacturing, mining, or agriculture—for example, wastes from power generation plants, manufacturing facilities, and laboratories serving an industry. *Nonindustrial wastes*, by contrast, come from sources such as schools, hospitals, churches, dry cleaners, most service stations, and laboratories serving the public.

Nonhazardous Industrial Waste

In this grouping, ***Class 1*** waste is considered potentially threatening to human health and the

Figure 1-1. Hazardous and Nonhazardous Wastes



environment if not properly managed, because of the constituents and properties this class can include. Therefore, there are special handling requirements for Class 1 wastes. An example is water contaminated with ethylene glycol.

Examples of ***Class 2*** wastes include waste-activated sludge from biological wastewater treatment. ***Class 3*** includes materials such as demolition debris—for example, bricks—that are insoluble, do not react with other materials, and do not decompose. Class 2 and 3 wastes are often accepted by local landfills. However, a Class 2 or 3 designation does not mean that the waste is incapable of causing harm in every management (or mismanagement) situation.

What This Booklet Explains How To Do

After you have worked through this booklet (and that includes consulting the rules referred to in it), you will be able to accomplish the following tasks:

- **Identify *which wastes* you must classify, code, and notify** TCEQ about. Chapter 2 introduces a key concept—"waste streams"— that helps you decide these points.
- **Classify your waste.** Chapter 3 gives you a step-by-step approach for putting your waste into one of four categories: either *hazardous* waste or *nonhazardous* industrial waste Classes 1, 2, or 3.
- Know what kind of information (either from **process knowledge** about your facility's operation or from **analytical testing**) that you must **document** and keep on **file** (Chapter 4).
- **Understand the 8-character Texas waste code**. Chapter 5 explains the components of the waste code:
  - 4-character ***sequence number*** (may be a number, letters, or a combination; generally, identifies a particular waste or where it came from);
  - 3-digit ***form*** code; and
  - 1-character classification (from Chapter 3).
- **Know how to notify TCEQ** about your wastes and **which TCEQ form** to use (Chapter 6).

Some Things This Booklet Does NOT Cover

Non*hazardous *Non*industrial Waste.** The rules in 30 TAC Chapter 335, ***do NOT apply to **nonhazardous** waste generated by **nonindustrial** facilities.

Selective Coverage of Chapter 335

Also, please be aware that this guidance document only covers 2 subchapters (A and R) of 30 TAC Chapter 335, which contains 22 subchapters in all. This booklet covers only classification and coding, documentation you must create and keep on file, and notifications you must send to TCEQ (and the forms to use for that purpose). This booklet is not a substitute for the complete rules themselves. (You can obtain your own copies of the full, official state rules from the TCEQ's Current Rules and Regulations webpage.

Classification versus Risk Reduction

There is an important distinction between (1) classifying your wastes; and (2) meeting the ***risk reduction standards,*** which are set forth in 30 TAC Chapter 350. Here are the most common situations where the risk reduction standards apply:

- a facility that handled industrial wastes is being closed;
- a site where unauthorized discharge of wastes occurred is being cleaned up.

If you are involved in a situation like these, you need to inform yourself about the risk reduction standards. The guidance document you are now reading does not cover this topic.

Who Are "You" in This Booklet?

Throughout this guidance document, generators of industrial and/or hazardous wastes will be referred to as "generator," "generators," or—for a more direct way of writing—simply as "you." Also, 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R, will be referred to as "these rules" or "the rules." Finally, "this booklet," "this document," or "this guidance document" refers to *Guidelines for the Classification and Coding of Industrial and Hazardous Wastes*, TCEQ Publication Number RG-022—the booklet you are now reading.

Chapter 2

"Waste Streams"–A Key Concept

When the preceding chapter mentioned that this booklet will instruct you on how to classify, code and report about wastes, a question that naturally might have come to your mind is "***How*** do I know which wastes must be classified, coded, and reported?" (The general answer is that you must perform these processes on all hazardous wastes and nonhazardous industrial wastes.)

In discussing this point, federal regulators use the term *waste stream,* in both of the following senses: First, it can mean the total flow of all waste from homes, businesses, and industry. Second, within this total flow, smaller "waste streams" can be distinguished—for example, "the residential waste stream," "the recyclable waste stream," and others.

Similarly, within the overall flow of waste from your ordinary operations or processes, a number of particular waste streams can be identified. For example if your process ordinarily produces a hazardous acidic waste, and at some point you neutralize that waste, these are two separately identifiable "waste streams."

Each waste stream—the acidic waste and the neutralized waste, in this example–must be identified by an 8-character Texas waste code, which identifies the waste stream as a separate entity and gives information about its origin, general nature, and hazardous status. (Chapters 3 through 5 go into the details of how this 8-character code is arrived at.)

Table 2-1 gives examples of some situations in which the waste flow from an operation or process can produce more than one waste stream, each of which must be classified and coded; and an example of a situation that does *not* result in more than one waste stream. For specific guidance on specific waste streams, contact TCEQ.

In general, whenever you have or suspect the existence of an additional, distinct waste stream, you must determine its classification (Chapter 3), arrive at a Texas waste code for it (Chapter 5), and in most cases notify TCEQ about the additional waste stream (Chapter 6—which also gives details about some of the exceptions to the requirements for notification: for example, a slight change or variation in a waste stream's composition may not require notification.)

Table 2-1. An Operation's Overall Waste Flow Can Produce Multiple "Waste Streams"

IF you have WASTES that are …	AND they come from PROCESSES that are …	THEN the wastes are considered …
different	similar	**different** "waste streams"—for example, a sludge removed from an electroplating vat is not the same waste stream as a liquid removed from an electroplating vat.
similar	different	**different** "waste streams"—for example, methylene chloride used in a paint- stripping operation is not the same waste stream as methylene chloride used in laboratory analysis.
similar	similar	**the same** "waste stream"—for example, a site may have several paint booths that perform the same activities with the same materials, and each produces drop cloth waste. These drop cloth wastes, from the various locations at this site, could be considered one waste stream as long as they were all classified the same (for more on classification, see Chapter 3).
altered physically or chemically by treatment	N/A	**different** "waste streams"—for example, if a sludge is dewatered, it may produce two new waste streams, one a solid and the other a liquid.

Chapter 3

Waste Classification Checklist

This chapter provides a checklist to help you classify your hazardous waste and your nonhazardous industrial waste. For an overview of these types of waste, refer back to Figure 1-1 in Chapter 1; for more details, refer to 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R Sections 335.501–508. (You can obtain your own copy of state rules from the TCEQ Current Rules and Regulations webpage.)

Process Knowledge vs. Analytical Testing

In determining a waste stream's classification, a generator may use *process knowledge* and/or *analytical testing*. Process knowledge is the owner or operator's knowledge about how the facility operates, how a waste was produced and handled, and other information based on operating experience. Analytical testing is information about a waste from laboratory analysis.

In the checklist, the nonhazardous classification criteria that could involve analytical testing have been marked with an *. This marking **does not** mean that analytical testing is the only way to evaluate these criteria. If sufficient process knowledge is available, little or no analysis may need to be performed. You should evaluate whether you have enough process knowledge about the waste to classify it or whether analytical testing is needed.

Documentation

Regardless of whether you rely on process knowledge or opt for analytical testing, you must fully document the information used in making your waste classification. **A completed checklist does not qualify as full documentation**. Documentation should be in a written and/or electronically stored format that is reasonably accessible and easily reproducible. For details on documentation requirements, see Chapter 4.

Part I. Hazardous Waste Determination

All waste generators should work through Part I of this checklist. In this part you will determine whether your waste is hazardous because (a) it is listed as hazardous by EPA or (b) it displays characteristics that EPA says make it hazardous.

In federal regulatory language, the first step in classifying your waste is called "making a *hazardous waste determination*." The definition of hazardous waste, based upon the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), is found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 261.

This TCEQ guidance document reflects the current hazardous waste definition. If that definition changes, the generator is still responsible for making an accurate hazardous waste determination in accordance with the latest regulations—instead of with what is printed in this guidance document.

IF the answer to any of the questions in Part I is "Yes,"
THEN the waste is hazardous.

Possible *Exclusions* from Hazardous Classification

Under certain conditions, some types of wastes are excluded from being considered hazardous (40 CFR Sections 261.3–4). Generators may wish to review these exclusions before working through Part I of this checklist.

Part I-A. *Listed* Hazardous Waste Determination

The EPA lists some 400 hazardous wastes.

Information to Help You Make This Determination

Descriptions of listed waste are found in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, Sections 261.31–33. These wastes are often referred to as follows:

- "F" listed waste (waste from nonspecific sources, Section 261.31);
- "K" listed waste (wastes from specific sources, Section 261.32);
- "P" listed waste (unused acutely hazardous off-specification materials as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, Section 261.33);
- "U" listed waste (unused toxic hazardous off-specification materials as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, Section 261.33).

QUESTION: Is the waste a listed hazardous waste, or is it mixed with or derived from one? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Part I-B. *Characteristic* Hazardous Waste Determination

Wastes may be hazardous if they display any of four characteristics: ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, or toxicity.

Information to Help You Make This Determination

Ignitability

Wastes that are hazardous because they may ignite include the following:

- Liquid wastes (other than those aqueous waste containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume) that have a flash point less than 60°C (140°F). (The test method is the Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79 or D-93-80, or a Setaflash closed cup tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278, D8174-18, or D8175-18 as specified in SW-846 Test Methods 1010B or 1020C (all incorporated by reference, see Section 260.11 of this subchapter).
- Nonliquid wastes that, under standard temperature and pressure, are capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burn so vigorously and persistently that they create a hazard.
- Wastes that meet the definition of an ignitable compressed gas [40 CFR Section 261.21(a)(3)].
- Wastes that meet the definition of an oxidizer [40 CFR Section 261.21(a)(4)].

QUESTION: Is the waste ignitable according to 40 CFR Section 261.21? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Corrosiveness

Wastes that are hazardous because they are corrosive include the following:

- aqueous wastes with a pH of 2 units or below or of 12.5 units or above;
- liquid wastes that corrode steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inches) per year.

QUESTION: Is the waste corrosive according to 40 CFR Section 261.22? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Reactivity

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

- It is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction
  - at standard temperature and pressure,
  - if subjected to a strong ignition source, or
  - if heated under confinement.
- When mixed with water, it is
  - potentially explosive,
  - reacts violently, or
  - generates toxic gases or vapors.
- If a cyanide or sulfide-bearing waste is exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, it can generate enough toxic gases, vapors, or fumes to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
- It is a forbidden explosive or a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive [40 CFR 261.23(a)(8)].

QUESTION: Is the waste reactive according to 40 CFR Section 261.23? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Toxicity

A waste is toxic if the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) shows that a representative sample from the waste contains one or more constituents at or above the levels listed in Table 3-1. The TCLP is described in EPA Method 1311 (SW-846).

QUESTION: Is the waste toxic according to 40 CFR Section 261.24? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table 3-1. TCLP Regulatory Levels

arsenic —5.0 mg/l	1,4-dichlorobenzene — 7.5 mg/l	nitrobenzene — 2.0 mg/l
barium — 100.0 mg/l	1,2-dichloroethane — 0.5 mg/l	pentachlorophenol — 100.0 mg/l
benzene — 0.5 mg/l	1,1-dichloroethylene — 0.7 mg/l	pyridine — 5.0 mg/l
cadmium — 1.0 mg/l	2,4-dinitrotoluene — 0.13 mg/l	selenium — 1.0 mg/l
carbon tetrachloride — 0.5 mg/l	endrin — 0.02 mg/l	silver — 5.0 mg/l
chlordane — 0.03 mg/l	heptachlor (and its epoxide) — 0.008 mg/l	tetrachloroethylene — 0.7 mg/l
chlorobenzene — 100.0 mg/l	hexachlorobenzene — 0.13 mg/l	toxaphene — 0.5 mg/l
chloroform — 6.0 mg/l	hexachlorobutadiene — 0.5 mg/l	trichloroethylene — 0.5 mg/l
chromium — 5.0 mg/l	hexachloroethane — 3.0 mg/l	2,4,5-trichlorophenol — 400.0 mg/l
o-cresol — 200.0 mg/l	lead — 5.0 mg/l	2,4,6-trichlorophenol — 2.0 mg/l
m-cresol — 200.0 mg/l	lindane — 0.4 mg/l	2,4,5-TP (Silvex) — 1.0 mg/l
p-cresol — 200.0 mg/l	mercury — 0.2 mg/l	vinyl chloride — 0.2 mg/l
cresol — 200.0 mg/l	methoxychlor — 10.0 mg/l	
2,4-D — 10.0 mg/l	methyl ethyl ketone — 200.0 mg/l	

Review of Checklist Part I: Hazardous Waste

IF the answer to any of the preceding questions in Part I is "Yes,"
THEN the waste is HAZARDOUS; PROCEED to Chapter 4.

IF the answers are "No" to all the preceding questions,
AND the waste is NONINDUSTRIAL,
THEN STOP here.

IF the answers are "No" to all of the preceding questions,
AND the waste is INDUSTRIAL,
THEN PROCEED to Part II.

Part II: Nonhazardous Industrial Waste Classes 1 & 2

The determination in this part of the checklist applies only to nonhazardous industrial waste—see Figure 1-1 in Chapter 1. (This part of the checklist is based on regulations found in 30 TAC Sections 335.505–06 and 335.508).

IF the answer to any of the **un-numbered** questions in this part of the checklist is "Yes,"
THEN the nonhazardous industrial waste is a Class 1 waste.

IF all the answers to the **un-numbered** questions in this part are "No,"
THEN the industrial waste is a Class 2 waste.

Generator's Self-Classification

QUESTION: Has the generator chosen to classify its nonhazardous waste as Class 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No

---

Container Waste

IF the waste is a container, greater than 5 gallons in holding capacity, which has held

- a hazardous substance (as defined in 40 CFR Section 302.4),
- a hazardous waste (including acutely hazardous wastes),
- a Class 1 waste, and/or
- a material that would be classified as a hazardous or Class 1 waste if disposed of,

THEN answer questions 1 and 2. *(Please note that containers that have held acutely hazardous wastes must be triple-rinsed before they can be classified as empty).*

IF these conditions are not present in your situation,
THEN proceed to the next un-numbered question.

1. Has the container had all its residues removed? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Has the container been rendered unusable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

QUESTION: Are ***any*** of the answers to questions (1) or (2) above "NO"? ☐ Yes ☐ No

---

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM)

(See Chapter 8, Definition of Terms, for information on RACM.)

QUESTION: Does the waste contain asbestos material identified as RACM, as defined in 40 CFR Part 61? * ☐ Yes ☐ No

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

QUESTION: Is the waste contaminated by a material that originally contained 50 or more parts per million (ppm) total PCBs? * ☐ Yes ☐ No

QUESTION: Does the waste contain 50 or more ppm PCBs?* ☐ Yes ☐ No

Petroleum Substance Waste

1. Is your waste specifically identified as a *petroleum substance* (see Chapter 8, Definitions of Terms) or contaminated with a material identified as a petroleum substance waste? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Does the waste contain more than 1,500 ppm total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

QUESTION: Are the answers to **both** of the numbered questions above "Yes"? (If one or both of the answers are "No," enter "No" for this question.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

"New Chemical Substance"

See "new chemical substances wastes" in Chapter 8, Definitions and Terms, for a description of how this particular type of waste may be classified as Class 2 or 3.

QUESTION: Is the waste from the production of a "new chemical substance," as defined by the federal Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C.A. Section 2602(9)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Out-of-State Origin

See "wastes generated out-of-state" in Chapter 8, Definitions of Terms, for details on how this particular type of waste may be classified as Class 2 or 3.

QUESTION: Is the waste generated outside Texas? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Constituent Levels and Specified Properties for Nonhazardous Industrial Class 1 Wastes

QUESTION: If the waste is a liquid, does it have a flash point of less than 65.6^{o}C (150^{o}F)? * ☐ Yes ☐ No

QUESTION: Is the waste a solid or semi-solid that—under conditions normally encountered in storage, transportation, and disposal—

- is liable to cause fires through friction or through retained heat from manufacturing or processing; or
- can be ignited readily, and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard? ☐ Yes ☐ No

QUESTION: Is the waste a semi-solid or solid that, when mixed with an equivalent weight of ASTM Type II laboratory distilled or deionized water, produces a solution with a pH of 2 or less or 12.5 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(***Exception:*** for solidified, stabilized, encapsulated, or otherwise chemically bound wastes, an exception is provided in 30 TAC Section 335.505(3)) *

QUESTION: Does the waste leach Class 1 toxic constituents at or above the levels listed in Table 1, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R when submitted to the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP)? * ☐ Yes ☐ No
(For a copy of Table 1, Appendix 1, see Appendix C of this guidance document.)

(Where matrix interferences of the waste cause the Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) of the specific analysis to be greater than the Maximum Concentration listed in Table 1, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R, then the achievable PQL becomes the Maximum Concentration, provided that the generator maintains documentation that satisfactorily demonstrates to TCEQ that lower levels of quantitation of a sample are not possible.)

A satisfactory demonstration includes the results from the analysis of the waste for that specific constituent by a laboratory using an appropriate method found in *Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods* (EPA SW-846); *Methods or Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes* (EPA-600 series); *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*; *American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Methods*; or an equivalent method approved by TCEQ.

Lack of Class 2 or 3 Information

QUESTION: Is information lacking that demonstrates the waste belongs in Class 2 or 3? ☐ Yes ☐ No

---

Review of Checklist Part II: Class 1 or 2 Nonhazardous Industrial Waste

IF	the answer to any of the preceding **un-numbered** questions in Part II is "Yes,"
THEN	the nonhazardous industrial waste is a Class 1 waste.
PROCEED	to Chapter 4.

IF	the answers are "No" to all the preceding **un-numbered** questions in Part II,
THEN	the industrial waste is a Class 2 waste.
PROCEED	to Chapter 4.

IF	the answers are "No" to all of the preceding **un-numbered** questions in Part II,
AND	the industrial generator wishes to evaluate the waste for a possible Class 3 status,
THEN PROCEED	to Part III.

Part III: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 3 Waste

This part of the checklist applies only to nonhazardous, industrial waste that does not meet the definition of a Class 1 waste and is not specifically identified as a Class 2 waste. (The corresponding regulations for this part of the checklist can be found in 30 TAC Sections 335.507 and 335.508.)

Part III-A. Initial Determinations for Class 3 Status

IF the answer to any of the following questions in Part III-A is "Yes,"
THEN the nonhazardous, industrial waste ***cannot*** be considered a Class 3 waste.

Containers

QUESTION: Is the waste an empty container? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Medical Waste

(For a definition, see "medical wastes" in Chapter 8.)

QUESTION: Is the waste a medical waste regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 326? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Distilled Water Leaching Test

QUESTION: When subjected to the 7-day distilled water leaching test, does the waste leach constituents at or above the maximum contaminant levels listed in Table 3, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R? * ☐ Yes ☐ No
(Table 3 is reproduced in Appendix D of this guidance document.)

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

QUESTION: When submitted to the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP), does the waste leach Class 1 toxic constituents listed in Table 1, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R at or above their detection levels? * ☐ Yes ☐ No
(The list of Class 1 toxic constituents is reproduced in Appendix E of this guidance document.)

Exclusion: Excluded from this list of Class 1 toxic constituents are those addressed in the previous question (that is, constituents identified in Table 3, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R).

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

QUESTION: Does the waste contain detectable levels of petroleum hydrocarbons (Method 1005)? * ☐ Yes ☐ No

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

QUESTION: Does the waste contain detectable levels of PCBs? * ☐ Yes ☐ No

Decomposition

QUESTION: Is the waste readily decomposable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Review of Checklist Part III-A: Class 3 Nonhazardous Industrial Waste

IF the answer to any of the preceding questions in Part III-A is "Yes,"
THEN the nonhazardous, industrial waste ***cannot*** be considered a Class 3 waste.

IF all the answers to the preceding questions in Part III-A are "No,"
THEN proceed to Part III-B to continue the waste's evaluation for possible Class 3 status.

Part III-B: Final Determinations for Class 3 Status

Inertness

QUESTION: Is the waste inert? (Inertness refers to chemical inactivity of an element, a compound, or a waste.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Insolubility

QUESTION: Is the waste essentially insoluble? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(***Note***: wastes that contain liquids are *NOT* considered insoluble.)

Review of Checklist Part III

IF the answer to any question under Part III-B is "No,"
THEN the nonhazardous, industrial waste ***cannot*** be considered a Class 3 waste.

IF all the answers to the questions in Part III-A are "No,"
AND all the answers to the questions in Part III-B are "YES,"
THEN the nonhazardous industrial waste is a Class 3 waste.

Part IV. Variance from Waste Classification

TCEQ may determine, on a case-by-case basis, the merits of a variance request for a specific nonhazardous classification. The burden of justifying the need for a variance is on the requestor. The requestor must submit information sufficient to clearly indicate the issues involved, the reason(s) for the request, and both the positive and negative impacts that may result from the granting of the variance. (The regulations corresponding to these types of variance requests can be found in 30 TAC Section 335.514, Variance from Waste Classification Provisions.)

* **As a reminder**, these characteristics need not necessarily be addressed by analytical testing. A generator may be able to address them through process knowledge. For more information on process knowledge, please see Chapter 4 of this guidance document.

Chapter 4

Process Knowledge, Analytical Testing, and Documentation Requirements

Introduction

Now that you know how to classify your wastes, you are ready to compile supporting documentation. Documentation should support the classification and coding of a waste stream. You must properly document each waste stream generated by the facility, and keep that documentation for at least three years after the waste is no longer generated, stored, or recycled or until the site is closed.

The regulations on documentation requirements can be found in 30 TAC Section 335.9 (Record Keeping and Annual Reporting Procedures Applicable to Generators), Section 335.56 (Record Keeping), Section 335.510 (Sampling Documentation), Section 335.511 (Use of Process Knowledge), and Section 335.513 (Documentation Required).

TCEQ randomly audits a portion of waste stream *notifications* (see Chapter 6) in order to ensure proper classification and coding of waste in Texas. When TCEQ sends you a request for information for the purpose of an audit, you must send the agency the information that you have gathered to make your hazardous waste determination/waste classification. Please use Chapter 4 as a guide to compiling supporting documentation for each waste stream generated at your facility.

Process Knowledge

If process knowledge is used in classifying a waste, that knowledge must be documented and kept on file for three years. Process knowledge must be in writing or stored in some electronic form. It cannot be stored solely in someone's mind. The process knowledge must support a generator's reasoning about why the waste has been given a particular classification. It must also support the generator's reasoning about why a particular test method was not performed.

The following are some examples of process knowledge that may assist in classifying waste:

- description of the waste;
- date of initial waste generation;
- a detailed description of the process generating the waste (that is, identification of chemicals or other materials in the process that generated the waste stream (including any potential breakdown products);
- manufacturer's literature such as Material Safety Data Sheets—MSDSs (although they were not created for the purpose of determining Texas waste classification, and do not contain information on all constituents found in a product, MSDSs may be helpful);
- full description of activities that generated the waste stream;
- identification of potential contaminants; and
- other documentation generated in conjunction with the particular process.

Analytical Data

If a generator uses analytical data to classify a waste, the data must be supported by documentation of the sampling procedure and the analytical testing. The following lists specify information that must be maintained when analytical data is used for classification purposes.

Sampling Procedures

The following procedures must be documented:

- dates of sample collection;
- description of the site and/or unit from which the sample was taken, including sampling locations;
- the method and equipment used for sampling;
- a description of the sampling techniques, including collection, containerization, and preservation; and
- rationale—that is, supporting reasons—for the sampling plan (why the number, type, and location of samples taken accurately represent the waste stream being characterized).

Analytical Testing

Documentation of analytical testing must include the following:

- Analytical **results** (including quality control data).
- Analytical **methods** (including any preparatory methods).
- The **detection limits** for each analysis.
- **Name of laboratory** performing the analysis.
- **Chain of custody**—documentation tracking the condition of the waste containers. For example, were the waste containers and their seal intact or broken upon arrival at the laboratory? Were the containers full, half-full, or empty? Did all the containers arrive at the laboratory or just a partial shipment?
- Documentation that satisfactorily demonstrates that lower levels of *quantitation* are not possible (this is only necessary when the waste media causes the *Estimated Quantitation Limit* (EQL) of a Class 1 toxic constituent (as listed in Appendix E of this guidance document) to be greater than the concentration listed (*matrix interference*). (Terms in italics are explained in Chapter 8.)

Classification Checklist

Although the checklist in Chapter 3 can be used to help classify industrial and hazardous waste, a generator should support the checklist's "yes" or "no" responses with process knowledge and/or analytical data. A completed checklist by itself is not sufficient documentation to submit to TCEQ in response to a random audit of classification.

For example, a generator answers "no" to the question "Is the waste ignitable according to 40 CFR Section 261.21?" You can support this response by submitting process knowledge, analytical data, or both. If process knowledge is used, it must be **specific**. A general statement such as "the waste is not ignitable" would not be sufficient.

Instead, you should document specific actions you took and their results, such as (1) reviewed all constituents that may be present in the waste; (2) determined that each constituent present in the waste does not meet the definition of an ignitable waste; and (3) determined that the process generating the waste does not introduce any ignitable characteristics to the waste stream. You should keep copies of your documentation demonstrating that the constituents in the waste stream would not cause the waste to exhibit the characteristic of ignitability.

Rule of Thumb about Documentation

Remember that documentation should demonstrate why a waste has been given a particular classification. Here's a good rule of thumb: if someone else can review your classification documentation, using the published criteria and/or the checklist, and arrive at the same classification you did, then you have probably done a good job of compiling supporting documentation for a waste classification. On the other hand, if someone reviews your classification and still has unanswered questions, then you may want to gather additional documentation (from process knowledge and/or analytical data) to support your classification of that waste stream.

Chapter 5

Texas Waste Code Formula

Chapter 5 describes the 8-digit Texas waste code that identifies each of your waste streams. (Part of the information to complete this waste code comes from the waste determination process (described in Chapter 3) and from the documentation you must compile and keep on hand (described in Chapter 4).)

The formula for the Texas waste code is given in Figure 5-1. The rules corresponding to this formula can be found in 30 TAC Section 335.503 (Waste Classification and Waste Coding Required).

Sequence Number

Although called a sequence "number," this part of the code may contain a mix of numbers and letters—alphanumeric; and sometimes it may consist of letters alone. Various types of 4-digit sequence numbers are used in the Texas waste code.

- An **arbitrary and unique 4-digit number from 0001 to 9999** (no alpha characters), which is assigned by the generator when adding a waste stream to Texas facility's *Notice of Registration* (see Chapter 6, Notification Requirements). Once assigned to a particular waste stream, a sequence number **cannot be reassigned** to another waste stream. Generators need not sequentially assign sequence numbers to a facility's waste streams.
- A **4-digit alphanumeric number** assigned by TCEQ (under the **one-time shipment program**) to wastes generated by unregistered generators within Texas. (Spill waste not managed under the Emergency Response Program may be handled in this manner.)
- **"SPIL"** to be assigned only by the Emergency Response Team of the Field Operations Division **for spill wastes regulated under the Emergency Response Program.**
- **"OUTS"** to be used for **wastes generated outside of Texas**.
- **"VSQG"** to be used by **municipal hazardous and industrial VSQGs** (Very Small Quantity Generators).
- **"TSDF"** (treatment, storage, and disposal facilities), to be used by facilities that (1) receive and consolidate a waste stream with other like waste streams (thus not changing the form or composition of the waste); or (2) store a received waste without treating or changing its form or composition. This sequence number does not apply to wastes that are treated or altered in some other way. The "TSDF" designation is to be used only by **facilities that store and/or accumulate waste** from more than one site for subsequent shipment to a treatment or disposal facility.
- **"PHRM"** to be used by healthcare facilities shipping non creditable hazardous pharmaceutical waste to a designated facility.

Form Code

The second series of numbers found in the Texas waste code is the "form code." The list of form codes as well as flowcharts that depict the choosing of a form code can be found in Appendix G.

Form codes are broken down into 10 major categories. They are Lab Packs, Inorganic Liquids, Organic Liquids, Inorganic Solids, Organic Solids, Inorganic Sludges, Organic Sludges, Inorganic Gases, Organic Gases, and Plant Trash. The various form codes and corresponding descriptions can be found under these categories in Appendix G.

In determining a waste stream's form code, TCEQ recommends that the generator first determine the major category into which the waste stream fits. Then review all the form code descriptions in that category to determine which code or codes best describe your waste stream. From this narrowed-down list, choose a form code for the waste stream.

Classification

The waste stream's classification completes the Texas waste code. As Figure 5-1 showed, this part of the Texas waste code will be "H" or "1", "2", or "3".

Stop! Are You about to Misclassify a Waste?

Table 5-1 provides additional information about using certain combinations of form and class codes.

Figure 5-1. Components of a Texas Waste Code

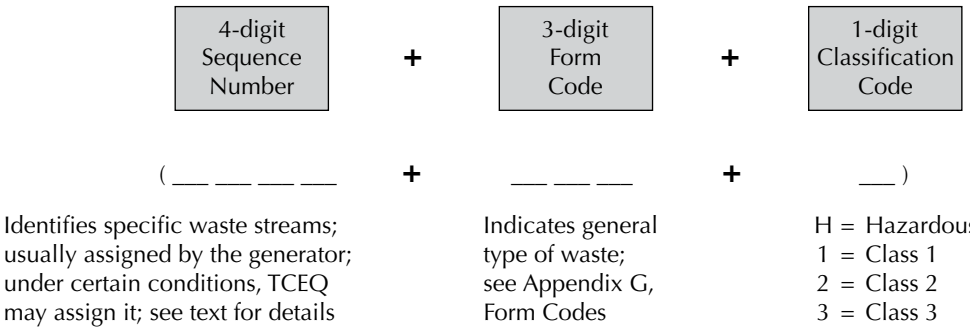


Table 5-1. Questions to Ask about Some Combinations of Coding and Classification

IF the waste is …	AND you assigned form codes …	Are you sure about a classification of …
Any Class 3 waste	Any form code	*Class 3?* (You must submit all supporting documentation)
Asbestos solids, debris, slurry, sludge, etc.	311, 515	*Class 2?* (Wastes that contain regulated asbestos-containing material are Class 1)
Oils	205, 206[a]	*Class 2?* (Wastes that contain more than 1,500 ppm total petroleum hydrocarbons are Class 1)
PCB-containing materials	297, 298, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 598, 599, 698, 699	*Class 2?* (Wastes that contain 50 ppm or more PCBs are Class 1)
Petroleum-containing materials	205, 206[a], 296, 489, 510, 603, 606, 695, 696	(Petroleum substance wastes that contain more than 1,500 ppm total petroleum hydrocarbons are Class 1)
Plant trash	902 and 999[b]	*Hazardous, Class 1, or Class 3?* (Only wastes that are Class 2 may be given a form code for plant trash)
Spent lead acid batteries	309[c]	Hazardous

[a] If your waste oil is nonhazardous, is managed under 40 CFR 279 and 30 TAC 324, and is recycled 100 percent, then do not add to your Notice of Registration (the central record that TCEQ compiles from waste notifications you send in—see Chapter 6, Notification Requirements and Forms).

[b] Only form codes 902 and 999 may be used.

[c] If all your lead acid batteries are managed under the "universal waste" rule in 40 CFR Part 273, then do not add to your Notice of Registration.

Chapter 6

Notification Requirements and Forms

This chapter describes forms and supporting documentation you must send to TCEQ to notify the agency about waste streams that you generate. The regulations on notification can be found in 30 TAC Section 335.6 (Notification Requirements), Section 335.502 (Conversion to New Waste Notification and Classification System), Section 335.508 (Classification of Specific Industrial Solid Wastes), Section 335.509 (Waste Analysis), and Section 335.513 (Documentation Required).

Notifications about Industrial or Hazardous Waste

You must submit information about industrial or hazardous wastes no later than 90 days after the waste's initial generation and before handling, shipment, or disposal; use form TCEQ-00002 or the TCEQ State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS) software. (For information on obtaining TCEQ forms and how to access the STEERS information, see this chapter's section "TCEQ and EPA Forms.")

Please Note: All Large-Quantity Generators (LQG) **must** use STEERS to update their Notice of Registration (NOR). This requirement, effective Dec. 15, 1997, is found in 30 TAC Section 335.6(c)(2). Therefore, if you are a LQG and you need to update your NOR to replace inactivated waste code, please do so using STEERS.

TCEQ uses the information submitted on these forms to create a record called the ***Notice of Registration***, which contains site-specific waste management information about industrial and municipal hazardous waste generators in Texas.

Notifications about New Chemical Substance Waste

For a Class 2 or Class 3 waste generated as the result of the production of a "new chemical substance" (see Chapter 8, Definitions of Terms), you must follow the instructions below:

- Give TCEQ notice that the waste is from the production of a "new chemical substance."
- Submit all supporting reasons and documentation used in that waste's classification.
- Manage nonhazardous waste from the production of a "new chemical substance" as a Class 1 waste, unless you can provide appropriate analytical data and/or process knowledge demonstrating that the waste meets the definition of a Class 2 or Class 3, and TCEQ concurs. (For definitions of Class 2 and 3, see Chapter 8 and the classification checklist in Chapter 3.)
- If you have not received concurrence or denial from TCEQ within 120 days from the date of your request for review, you may manage the waste according to the requested classification, but you must give TCEQ 10 working days written notice before managing the waste as a Class 2 or a Class 3.

Notifications about Class 2 and Class 3 Out-of-State Waste

If you want to ship a nonhazardous waste into Texas, it is automatically considered a Class 1 waste (and expected to be managed as such) unless

- you request TCEQ to review your waste classification documentation supporting a lower classification such as Class 2 or 3; and
- TCEQ concurs with the lower classification.

After concurrence from TCEQ you must comply with the lower classification's requirements on shipping, record keeping, and disposal of the waste. If, after review of your documentation, TCEQ disagrees with your waste classification, you must continue managing the nonhazardous waste as Class 1 waste.

Notifications about Other Industrial and Hazardous Wastes from out of State

Please note the following special requirements for the documentation of industrial and hazardous waste that is imported to Texas from foreign countries and other U.S. states.

- If out-of-state generators and importers of record want to bring hazardous waste into Texas, they must have an EPA Identification number. Generators and importers who do

not have this ID number must obtain one from the EPA, using EPA Form 8700-12.

- Out-of-state generators or importers of record must fill out a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (TCEQ-00311) and place their EPA ID number in Box 1 of this form.
- In Box B of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, use one of the generic numbers for identifying the country or state of origin. For example: F0061 for hazardous and or nonhazardous industrial waste imported from Mexico, D0022 for Louisiana (Appendix H gives these codes). For more information about manifesting imported industrial and hazardous waste, see 40 CFR Section 262.20(a) and 30 TAC 335.58.
- OUTS must be used as the 4-digit sequence number of the Texas waste code in Box I of the manifest.

Notifications about Alternate Analytical Methods

Generators who propose an alternate analytical method must validate their alternate method by demonstrating that it is equal to or superior in accuracy, precision, and sensitivity to the corresponding EPA-approved methods for analytical testing given in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater,* SW-846, and EPA-600/4-79/020.

In making this demonstration, the generator must provide TCEQ, at a minimum, the following documentation:

- a full description of the proposed method (including all equipment and reagents to be used);
- a description of type of waste and *waste matrices* to be analyzed (for definitions of terms in italics, see Chapter 8);
- comparative results of the proposed method and corresponding SW-846 or *ASTM* method;
- a complete assessment of interferences with the proposed method (see, for example, *matrix interference* in Chapter 8);
- a description of quality control procedures; and
- additional information as needed and/or requested by TCEQ to adequately review the proposed alternate method.

TCEQ and EPA Forms

How to Order

Notification forms can be obtained in several ways:

- Contact the TCEQ regional office near you.
- Visit the TCEQ Form Search and type in the form number. (The instructions for form TCEQ-00002 are in a separate download file).

How to Access STEERS

- Visit the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS) to access an application package.
- Call the STEERS Help Line at 512-239-6925.

Currently Available Forms

Notification forms available at the time of this printing include the following:

- The hazardous or industrial waste **"Initial Notification Form,"** used for initial notification about a site, and adding a waste stream to your Notice of Registration (see Chapter 6) or when recording a 6-digit waste code into one or more 8-digit waste codes. (form number: **TCEQ-00002**)
- The **"Hazardous or Industrial Waste Management Unit Form,"** used when adding information about a waste management unit to a Notice of Registration. (form number: **TCEQ-00002**)
- The **"Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest,"** used by generators and transporters of hazardous waste and by owners or operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities for both inter- and intrastate transportation. (form number: **TCEQ-00311**–Only order form available on the Web)
- The **"One-Time Shipment Request … for Shipment of Class 1, 2, 3 and EPA Hazardous Waste,"** used by unregistered generators, not by generators that already have a site's Notice of Registration. (form number: **TCEQ-00757**)
- The EPA **"Notification of Regulated Waste Activity"** form, used when notifying EPA of a federally regulated hazardous waste activity—for example, the generation of hazardous waste. (form number: **EPA 8700-12**–Available on the Web as part of TCEQ-00002)

Chapter 7

Management of Mechanical Shredding Wastes

The regulations on mechanical shredding waste can be found in 30 TAC Section 335.508 (Classification of Specific Industrial Solid Wastes).

Wastes generated by the mechanical shredding of automobiles, appliances, or other items of scrap, used, or obsolete metals are handled according to the provisions of the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act, Health and Safety Code, Section 361.019 (Vernon Pamphlet 1992), until TCEQ develops specific standards for the classification of this waste and ensures adequate disposal capacity.

These provisions say that you can dispose of mechanical shredding wastes in a municipal landfill facility authorized to accept Class 1 and 2 industrial solid wastes, if the shredding waste:

- contains no free liquids, and
- is not a hazardous waste.

As mentioned earlier, TCEQ may establish other requirements.

Chapter 8

Definitions of Terms

For readers' convenience, this chapter gives the full version of some abbreviations and brief descriptions of some important terms used in this guidance document. Full, official definitions can be found in the sources cited. Nothing in this chapter takes the place of any definitions in laws, rules, or regulations.

Acutely hazardous wastes (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs) Parts 261.31–33 and subject to the exclusion established in 40 CFR Part 261.5: EPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F022, F023, F026, and F027)—A subset of *listed hazardous waste*s that carry the "H" code; they are considered very harmful to human health and the environment.

ASTM—American Society for Testing and Material

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

Characteristically hazardous waste (40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C)—Any waste that exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity as defined by the EPA in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C. These are often referred to as the "D" wastes. (Also see Chapter 3 of this guidance document.)

Class 1 waste [30 TAC Section 335.1(14)]—Any waste or mixture of waste that, because of its concentration or physical or chemical characteristics is toxic; corrosive; flammable; a strong sensitizer or irritant; a generator of sudden pressure by decomposition, heat, or other means; or may pose a substantial present or potential danger to human health or the environment when improperly processed, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. (The checklist in Chapter 3 takes you through the process of distinguishing hazardous waste from nonhazardous Class 1 waste.)

Class 2 waste [30 TAC Section 335.1(15)]—Any individual waste or combination of waste that cannot be described as hazardous waste or as nonhazardous Class 1 or Class 3 waste.

Class 3 waste [30 TAC Section 335.1(16)]—Waste that is *inert* and *essentially insoluble* (see definitions of terms in italics), usually including but not limited to materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, certain plastics, rubber, and similar materials that are not readily decomposable.

Classification code (30 TAC Section 335.503)—This last digit of the Texas waste code represents the classification of the waste stream. The letter H represents hazardous wastes; and the number 1, 2, or 3 represents nonhazardous industrial waste Class 1, 2, or 3.

Very Small Quantity Generator (30 TAC Section 335.53)—Generators of less than 100 kg (220 lbs) per month of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) per month of *acutely hazardous waste* (see description of term in italics in this chapter).

Essential insolubility (30 TAC Section 335.507)**—** Is established when using:

- the Seven-Day Distilled Water Leachate Test, and the extract from the sample of waste does not leach greater than the Maximum Contaminant Level listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 of 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R;
- the test methods described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 261, Appendix II, and the extract from the sample of waste does not exhibit detectable levels of the constituents found in Appendix 1, Table 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R;
- an appropriate test method, and a representative sampling of the waste does not exhibit detectable levels of total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH); ("Petroleum substance wastes" are not subject to 30 TAC's subsection on essential insolubility.)
- an appropriate test method, and a representative sampling of the waste does not exhibit detectable levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Form code (30 TAC Section 335.503)—This code describes the general type of waste stream. It consists of three numbers, the 5th, 6th, and 7th digits in the Texas waste code (see Figure 5-1 in Chapter 5). More than one form code may apply to a particular waste stream.

Hazardous substance (30 TAC Section 335.508)—Any substance designated as "hazardous" in 40 CFR Part 302 (Table 302.4) including, but not limited to, waste designated as hazardous in the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA).

Hazardous waste (40 CFR 261.3.)—The EPA defines a waste as hazardous if it exhibits one or more of four hazardous "characteristics," or if it is one of several hundred wastes "listed" as hazardous. For details, see Chapters 1 and 3 of this guidance document.

Hazardous waste determination (30 TAC Section 335.504)—An evaluation of a waste to determine whether it meets the RCRA definition of a hazardous waste.

Inert (30 TAC Section 335.507)—Inertness refers to the chemical inactivity of an element, compound, or waste. Ingredients added to mixtures chiefly for the purposes of bulk and/or weight are normally considered inert.

Listed hazardous wastes (40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D)—Specific wastes that have been identified by the EPA as hazardous. These are often referred to as the "F" wastes (waste from nonspecific sources); "K" wastes (wastes from specific sources); "P" wastes (acutely hazardous off-specification materials, container residues, and spill residues of these materials); and "U" wastes (toxic, hazardous off-specification materials, container residues, and spill residues).

A waste is considered hazardous if

- it is listed in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D, or
- is mixed with or derived from a waste listed there, and
- has not been provided a particular exclusion from the definition of hazardous as provided in 40 CFR Sections 261.3–4.

Matrix interference—Interference with the precision of analytical testing for a particular constituent in a waste stream due to other material(s) in the sample (contamination by carryover). See also waste matrices.

Medical wastes (30 TAC Section 335.508)—Nonhazardous medical wastes that are subject to the provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 330 Subchapter Y are designated as Class 2 wastes. An example of such waste would be needle-bearing syringes from plant infirmaries.

"New chemical substance" waste (30 TAC Section 335.508)—If a nonhazardous industrial waste is generated as a result of the commercial production of a "new chemical substance" as defined by the federal Toxic Substances Control Act, *United States Code Annotated* (U.S.C.A.), Title 15, Section 2602(9), the generator must manage that waste as a Class 1 waste, unless the generator can provide appropriate analytical data and/or process knowledge demonstrating that the waste is Class 2 or Class 3, and TCEQ concurs. If the generator has not received concurrence or denial from TCEQ within 120 days from the date of the request for review, the generator may manage the waste according to the requested classification, but not before giving 10 working days written notice to TCEQ.

Notice of Registration (NOR)—TCEQ term for the information it collects in its database on each hazardous or industrial waste handler: generator, receiver, transporter, and recycler. The NOR includes the facility's physical and mailing addresses, information on waste streams that are generated or handled at the site, a list of individual units at the facility where wastes are managed, and other information. It also contains the state facility identification numbers and the EPA facility number, issued by TCEQ. The NOR serves to verify the information submitted by each handler. When a generator registers with TCEQ using form TCEQ-00002, the agency sends back a printout of the information in its database about the site and generator. The handler should keep the NOR current and in on-site files and check it periodically to make sure that it accurately reflects the facility's waste streams and waste management units.

Petroleum-hydrocarbon-containing wastes (30 TAC Section 335.508)—Wastes resulting from the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (USTs), which are regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 334 Subchapter K (relating to Petroleum Substance Waste), are not subject to classification under 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R (Waste Classification).

Petroleum substance—A crude oil, or any refined or unrefined fraction or derivative of crude oil, that is a liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure. These substances include the following:

- combinations or mixtures of basic petroleum substances, such as crude oils, crude oil fractions, petroleum feedstocks, and petroleum fractions;

- aviation gasolines, aviation jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, gas turbine fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricants, building materials, insulating and waterproofing materials, used oils;
- solvents or a combination or mixture of solvents—except for any listed substance regulated as a hazardous waste under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, Subtitle C (*United States Code*, Title 42, Section 6921, et seq.)—that are liquid at standard conditions of temperature (20^{O} centigrade) and pressure (1 atmosphere). Examples include Stoddard solvent, petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, petroleum ether, varnish makers' and painters' naphthas, petroleum extender oils, and commercial hexane.

The following materials are ***not*** considered petroleum substances:

- polymerized materials, such as plastics, synthetic rubber, polystyrene, high- and low- density polyethylene;
- animal, microbial, and vegetable fats;
- food-grade oils;
- hardened asphalt and solid asphaltic materials, such as roofing shingles, roofing felt, hot mix and cold mix; and
- cosmetics.

Practical Quantitation Limits (PQLs)—See quantitation.

Process Knowledge—See examples in Chapter 4 under this subheading.

Quantitation—Generally, measurement of quantity or amounts. The word appears in a number of specialized terms used in waste regulation:

- ***Quantitation Limits*** (QLs) indicate the levels at which measurements can be "trusted."
- ***Practical Quantitation Limits*** (PQLs) and ***Estimated Quantitation Limits*** (EQLs) are levels that are routinely and reliably detected and quantitated in a variety of sample matrices. These are 3 to 5 times the Method Detection Limits (MDLs). (See Chapter 1, SW 846, 1992.)
- ***Method Detection Limits*** (MDLs) take into account the reagents, sample matrix, and preparation steps applied to a sample in specific analytical methods. (See 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B; Chapter 1, SW 846, July 1992.)

RCRA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act). Primarily designed to regulate five types of disposal activities: hazardous waste, solid waste, underground storage tanks, oil waste, and medical waste. In this guidance document, any mention of "RCRA" refers to RCRA Subtitle C, which applies to all handlers of hazardous waste, including generators; transporters; and operators of treatment, storage, and disposal (TSDF) facilities. (RCRA, a federal law, covers only whether a solid waste is either hazardous or nonhazardous. Texas regulations further subdivide nonhazardous waste into Classes 1, 2, and 3.)

Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) (30 TAC Sections 335.508)—RACM includes the following:

- **friable** asbestos containing more than 1 percent asbestos[1] that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure;
- **nonfriable** asbestos-containing material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as measured by the method found in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1 that, when dry, *cannot* be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- **Category I** nonfriable asbestos includes packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, and asphalt roofing products);
- **Category II** nonfriable asbestos includes transite shingles, transite pipes, and any nonfriable asbestos material not defined as Category I.

Regulated generators (30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapters A and C)—If you generate the following amounts of waste, you are a regulated generator and must follow regulations in Chapter 335:

Waste Type	Monthly Amount
Class 1	100 kg (220 lbs) or more
hazardous	100 kg (220 lbs) or more
acutely hazardous	1 kg (2.2 lbs) or more

If you generate less than the amounts shown above, you are considered a Very Small Quantity Generator and are not subject to regulations requiring notification, manifesting, and fees.

[1]As determined using the method specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

Sequence number (30 TAC Section 335.503)—The first 4 digits of the waste code (actually these four characters may be numbers, letters, or a combination of the two). The sequence number is used as an internal numbering system determined by each generator. The number of a waste may range from 0001 to 9999, and can only be used once.

Solid waste (30 TAC Section 335.1 and 40 CFR Section 261.2)—Any discarded material such as garbage; refuse; sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; or other material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, municipal, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations. Solid wastes include any material that is abandoned by being disposed of; burned or incinerated; or accumulated, stored, or treated before or in lieu of these activities. Certain recycled materials are also considered wastes. Solid wastes are often referred to simply as "wastes." For the complete definition of a "solid waste," please refer to 30 TAC Section 335.1 (Solid Waste).

Specific industrial solid waste (30 TAC Section 335.508)—A nonhazardous waste for which specific classification criteria and/or a form code have been established.

Stabilized wastes (30 TAC Section 335.508)—Wastes that originally exhibit hazardous characteristics can be *stabilized* so that they are no longer hazardous and can meet the criteria for classification as Class 1 or 2 nonhazardous industrial waste. For example a waste containing lead that exhibits the hazardous characteristic of toxicity can be stabilized by mixing with cement in the proper proportion to reduce the toxicity or mobility of contaminants. Depending on the process(es) used, stabilization achieves varying degrees of long-term effectiveness.

Synthetic oils—Oils not derived from crude oil, including those derived from shale, coal, or a polymer-based starting material; and nonpolymeric synthetic fluids that are used as hydraulic fluids and heat transfer fluids, such as those based on phosphate esters, diphenyl oxide, or alkylated benzenes. Synthetic oils are generally used for the same purpose as oils, and they present relatively the same level of hazardousness after use.

TAC—Texas Administrative Code. Title 30 of TAC contains TCEQ rules on industrial solid waste and municipal hazardous waste, among other subjects.

TSDF—Treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

Universal Waste (30 TAC Section 335.261 and 40 CFR Part 273)—This rule covers five types of waste:

- lamps as described in 40 CFR 273.5, and 335.261(b)(19)(F)(v);
- mercury-containing thermostats as described in 40 CFR 273.4;
- all hazardous waste batteries as described in 40 CFR 273.2;
- some hazardous waste pesticides as described in 40 CFR 273.3;
- paint and paint-related waste as described in §335.262(b);
- aerosol cans as described in 40 CFR 273.6.

The rule establishes a reduced set of regulatory requirements for facilities managing universal waste, depending on whether the facility falls into one of four categories:

- small-quantity handler of universal waste (SQHUW),
- large-quantity handler of universal waste (LQHUW),
- transporter of universal waste, or
- final destination facilities.

In addition, the rules establish a petitioning procedure whereby additional wastes may be added to the universal waste rule.

U.S.C.A.—*United States Code Annotated*.

Used oil (30 TAC Section 335.1, 30 TAC Section 324 (relating to used oil), and 40 CFR Part 279 (relating to standards for management of used oil)[2]— Any oil refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and, from such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities and cannot be used for its intended purpose (that is, it is a spent material).

Used oil fuel includes any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment.

Waste—Unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process; refuse from places of human or animal habitation.

[2] Rules applicable to nonhazardous used oil, are found in Chapter 324, state regulations on recyclable used oil, and 40 CFR Part 279, federal regulations on used oil recycling.

Waste code—Also referred to as Texas waste code (30 TAC Section 335.503)—This 8-digit code identifies a waste stream. The first 4 digits are the ***sequence number***, the next 3 digits are the ***form code***, and the last digit is the waste's ***classification*** (sequence number + form code + classification code = waste code). (Some of the "digits" referred to here actually may be letters or a combination of letters and numbers.)

Waste matrices—Water and soil or sediment in which a waste is found.

Wastes generated out-of-state (30 TAC Section 335.508)—All nonhazardous industrial waste generated outside the state of Texas and transported into or through Texas for processing, storage, or disposal is classified as Class 1 unless the waste satisfies the Class 2 or 3 criteria as defined in 30 TAC Sections 335.506–8. A Class 2 or 3 waste determination, accompanied by all supporting process knowledge and analytical data, must be submitted to TCEQ for approval.

Waste stream (30 TAC Section 335.503)—The total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that is recycled, burned, or disposed of in landfills; or segments of that total flow, such as the "residential waste stream" or the "recyclable waste stream." (It should be noted that the terms "waste stream", "solid waste", and "waste" are often used interchangeably by federal and state regulators as well as many members of the regulated community).

Appendix A

Ignitable Solids

(30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R Appendix 1 Table 2)

Constituents listed from Department of Transportation Regulations, 49 CFR Part 173 Subpart E, Oct. 1, 1993. Note: The presence of a constituent on this table in a nonhazardous waste does not automatically identify that waste as a Class 1 ignitable waste. The constituents on this table are examples of materials which could be considered Class 1 ignitable waste. The physical characteristics of the waste will be the determining factor as to whether or not a waste is ignitable. Refer to 30 TAC §335.505(2) (relating to Class 1 Waste Determination) for the Class 1 ignitable criteria.

Compound or Material	Compound or Material
Aluminum, metallic, powder	Celluloid
Alkali metal amalgams	Cerium
Alkali metal amides	Cesium metal
Aluminum alkyl halides	Chromic acid or chromic acid mixture, dry
Aluminum alkyl hydrides	Cobalt naphthenates, powder
Aluminum alkyls	Cobalt resinate
Aluminum borohydrides	Decaborane
Aluminum carbide	2-Diazo-1-naphthol-4-sulphochloride
Aluminum ferrosilicon powder	2-Diazo-1-naphthol-5-sulphochloride
Aluminum hydride	2,5-Diethoxy-4-morpholinobenzene-diazonium zinc choride
Aluminum phosphide	Diethylzinc
Aluminum resinate	4-Dimethylamino-6-(2-dimethyaminoethoxy)-toluene-2-diazonium zinc chloride
Aluminum silicon powder	Dimethylzinc
Ammonium picrate	Dinitrophenolates
2,2′-Azodi(2,4-dimethyl-4-methoxyvaleronitrile)	Dinitroresorcinol
2,2′-Azodi(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile)	N,N′-Dinitroso-N,N′-dimethylterephthalamide
1,1′ Azodi(hexahydrobenzonitrile)	N,N′-Dinitrosopentamethylenetetramine
2,2′-Azodi(2-methyl-butyronitrile)	Diphenyloxide-4,4′-disulfohydrazide
Azodiisobutryonitrile	Dipicryl sulfide
Barium, metallic	4-Dipropylaminobenzenediazonium zinc chloride
Barium alloys, pyrophoric	Ferrocerium
Barium azide	Ferrosilicon
Benzene-1,3-disulfohydrazide	Ferrous metal
Benzene sulfohydrazide	Hafnium powder
4-(Benzyl(ethly)amino)-3-ethoxy-benzenediazonium zinc chloride	Hexamine
4-(Benzyl(methyl)amino)-3-ethoxy-benzenediazonium zinc chloride	Hydrides, metal
Borneol	3-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-ylbenzenediazo-nium zinc chloride
Boron trifluoride dimethyl etherate	Iron oxide, spent
5-tert-Butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene	Isosorbide dinitrate mixture
Calcium, metallic	Lead phosphite, dibasic
Calcium carbide	Lithium acetylide-ethylene diamine complex
Calcium chlorite	Lithium alkyls
Calcium cyanamide	Lithium aluminum hydride
Calcium dithionite	Lithium amide, powdered
Calcium hypochlorite	Lithium borohydride
Calcium manganese silicon	Lithium ferrosilicon
Calcium silicon powder	Lithium hydride
Calcium phosphide	Lithium metal
Calcium pyrophoric	Lithium nitride
Calcium resinate	Lithium silicon
Calcium silicide	Magnesium granules
Camphor, synthetic	Magnesium aluminum phosphide
Carbon, activated	

Compound or Material	Compound or Material
Magnesium diamide	Sodium aluminum hydride
Magnesium phosphide	Sodium amide
Magnesium silicide	Sodium borohydride
Maneb	Sodium chlorite
Manganese resinate	Sodium2-diazo-1-naphthol-4-sulphonate
Methyl magnesium bromide	Sodium2-diazo-1-naphthol-5-sulphonate
Methyldichlorosilane	Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione
Mono-(trichloro)tetra(monopotassium dichloro)-penta-s-triazinetrione	Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate
N-Methyl-N′-nitronitrosoguanidine	Sodium hydride
Naphthalene	Sodium hydrosulfite
Nitrocellulose mixtures	Sodium methylate
Nitroguanidine	Sodium nitrite and mixtures
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	Sodium picramate, wet
Paraformaldehyde	Sodium potassium alloys
Pentaborane	Sodium sulfide, anhydrous
Peratic acid	Stannic phosphide
Phosphorous, amorphous, red	Strontium phosphide
Phosphorous, white or yellow	Sulfur
Phosphoric anhydride	Titanium metal powder
Phosphorous pentachloride	Titanium hydride
Phosphorus pentasulfide	Trichloroisocyanuric acid
Phosphorus sesquisulfide	Trichlorosilane
Phosphorus trisulfide	Trichloro-s-triazinetrione
Picric acid	Trinitrobenzoic acid
Potassium, metallic	Trinitrophenol
Potassium dichloro-s-triazinetrione	Trinitrotoluene
Potassium borohydride	Urea nitrate
Potassium dithionite	Zinc ammonium nitrite
Potassium phosphide	Zinc phosphide
Potassium sulfide, anhydrous	Zinc powder
Rubidium metal	Zinc resinate
Silicon powder, amorphous	Zirconium hydride, powdered
Silver picrate	Zirconium picramate
Sodium, metallic	Zirconium powder
	Zirconium scrap

Appendix B

Class 1 Toxic Constituents' Maximum Leachable Concentrations

(30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R Appendix 1 Table 1)

Applicability: **Class 1, 2, and 3 Waste Evaluations**

Values are based on information contained in Federal Registers Vol. 55 / Friday, July 27, 1990; Vol. 56 / June 7, 1991; and Integrated Risk Information Systems, Environmental Protection Agency, and 40 CFR 264 Appendix 9.

Compound	CAS No.	Concentration (mg/l)
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	210
Acetone	67-64-1	400
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	20
Acetophenone	98-86-2	400
Acrylamide	79-06-1	0.08
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.6
Aniline	62-53-3	60
Anthracene	120-12-7	1050
Antimony	7440-36-0	1
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.8
Barium	7440-39-3	100.0
Benzene	71-43-2	0.50
Benzidine	92-87-5	0.002
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.08
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111-44-4	0.3
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	30
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.3
Bromomethane	74-83-9	5
Butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	700
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.5
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	400
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.50
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.03
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	70
Chloroform	67-66-3	6.0
Chloro-m-cresol, p	59-50-7	7000
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	20
Chromium	7440-47-3	5.0
m-Cresol	108-39-4	200.0*
o-Cresol	95-48-7	200.0*
p-Cresol	106-44-5	200.0*
DDD	72-54-8	1
DDE	72-55-9	1
DDT	50-29-3	1
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	400
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	7.5
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	0.8
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	700
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.6
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	1
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	10
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid (2,4-D)	94-75-7	10.0
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.02
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	3000
Dimethoate	60-51-5	70
2,4-Dimethyphenol	105-67-9	70
2,6-Dimethyphenol	576-26-1	21
m-Dinitrobenzene	99-65-0	0.4
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	7
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (and 2,6-, mixture)	602-01-7	0.13
Dinoseb	88-85-7	3.5
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	30
Dioxins (Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins)		
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746-01-6	0.005
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	40321-76-4	0.010
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	57653-85-7	0.050
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	34465-46-8	0.050
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD		0.050
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	90
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.4
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.1
Endosulfan	959-98-8	0.2
Endrin	72-20-8	.02
2-Ethoxyethanol	10-80-5	1400
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	400
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.004
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	7000
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	140
Fluorene	86-73-7	140
Furans (Polychlorinated dibenzofurans)		
2,3,7,8-TCDF	51207-31-9	0.050
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF		0.100
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF		0.010
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF		0.050
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF		0.050
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF		0.050
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.008
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.04
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.13
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87-68-3	0.4
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	20
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	3.0
Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	1
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1000
Isophorone	78-59-1	90

Appendix B — Class 1 Toxic Constituents' Maximum Leachable Concentrations (MCLs)

Compound	CAS No.	Concentration (mg/l)	Compound	CAS No.	Concentration (mg/l)
Lead	7439-92-1	1.5	Pyridine	110-86-1	4
Lindane	58-89-9	0.3	Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2	Silver	7440-22-4	5.0
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.4	Styrene	100-42-5	700
Methomyl	16752-77-5	90	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	10
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	2
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	14.0	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200.0	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	100
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	200	Toluene	108-88-3	1000
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	50	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.3
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.9	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	1
Mirex	2385-85-5	0.7	Tribromomethane (Bromoform)	75-25-2	70
Nickel	7440-02-0	70	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	70
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	300
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.06	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.5
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	70	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	6
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.02	Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	1000
N-Nitroso-n-propylamine	621-64-7	0.05	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy-propionic acid (2,4,5-TP or Silvex)	93-72-1	1.0
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.2			
p-Phenylenediamine	106-50-3	20			
Parathion	56-38-2	20			
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	3	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	20
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	10	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	400.0
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	100.0	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	2
Phenol	108-95-2	2000	Vanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	30
Pronamide	23950-58-5	300	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.2
Pyrene	129-00-0	5.9	Xylenes (all isomers)	1330-82-1	7000

* If o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol concentration is used. The Maximum Concentration for total cresol is 200.0 mg/l.

Appendix C

7-Day Distilled Water Leachate Test's Maximum Contaminant Levels

(30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R APPENDIX 1 Table 3)

Applicability: **Class 3 Waste Evaluations**

Values obtained from 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 141, Subparts B and G, Maximum Contaminant Levels and 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 143, Total Dissolved Solids.

Constituent	MCL (mg/l)
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1
*Benzene	0.005
Cadmium	0.005
*Carbon tetrachloride	0.005
Chlordane	0.002
*Chlorobenzene	0.1
Chromium	0.1
2,4-D	0.07
*Dibromochloropropane	0.0002
*ortho-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
*para-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
*1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005
*1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
*trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1
*1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
*Ethylbenzene	0.7
Heptachlor	0.0004
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
Lead	0.05
Mercury	0.002
Methoxychlor	0.04
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Selenium	0.05
Silver	0.05
*Styrene	0.1
*Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
*1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.20
*Trichloroethylene	0.005
*Toluene	1
Toxaphene	0.003
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05
*Vinyl chloride	0.002
*Xylenes (total)	10
Total dissolved solids	500

* For a Class 3 waste classification, these constituents must also be evaluated using the test methods described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261, Appendix II. See §335.507 (4) (A) (ii) for additional information.

Appendix D

Class 1 Toxic Constituents

(other than those identified in Appendix B, *and their Estimated Quantitation Limits [EQLs])*

Applicability: **Class 3 Waste Evaluations**

This table is to be utilized by the generator in evaluating detection limits for the identified constituents. The EQLs in this table are defined as the lowest detectable levels that can be reliably achieved using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) at the time of the printing of this guideline. Applicable EPA method numbers are provided and can be found in EPA Report SW-846 "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" except where noted. Please note that more than one test method may be available for a particular constituent. Synonyms are provided in brackets "[]".

Constituent	EQL (mg/l)	Method(s)
Acenaphthene	0.2	8100
	0.01	8270
	0.02	8250
Acetone	0.1	8240
Acetonitrile	0.1	8015
[Methyl cyanide]	0.1	8030
Acetophenone	0.001	8250
	0.01	8270
Acrylamide	0.005	8015
Acrylonitrile	0.005	8030
[Vinyl cyanide]	0.005	8240
Anthracene	0.2	8100
	0.02	8250
	0.01	8270
Aniline	0.01	8250
[Benzyl amine]	0.01	8270
Antimony	0.2	204
	0.3	6010
	2.0	7040
	0.03	7041
	2.0	7000A
Benzidine [Dianiline]	0.44	8250
Beryllium	**	210
	0.003	6010
	0.05	7090
	0.002	7091
	0.05	7000A
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	0.057	8250
[Dichloroethyl ether]	0.01	8270
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)	0.02	8060
phthalate	0.25	8250
	0.01	8270
Bromodichloromethane	0.001	8010
	0.005	8240
Bromomethane	0.003	8010
[Methylbromide]	0.01	8240
Butylbenzyl phthalate	0.005	8060
[Benzylbutyl phthalate]	0.025	8250
	0.01	8270
Carbon disulfide [CS_2]	0.005	8240
Chloroform	0.0005	8010
	0.005	8240
p-Chloro-m-cresol	0.005	8040
	0.02	8270
2-Chlorophenol	0.003	8040
[o-Chlorophenol]	0.01	8270
m-Cresol	0.01	8270
o-Cresol	0.01	8270
p-Cresol	0.01	8270
DDD [Dichlorodiphenyl-	0.0001	8080
dichloroethane]	0.028	8250
	0.01	8270
DDE [Dichlorodiphenyl-	0.00004	8080
ethylene]	0.056	8250
	0.01	8270
DDT [Dichlorodiphenyl-	0.0001	8080
trichloroethane]	0.047	8250
	0.01	8270
Dibutyl phthalate	0.005	8060
	0.01	8270
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.004	8010
	0.003	8020
	0.013	8120
	0.01	8270
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.02	8270
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.01	8010
	0.005	8240
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.003	8010
	0.005	8240
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0.05	8040
	0.01	8270
Dieldrin	0.00002	8080
	0.01	8270
Diethyl phthalate	0.005	8060
	0.01	8270
Dimethoate	0.02	8270
2,4-Dimethylphenol	0.003	8040
	0.01	8270
2,6-Dimethylphenol	**	**
m-Dinitrobenzene	0.01	8270

Constituent	EQL (mg/l)	Method(s)
2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.13	8040
	0.05	8270
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.0002	8090
(and 2,6-, mixture)	0.01	8270
Dinoseb	0.007	8150
	0.02	8270
1,4-Dioxane	0.15	8015
Dioxins (Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins)		
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.000005	8280
1,2,3,7,8-PeCdd	0.00001	8280
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.00001	8280
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.00001	8280
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.00001	8280
Diphenylamine	0.01	8270
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.2	1625
Disulfoton	0.002	8140
	0.01	8270
Endosulfan	0.0001	8080
	0.056	8250
Endrin	0.00006	8080
	0.01	8250
2-Ethoxyethanol	**	**
Ethylene dibromide [EDB]	0.5	6231
(Standard Methods for Examination		
of Water and Wastewater)		
Ethylene glycol	**	**
Fluoranthene	0.2	8100
	0.01	8270
Fluorene	0.2	8100
	0.01	8270
Furans (Polychlorinated dibenzofurans)		
2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.00001	8280
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.00001	8280
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.00001	8280
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.00001	8280
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.00001	8280
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.00001	8280
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0005	8120
	0.0	8270
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	0.0034	8120
	0.01	8270
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.004	8120
	0.01	8270
Hexachloroethane	0.0003	8120
	0.01	8270
Hexachlorophene	0.05	8270
Isobutyl alcohol	0.05	8015
Isophorone	0.06	8090
	0.01	8270
Lindane	0.00004	8080
	0.01	8250
	0.00004	608
	0.01	625
Methacrylonitrile	0.005	8015
Methomyl	0.09	632
2-Methoxyethanol	**	**

Constituent	EQL (mg/l)	Method(s)
Methyl ethyl ketone [MEK]	0.01	8015
	0.1	8240
Methyl isobutyl ketone [MIBK]	**	8015
	0.005	8240
Methylene chloride	0.005	8010
[Dichloromethane]	0.005	8240
Methyl parathion	0.0003	8140
	0.01	8270
Mirex	**	**
Nickel	0.04	249
	0.05	6010
	0.4	7520
	0.04	7000A
Nitrobenzene	0.04	8090
	0.01	8250
	0.01	8270
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	0.01	8270
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	0.01	8270
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	0.02	8270
N-Nitroso-n-propylamine	0.01	8270
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	0.01	8270
p-Phenylenediamine	0.01	8270
Parathion	0.01	8270
	0.0003	8140
Pentachlorobenzene	0.02	8270
Pentachloronitrobenzene	0.01	8270
Phenol	0.001	8040
	0.01	8270
Pronamide	0.01	8270
Pyrene	0.2	8100
	0.01	8270
Pyridine	0.005	8240
	0.01	8270
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.005	8010
	0.005	8240
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.0003	8010
	0.005	8240
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	0.01	8270
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0034	8010
	0.005	8240
Tribromomethane [Bromoform]	0.002	8010
	0.005	8240
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.01	8270
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.0002	8010
[1,1,2-TCE]	0.005	8240
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.01	8010
[Freon 11]	0.005	8240
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.01	8010
	0.005	8240
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.01	8270
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.006	8040
	0.01	8270
Vanadium pentoxide	0.2	286
	0.08	6010
	2.0	7910
	0.04	7911

* If o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol concentration is used.
** This information not available at time of publication.

Appendix E

7-Day Distilled Water Leachate Test Procedure

(30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R Appendix 4)

Applicability: **Class 3 Waste Evaluations**

This test is intended only for dry, solid wastes, i.e., waste materials without any free liquids.

1. Place a 250 gram (dry weight) representative sample of the waste material in a 1500 milliliter Erlenmeyer flask.
2. Add 1 liter of deionized or distilled water into the flask and mechanically stir the material at a low speed for five (5) minutes.
3. Stopper the flask and allow to stand for seven (7) days.
4. At the end of seven (7) days, filter the supernatant solution through a 0.45 micron filter, collecting the supernatant into a separate flask.
5. Subject the filtered leachate to the appropriate analysis.

Appendix F

Form Codes

(30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R Appendix 3)

Applicability: **All Waste**

In determining a waste stream's form code, it is recommended that the generator first determine into which major category the waste stream fits (e.g. inorganic liquids). The generator should then review all the form code descriptors in that category to determine which code or codes best describe the generator's waste stream. The generator should then choose, from the narrowed-down list, a form code for the waste stream.

Form codes are fairly generic in their descriptions. It is possible that more than one form code may be applicable to a particular waste stream. Generators should assign the form code which best describes the waste stream. If more than one form code can "best describe" the waste stream, then the generator should choose one of those several codes.

Code	Waste Description
	— Lab Packs —
	Lab Packs *— Lab packs of mixed wastes, chemicals, lab wastes*
001	Lab packs of old chemicals only
002	Lab packs of debris only
003	Mixed lab packs
004	Lab packs containing acute hazardous wastes
005	Waste pharmaceuticals managed as hazardous waste
006	Airbag waste (airbags modules or airbag inflators managed as hazardous waste)
009	Other lab packs (Specify in Comments)
	— Liquids —
	Inorganic Liquids *— Waste that is primarily inorganic and highly fluid (e.g., aqueous), with low suspended inorganic solids and low organic content*
101	Aqueous waste with low solvents
102	Aqueous waste with low other toxic organics
103	Spent acid with metals
104	Spent acid without metals
105	Acidic aqueous waste
106	Caustic solution with metals but no cyanides
107	Caustic solution with metals and cyanides
108	Caustic solution with cyanides but no metals
109	Spent caustic
110	Caustic aqueous waste
111	Aqueous waste with reactive sulfides
112	Aqueous waste with other reactives (e.g., explosives)
113	Other aqueous waste with high dissolved solids
114	Other aqueous waste with low dissolved solids
115	Scrubber water
116	Leachate
117	Waste liquid mercury
119	Other inorganic liquids (Specify in Comments)
198	Nonhazardous photographic chemical wastes (inorganic)
199	Brine solution that could also bear the form code 113
	Organic Liquids *— Waste that is primarily organic and is highly fluid, with low inorganic solids content and low-to-moderate water content*
201	Concentrated solvent-water solution
202	Halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvent
203	Non-halogenated solvent
204	Halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixture
205	Oil-water emulsion or mixture
206	Waste oil
207	Concentrated aqueous solution of other organics
208	Concentrated phenolics
209	Organic paint, ink, lacquer, or vanish
210	Adhesives or epoxies
211	Paint thinner or petroleum distillates
212	Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids
219	Other organic liquids (Specify in Comments)
296	Ethylene glycol based antifreeze

Code	Waste Description
297	Nonhazardous liquids containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
298	Nonhazardous liquids containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs
299	Nonhazardous photographic chemical waste (organic)

— Solids —

*(These codes **do not** apply to pumpable waste.)*

Inorganic Solids** — Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content and low-to-moderate water content; **not pumpable

301	Soil contaminated with organics
302	Soil contaminated with inorganics only
303	Ash, slag, or other residue from incineration of wastes
304	Other "dry" ash, slag, or thermal residue
305	"Dry" lime or metal hydroxide solids chemically "fixed"
306	"Dry" lime or metal hydroxide solids not "fixed"
307	Metal scale, filings, or scrap
308	Empty or crushed metal drums or containers
309	Batteries or battery parts, casings, cores
310	Spent solid filters or adsorbents
311	Asbestos solids and debris
312	Metal-cyanide salts/chemicals
313	Reactive cyanide salts/chemicals
314	Reactive sulfide salts/chemicals
315	Other reactive salts/chemicals
316	Other metal salts/chemicals
319	Other waste inorganic solids (Specify in Comments)
388	Empty or crushed glass containers
389	Nonhazardous sandblasting waste
390	Nonhazardous concrete/cement/ construction debris
391	Nonhazardous dewatered wastewater treatment sludge
392	Nonhazardous dewatered air pollution control device sludge
393	Catalyst waste
394	Nonhazardous solids containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 ppm and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
395	Nonhazardous solids containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs
396	Nonhazardous electrical equipment/devices containing greater than or equal to (>) 50ppm and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
397	Nonhazardous electrical equipment/devices containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs
398	Nonhazardous soils containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 ppm and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
399	Nonhazardous soils containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs

Organic Solids** — Waste that is primarily organic and solid, with low-to-moderate inorganic content and water content; **not pumpable

401	Halogenated pesticide solid
402	Non-halogenated pesticide solid
403	Solids resins or polymerized organics
404	Spent carbon
405	Reactive organic solid
406	Empty fiber or plastic containers
407	Other halogenated organic solids (Specify in Comments)
409	Other non-halogenated organic solids (Specify in Comments)
488	Wood debris
489	Petroleum contaminated solids
490	Sand blasting waste
491	Dewatered biological treatment sludge
492	Dewatered sewage or other untreated biological sludge
493	Catalyst waste
494	Solids containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 ppm and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
495	Solids containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs
496	Electrical equipment/devices containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 ppm and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
497	Electrical equipment/devices containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs
498	Soil containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 ppm and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
499	Soils containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs

— Sludges —

(These codes only apply to pumpable waste.)

Inorganic Sludges** — Waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content and low organic content, and **pumpable

501	Lime sludge without metals
502	Lime sludge with metals/metal hydroxide sludge
503	Wastewater treatment sludge with toxic organics
504	Other wastewater treatment sludge

Code	Waste Description
505	Untreated plating sludge without cyanides
506	Untreated plating sludge with cyanides
507	Other sludge with cyanides
508	Sludge with reactive sulfides
509	Sludge with other reactives
510	Degreasing sludge with metal scale or filings
511	Air pollution control device sludge (e.g., fly ash, wet scrubber sludge)
512	Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with organics
513	Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with inorganics only
514	Drilling mud
515	Asbestos slurry or sludge
516	Chloride or other brine sludge
519	Other inorganic sludges (Specify in Comments)
597	Catalyst waste
598	Nonhazardous sludges containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 ppm and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
599	Nonhazardous sludges containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs

Organic Sludges *— Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic solids content and water content, and* ***pumpable***

601	Still bottoms of halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvents or other organic liquids
602	Still bottoms on non-halogenated solvents or other organic liquids
603	Oily sludge
604	Organic paint or ink sludge
605	Reactive or polymerizable organics
606	Resins, tars, or tarry sludge
607	Biological treatment sludge
608	Sewage or other untreated biological sludge
609	Other organic sludges (Specify in Comments)
695	Petroleum contaminated sludges other than still bottoms and oily sludges
696	Grease
697	Catalyst waste
698	Nonhazardous sludges containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 ppm and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
699	Nonhazardous sludges containing greater than or equal to (>) 500 ppm PCBs

— Gases —

Inorganic Gases *— Waste that is primarily inorganic with a low organic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure*

701	Inorganic gases

Organic Gases *— Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure*

801	Organic gases

— Plant Trash —

(In order to be considered for one of the two plant refuse designations, a waste must first meet the following two criteria.

First*, the waste* ***must*** *be a Class 2 waste. This means that a proper classification determination must be performed for each item which a facility is considering as one of the plant refuse designations. A waste is not a Class 2 solely because it has been designated as a plant refuse waste.* ***Hazardous*** *and* ***Class 1 wastes*** *are* ***not eligible*** *for designation as one of the plant refuses.*

Second*, the waste must meet the particular definition of the plant refuse term. For more information on these terms, please refer to the terms listed in this table as well as the "Definitions" section which follows this table.)*

902 **Supplemental plant production refuse** – any Class 2 waste from production, manufacturing, or laboratory operations as long as the total amount of the supplemental plant production refuse does not exceed twenty percent of the total plant trash (form code 999) volume or weight, whichever is less – this could include, but is not limited to, such things as metal parts, floor sweepings, and off-specification materials

999 **Plant Trash** – any Class 2 waste originating in the facility offices, laboratory, plant production area or food services/cafeteria operations that is composed of paper, cardboard, linings, wrappings, paper and/or wooden packaging materials, uncontaminated food wastes and/or packaging, cafeteria wastes, glass, aluminum foil, aluminum cans, aluminum scrap, stainless steel, steel, iron scrap, plastics, styrofoam, rope, twine, uncontaminated rubber, uncontaminated wooden materials, equipment belts, wirings, uncontaminated cloth, metal bindings, empty containers with a holding capacity of less than five gallons, uncontaminated floor sweepings, and personal cosmetics generated by facility personnel (does not include cosmetics generated as a result of manufacturing or plant production operations).

Form Code Definitions

The following are definitions of terms utilized in form codes:

Acidic – A material having a pH less than 7.0.

Alkaline – A material having a pH greater than 7.0.

Aqueous – A water solution containing organic and/or inorganic constituents dissolved in solution.

Caustic – A material which is corrosive or irritating to living tissue and has a pH greater than 7.

Inorganic – Chemicals that are not organic (i.e., water, carbon dioxide, carbon disulfide, iron, zinc, steel). Generally, if a waste is composed of more than 50% inorganic materials, it is considered an inorganic waste.

Organic – Chemicals composed primarily of carbon and hydrogen and their derivatives. (i.e. methylene chloride, benzene, petroleum products). In general, if a waste is composed of 50% or more organic materials, it is considered an organic waste.

Plant Trash – Includes the following Class 2 wastes which are produced as a result of plant production, manufacturing, laboratory, general office, cafeteria or food service operations; paper, cardboard, linings, wrappings, paper or wood packaging materials, food wastes, cafeteria wastes, glass, aluminum foil, aluminum cans, aluminum scrap, stainless steel, steel, iron scrap, plastics, styrofoam, rope, twine, uncontaminated rubber, uncontaminated wooden materials, equipment belts, wirings, uncontaminated cloth, metal bindings, empty containers with a holding capacity of less than five gallons, uncontaminated floor sweepings, and personal cosmetics generated by facility personnel (does not include cosmetics generated as a result of manufacturing or plant production operations). **Please note that hazardous waste and Class 1 waste can not be designated as "plant office refuse".** Plant trash shall not include oils, lubricants of any type, oil filters, contaminated soils, sludges, or wastewaters.

Examples of "plant trash" include Class 2 soda cans, lunch sacks, food scraps, envelopes, plastic binders, empty boxes, pallets, styrofoam shipping boxes, chemical container liners, shrink wrap, and broken glassware.

As another example, used typing paper from the secretarial area could be considered "plant trash" because it resulted from general office operations. (Please note that typing paper would normally be considered a Class 2 waste unless it were contaminated with something to cause it to be considered a hazardous or Class 1 waste. For example, if typing paper were used to clean up a spill of a F003 waste, it would be considered a hazardous waste.)

As another example, a Class 2 off-specification production chemical could not be considered "plant trash" because it does not meet the definition of a "plant trash". However, the Class 2 off-specification production chemical might be considered a "supplemental plant production refuse" as long as the weight/volume limits established for "supplemental plant production refuse" were not exceeded. (For more information on "supplemental plant production refuse" and weight/volume limits, please see "Supplemental Plant Production Refuse" in these definitions.

Reactive – A material is reactive if it is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition:
1. at standard temperature and pressure, or
2. if subjected to a strong ignition source, or
3. heated under confinement.

A material is also considered reactive if, when mixed with water it is:
1. potentially explosive, or
2. reacts violently, or
3. generates toxic gases or vapors (i.e. hydrogencyanide or hydrogensulfide).

A material is also considered reactive if it is:
1. normally unstable and readily undergoes violent changes, or
2. a forbidden explosive (see 49 CFR §173.53), or
3. a Class B explosive (see 49 CFR §173.88).

Solvent – A liquid used to dissolve another material.

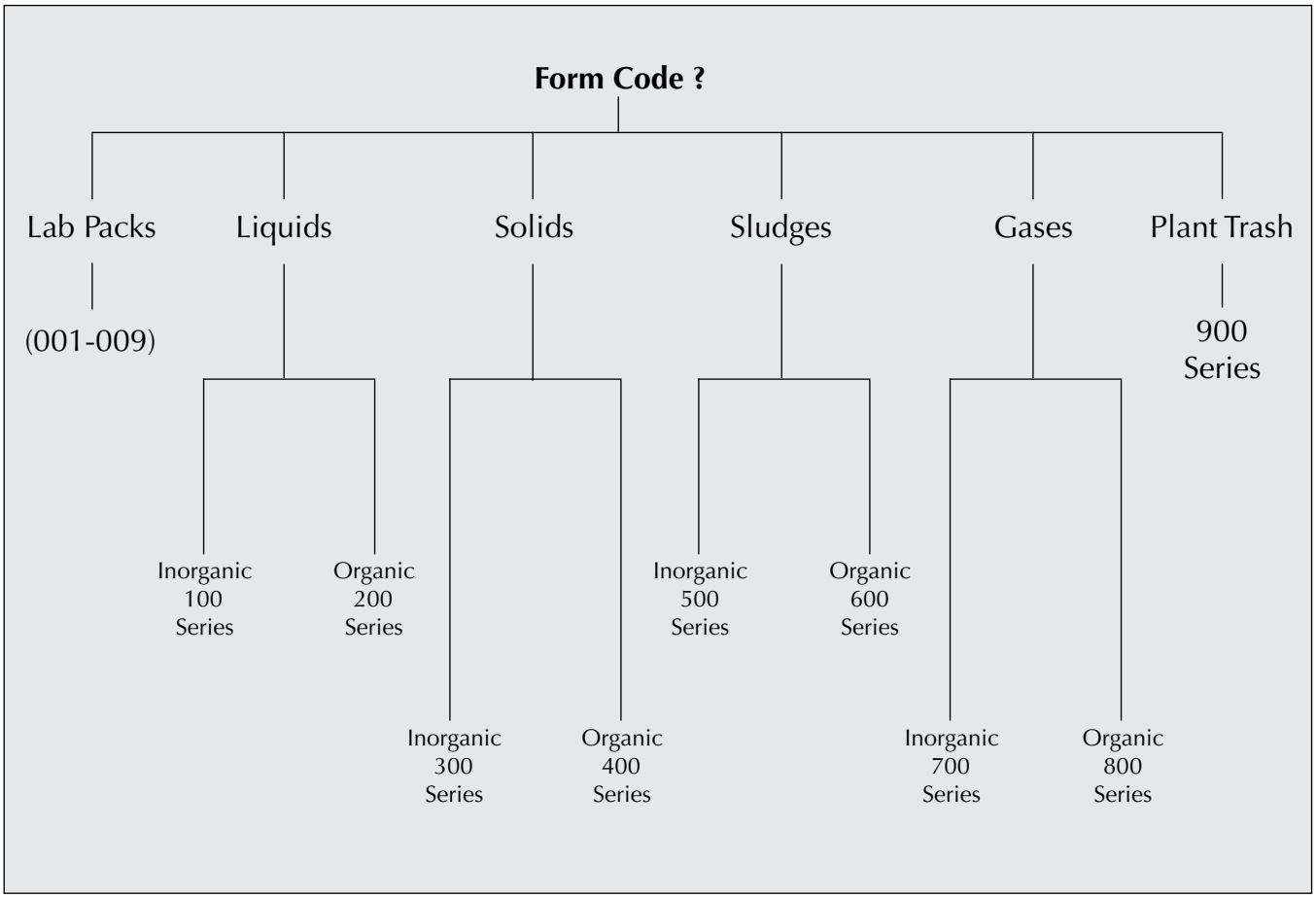
Supplemental Plant Production Refuse – Any **Class 2 Waste from production, manufacturing, or laboratory operations** can be designated as **"supplemental plant production refuse"** (form code 999) as long as the total amount of the supplemental plant production refuse **does not exceed twenty percent of the total plant production refuse volume or weight, whichever is less.**

Individual wastes which have been designated "supplemental plant production refuse" may be designated by the generator at a later time as a separate waste in order to maintain the "supplemental plant production refuse" at a level below 20% of the "plant trash" amount. For any waste stream so redesignated, the generator must provide the initial notification information required pursuant to 30 TAC Chapter 335.

Please note that hazardous waste and Class 1 waste can not be designated as "supplemental plant production refuse".

Examples of "supplemental plant production refuse" include Class 2 steel shavings, empty metal containers, aerosol cans, old chemicals, safety equipment, and machine parts.

Please note that when a site notifies the Commission that it generates "supplemental plant production refuse", it must include a list of those wastes which are expected to be included in the "supplemental plant production refuse" designation. If that list increases, the generator must notify the Commission of the additions to that list; otherwise, the Commission will not view the additions as "supplemental plant production refuse".



Lab Packs – 001-009 series

Examples:

1. Lab pack containing debris — **002**
2. Lab pack containing old unused or partially used chemicals — **001**

Plant Trash – 900 series

Examples:

1. Office debris (i.e., paper, plastic, aluminum cans and fax paper) — **999**
2. Scrap plastic from molds of toys and souvenirs — **902**
3. Packing debris from unpacking of raw materials — **999**

Liquids

Inorganic – 100 series

(Waste that is primarily inorganic and highly fluid, (e.g., aqueous), with low suspended solids and low organic content.)

Examples:

1. 99% water with 1% methanol — **101**
2. 98% water with 2% methyl ethyl ketone MEK — **102**
3. Waste sulfuric acid from plastics cleaning — **104**
4. Water with 0.73% potassium permanganate — **114**
5. Leachate from landfills — **116**
6. Waste photographic fixer — **198**

Organic – 200 series

(Waste that is primarily organic and is highly fluid, with low inorganic solids and low-to-moderate water content.)

Examples:

1. Solvent mixture 65% methylene chloride, 30% phenol, 5% cresol — **204**
2. 95% motor oil, 5% water emulsion — **205**
3. Used hydraulic oil — **206**
4. Unused varnish and organic paint — **209**
5. Waste ethylene glycol antifreeze — **296**

Solids

Inorganic – 300 series

*(Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content and low-to-moderate water content; **not pumpable**.)*

Examples:

1. Soil contaminated with naptha — **301**
2. Incinerator ash — **303**
3. Crushed RCRA empty metal drums — **308**
4. Lead acid batteries, chips and cores — **309**
5. Concrete, plaster and other construction debris — **390**
6. Metalic catalyst waste — **393**

Organic – 400 series

*(Waste that is primarily organic and solid, with low-to-moderate inorganic and water content; **not pumpable**.)*

Examples:

1. Unused malathion pellets — **402**
2. Spent carbon from filters — **404**
3. Wooden house exterior debris — **488**
4. Paper contaminated with oil — **489**
5. Sand blasting waste from petroleum tanks — **490**
6. Dewatered sewage sludge — **492**

Sludges

Inorganic – 500 series

*(Waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content, and low organic content, and **pumpable**.)*

Examples:

1. Wastewater treatment sludge containing phenolics — **503**
2. Zinc plating wastewater sludge containing cyanide — **506**
3. Sludge from pollution removal scrubber — **511**
4. Sediment pond dragout contaminated with lead — **513**
5. Water based drilling mud with brine — **514**
6. Waste metal catalyst with 0.89% organics — **597**

Organic – 600 series

*(Waste that is primarily organic, with moderate-to-high water content, and low inorganic content, and **pumpable**.)*

Examples:

1. Still bottoms from naptha recovery — **602**
2. Ink and paint sludge from printing billboards — **604**
3. Bioremediation sludge from oil spill cleanup — **607**
4. Motor repair facility sludge with grease — **603**
5. Refinery wastewater sludge with petroleum compounds — **695**
6. Waste lubricating grease — **696**

Gases

Inorganic – 701

(Waste that is primarily inorganic with a low organic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure.)

Organic – 801

(Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure.)

Appendix G

Codes for Out-of-State Waste Generators and Receivers

Codes for States of the United States			
State or Country	Abbreviation	Generator No.	Receiver No.
Alabama	AL	D0001	D0001
Alaska	AK	D0002	D0002
Arizona	AZ	D0004	D0004
Arkansas	AR	D0005	D0005
California	CA	D0006	D0006
Colorado	CO	D0008	D0008
Connecticut	CT	D0009	D0009
Delaware	DE	D0010	D0010
Dist. of Columbia		D0011	D0011
Florida	FL	D0012	D0012
Georgia	GA	D0013	D0013
Hawaii	HI	D0015	D0015
Idaho	ID	D0016	D0016
Illinois	IL	D0017	D0017
Indiana	IN	D0018	D0018
Iowa	IA	D0019	D0019
Kansas	KS	D0020	D0020
Kentucky	KY	D0021	D0021
Louisiana	LA	D0022	D0022
Maine	ME	D0023	D0023
Maryland	MD	D0024	D0024
Massachusetts	MA	D0025	D0025
Michigan	MI	D0026	D0026
Minnesota	MN	D0027	D0027
Mississippi	MS	D0028	D0028
Missouri	MO	D0029	D0029
Montana	MT	D0030	D0030
Nebraska	NE	D0031	D0031
Nevada	NV	D0032	D0032
New Hampshire	NH	D0033	D0033
New Jersey	NJ	D0034	D0034
New Mexico	NM	D0035	D0035
New York	NY	D0036	D0036
North Carolina	NC	D0037	D0037
North Dakota	ND	D0038	D0038
Ohio	OH	D0039	D0039
Oklahoma	OK	D0040	D0040
Oregon	OR	D0041	D0041
Pennsylvania	PA	D0042	D0042
Rhode Island	RI	D0044	D0044
South Carolina	SC	D0045	D0045
South Dakota	SD	D0046	D0046
Tennessee	TN	D0047	D0047
Utah	UT	D0049	D0049
Vermont	VT	D0050	D0050
Virginia	VA	D0051	D0051
Washington	WA	D0053	D0053
West Virginia	WV	D0054	D0054
Wisconsin	WI	D0055	D0055
Wyoming	WY	D0056	D0056

Country Codes		
State or Country	Generator No.	Receiver No.
American Samoa	D0083	D0083
Australia	F0095	F0095
Austria	F0078	F0078
Bahamas Islands	F0002	F0002
Belgium	F0069	F0069
Belize	F0091	F0091
Brazil	F0086	F0086
Cambodia	F0001	F0001
Canada	F0063	F0063
Chile	F0007	F0007
China	F0005	F0005
Columbia	F0003	F0003
Denmark	F0067	F0067
El Salvador	F0097	F0097
England	F0064	F0064
Finland	F0070	F0070
France	F0076	F0076
Germany	F0068	F0068
Greece	F0084	F0084
Guam	D0075	D0075
Haiti	F0093	F0093
Holland	F0079	F0079
Honduras	F0011	F0011
Hong Kong	F0080	F0080
India	F0006	F0006
Italy	F0090	F0090
Jamaica	F0089	F0089
Japan	F0062	F0062
Luxemburg	F0092	F0092
Malaysia	F0077	F0077
Marshall Islands	F0074	F0074
Mexico	F0061	F0061
Navajo Nation	D0057	D0057
Netherlands	F0071	F0071
Netherlands Antilles (A,B,C)	F0010	F0010
Nicaragua	F0094	F0094
Norway	F0081	F0081
Offshore beyond 12 mi.	F0087	F0087
Pacific Islands	F0072	F0072
Panama	F0082	F0082
Peru	F0085	F0085
Puerto Rico	D0060	D0060
Saudi Arabia	F0088	F0088
Slovenia	F0009	F0009
South Africa	F0004	F0004
Spain	F0065	F0065
Sweden	F0096	F0096
Taiwan	F0099	F0099
Thailand	F0008	F0008
Trinidad de Tobago	F0098	F0098
Venezuela	F0073	F0073
Virgin Islands	D0066	D0066