TCEQ REGULATORY GUIDANCE
Waste Permits Division
RG-022 • Revised August 2025

Guidelines for the Classification and Coding of Industrial and Hazardous Wastes

Chapter 1. Introduction

The intent of this guidance document is to help generators of industrial and hazardous waste follow state and federal requirements on the classification and coding of waste, recordkeeping, and notification to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This guidance document should not be used as a replacement for regulations.

The rules for classifying and coding industrial wastes and hazardous wastes are located in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Subchapter R (Waste Classification), Sections 335.501-335.521. 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 Texans.

What this Guidance Covers

- Identifying which wastes and waste streams must be classified, coded, and reported to TCEQ.
- Using a step-by-step approach to classify waste into either hazardous waste or nonhazardous industrial waste Classes 1, 2, or 3.
- Knowing what kind of information—from process knowledge or analytical testing—to document and keep on file (Chapter 4).
- Understanding the 8-character Texas waste code (Chapter 5).
- Notifying TCEQ about wastes and determining which TCEQ forms to use (Chapter 6).

What This Guidance Does Not Cover

Nonhazardous Nonindustrial Waste

The rules in 30 TAC Chapter 335 do not apply to nonhazardous waste generated by nonindustrial facilities. Note that the Class 1, 2, and 3 categories apply only to industrial wastes, not to nonindustrial wastes.

Classification Versus Risk Reduction

There is an important distinction between classifying wastes and meeting the risk reduction standards set forth in 30 TAC Chapters 335 and 350. There may be some situations where the risk reduction standards apply.

For assistance in determining if risk reduction standards are applicable, generators should contact TCEQ's Industrial and Hazardous Waste Corrective Action Program[1] in the Remediation Division.

[1] www.tceq.texas.gov/remediation/corrective_action

Chapter 2. Waste Classes and Waste Streams

Waste in Texas can be classified as hazardous or nonhazardous. Nonhazardous waste can then be further classified into subcategories of Class 1, 2, or 3. Figure 2-1 provides a summary of the hazardous and nonhazardous terms common in waste classification. The following paragraphs give brief descriptions of these categories—important terms that will be used throughout this document. Chapter 3 contains more details.

Hazardous Waste

A generator must conduct a hazardous waste determination, which is an evaluation of a waste to determine whether the waste meets the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) definition of 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 EPA). Hazardous wastes are threatening to human health and the environment.

Listed Hazardous Waste

Listed hazardous wastes include wastes EPA has specifically listed as hazardous because these wastes are known to be hazardous or exhibit certain hazardous properties. For additional information, see Chapter 3 of this guidance.

A waste is considered a listed hazardous waste if it:

- Is listed in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D,
- Is mixed with, or derived from a waste listed there, or
- Has not been excluded from the definition of hazardous as provided in 40 CFR 261.4.

Characteristically Hazardous Waste

Waste is characteristically hazardous when it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity, as defined and detailed in EPA in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C. These are often referred to as the "D" wastes. Waste is considered characteristically hazardous if it displays one or more of these four 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); or
- **Toxicity** – can release toxic constituents into the environment if improperly managed (for example, lead-based paint).

Chapter 3 of this guidance includes additional information about waste characteristics for hazardous and nonhazardous industrial wastes.

Industrial Versus Nonindustrial Wastes

The generating source of the waste is important in waste classification. 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, service stations, and laboratories serving the public.

Nonhazardous Industrial Waste

Nonhazardous waste is any industrial waste that is not listed as hazardous and does not have hazardous characteristics. Nonhazardous industrial waste is grouped into three classes (Class 1, 2, and 3). Nonhazardous waste classifications are defined in 30 TAC 335, Subchapter R.

Class 1 nonhazardous industrial waste can include certain levels of constituents and/or physical or chemical properties that, while not meeting the definition of hazardous, could be potentially threatening to human health and the environment if not responsibly managed. Therefore, Class 1 wastes have more stringent requirements for management.

Class 2 nonhazardous industrial waste is any waste that does not meet the requirements for Class 1 or Class 3 waste. An example of Class 2 waste is waste-activated sludge from biological wastewater treatment.

Class 3 nonhazardous industrial waste is inert and essentially insoluble material that does not readily decompose. It can include, but is not limited to, wastes such as demolition debris, clean soil, rock, brick, glass, certain plastics, and rubber.

Class 2 and 3 wastes are often accepted by municipal solid waste landfills; however, wastes with Class 2 or 3 designation might still cause harm in some management (or mismanagement) situations.

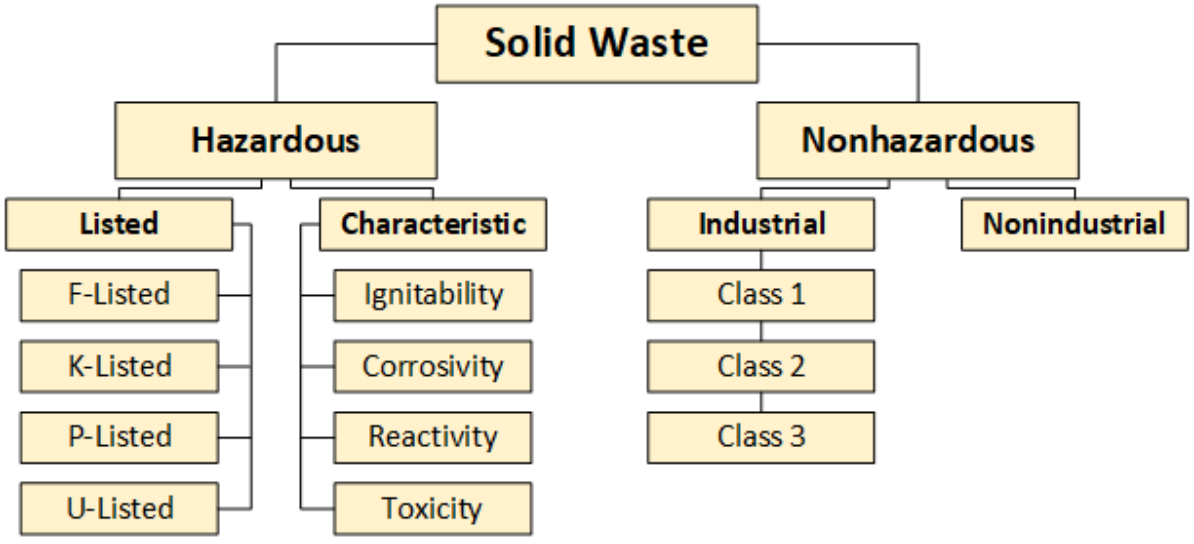

Figure 2-1: Hazardous and Nonhazardous waste classifications.

Waste Streams

"How do I know which wastes must be classified, coded, and reported?" The general answer is that generators must perform these processes on all hazardous wastes and nonhazardous industrial wastes.

The terms "waste stream," "solid waste," and "waste" are often used interchangeably by federal and state regulators as well as members of the regulated community. Regulators use the term "waste stream" in two ways. First, it can mean the total flow of waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and industry that is recycled, burned, or disposed of in landfills. 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 a generator's operations or processes, multiple specific waste streams can be identified. For example, if a manufacturing process ordinarily produces hazardous acidic waste, and at some point, the generator neutralizes that waste, then these are two separately identifiable "waste streams."

Each waste stream in this example—the acidic waste and the neutralized waste—must be identified by an 8-character Texas waste code which identifies the waste stream and gives information about its origin, general nature, and hazardous status. Chapters 3 through 5 detail how this 8-character code is determined.

Table 2-1 provides guidance on determining which operation or process can produce more than one waste stream and when each must be classified and coded as separate waste streams. For guidance on specific waste streams, contact TCEQ's Industrial and Hazardous Waste Permits Section.

In general, whenever a generator has or suspects the existence of an additional, distinct waste stream, the generator must determine its classification (Chapter 3), assign a Texas waste code for it (Chapter 5), and in most cases notify TCEQ about the additional waste stream (Chapter 6).

If WASTES that are…	AND they come from PROCESSES that are…	THEN the wastes are considered…
Different	Similar	Different waste streams
Similar	Different	Different waste streams
Similar	Similar	Same waste stream
Altered by treatment	-	Different waste streams

Table 2-1: Single or Multiple Waste Stream Determination

Examples of Waste Streams

- A sludge removed from an electroplating vat is not the same waste stream as a liquid removed from an electroplating vat.
- Methylene chloride used in a paint-stripping operation is not the same waste stream as methylene chloride used in laboratory analysis.
- 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 if they were all classified the same.

- If a sludge is dewatered, it may produce two new waste streams—a solid and a liquid.

Chapter 3. Waste Classification

This chapter covers the classification of hazardous and nonhazardous industrial wastes. For an overview of these types of wastes, refer to Figure 2-1 in Chapter 2. For more details, refer to 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R Sections 335.501–.508[2].

This guidance document reflects the current hazardous waste definition. The generator is responsible for making an accurate hazardous waste determination in accordance with the most current state and federal regulations and must not rely solely on this guidance document.

Process Knowledge Versus Analytical Testing

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

If sufficient process knowledge is available, little or no analysis may be needed. Generators should evaluate whether they have enough process knowledge about the waste to classify it or whether analytical testing is needed.

Documentation

When relying on process knowledge analytical testing, generators must still fully document the information used in making a waste classification. 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.

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 sufficient information 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 335.514, Variance from Waste Classification Provisions.

Waste Classification Checklist

The questions and checklist seen in previous versions of this guidance have been moved to Appendix I. The steps in this chapter provide extensive details and correspond to the steps in the new, consolidated checklist.

[2] texas-sos.appianportalsgov.com/rules-and-meetings?chapter=335&interface=VIEW_TAC&part=1&subchapter=R&title=30

Step 1: Solid Waste Determination

Solid waste is 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", see 30 TAC 335.1(160).

Step 2: Possible Exclusions from Hazardous Classification

Certain materials may be excluded from the definition of solid waste and therefore cannot be a hazardous waste. The materials excluded from the definition of solid waste are identified in 40 CFR 261.3, 261.4, or 261.6. Generators should review these exclusions in case these regulations apply. Industrial waste classification – Class 1, 2, and 3 – may still apply to a waste even if it has been excluded from the hazardous waste classification.

Generators must maintain documentation that demonstrates that materials are not solid waste or are conditionally exempt from regulation (40 CFR 261.2(f)).

Exclusions are often subjective, so be careful when applying exclusions and reach out to TCEQ for help.

Step 3: Hazardous Waste Determination

The next step in classifying waste is making a hazardous waste determination. The definition of hazardous waste is found in 40 CFR Part 261. All waste generators should use this guidance to determine whether a waste is hazardous. Waste may be hazardous because one or both of the following criteria apply:

1. It is listed as hazardous by EPA.
2. It displays one or more characteristics that make it hazardous.

Listed Hazardous Waste Determination (Question 3)

A waste is determined to be hazardous waste if it is specifically listed on one of four lists (the F, K, P, and U lists) found in 40 CFR Part 261. Wastes mixed with or derived from a listed hazardous waste also carry this listing.

Waste from nonspecific sources means hazardous wastes from common manufacturing and industrial processes generated in different sectors of industry.

Wastes from specific sources means hazardous wastes from specific sectors of industry and manufacturing that are known to be hazardous.

- "F" listed waste (waste from nonspecific sources, 40 CFR 261.31)
- "K" listed waste (wastes from specific sources, 40 CFR 261.32)

- "P" listed waste (unused acute hazardous off-specification materials, as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, 40 CFR 261.33)
- "U" listed waste (unused toxic hazardous off-specification materials, as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, 40 CFR 261.33)

In addition, certain wastes are considered acute hazardous waste and carry the "H" code in the listing of their EPA hazardous waste numbers. These wastes are considered very harmful to human health and the environment (40 CFR Parts 261.31 to 261.33 and subject to the exclusion established in 40 CFR 261.4).

Characteristic Hazardous Waste Determination (Questions 4-7)

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

Ignitability (Question 4)

Characteristics of ignitability can be found in 40 CFR 261.21. Wastes that are hazardous because they may ignite include the following:

- Liquid wastes (other than those aqueous wastes containing less than 24% 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 D3278, D8174-18, or D8175-18 as specified in SW-846 Test Methods 1010B or 1020C (40 CFR 260.11).
- 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 261.21(a)(3)).
- Wastes that meet the definition of an oxidizer (40 CFR 261.21(a)(4)).

Corrosivity (Question 5)

Characteristics of corrosivity are found in 40 CFR 261.22. Wastes that are hazardous because they are corrosive include the following:

- Aqueous wastes with a pH of 2 or below or of 12.5 or above.
- Liquid wastes that corrode steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inches) per year.
  - The test method to determine corrosivity towards steel is Corrosivity Towards Steel (SW-846 Test Method 1110A).

Reactivity (Question 6)

Characteristics of reactivity are found in 40 CFR 261.23. 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,
  - When subjected to a strong ignition source, or
  - When heated under confinement.
- When mixed with water, it:
  - Is potentially explosive,
  - Reacts violently, or
  - Generates toxic gases or vapors.
- It is a cyanide or sulfide-bearing waste that when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 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)).

Toxicity (Question 7)

Toxicity characteristics can be found in 40 CFR 261.24. A waste is toxic if the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) shows that the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains one or more constituents at or above the levels listed in Table 2-1. The TCLP is described in EPA Method 1311 (SW-846).

Table 2-1: TCLP Regulatory Levels

Substance Name	Limit (mg/L)
arsenic	5.0
barium	100.0
benzene	0.5
cadmium	1.0
carbon tetrachloride	0.5
chlordane	0.03
chlorobenzene	100.0
chloroform	6.0
chromium	5.0
o-cresol	200.0
m-cresol	200.0
p-cresol	200.0
cresol	200.0
2,4-D	10.0
1,4-dichlorobenzene	7.5
1,2-dichloroethane	0.5
1,1-dichloroethylene	0.7
2,4-dinitrotoluene	0.13
endrin	0.02
heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008

Substance Name	Limit (mg/L)
hexachlorobenzene	0.13
hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
hexachloroethane	3.0
lead	5.0
lindane	0.4
mercury	0.2
methoxychlor	10.0
methyl ethyl ketone	200.0
nitrobenzene	2.0
pentachlorophenol	100.0
pyridine	5.0
selenium	1.0
silver	5.0
tetrachloroethylene	0.7
toxaphene	0.5
trichloroethylene	0.5
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	400.0
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	2.0
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0
vinyl chloride	0.2

Step 4: Industrial or Nonindustrial Generator

Now is a suitable time to review the generator's classification – industrial generator or nonindustrial generator – as this is a key step in waste classification. 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, comes from sources such as schools, hospitals, churches, dry cleaners, service stations, and laboratories serving the public.

Generators of hazardous waste and industrial generators of nonhazardous waste must classify their waste following the procedures described in this guidance and the requirements in 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R.

Nonindustrial generators with nonhazardous waste are not required to further classify their waste. These generators must still ensure that the waste is properly managed, handled, and disposed of at properly authorized facilities.

Step 5: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 1 Waste

If a waste has been determined to be nonhazardous, an industrial generator must then determine the nonhazardous industrial waste classification – Class 1, 2, or 3.

Generally speaking, nonhazardous industrial waste is presumed to be a Class 1 waste, and the generator must demonstrate that the waste meets the alternative classification for Class 2 or Class 3. The topics below will explain situations where a waste must

remain a Class 1 waste. If these situations do not apply, then the waste may be a Class 2 waste, or Class 3 waste based on further evaluation.

Generator's Self-Classification – Class 1 (Question 9)

As a default, a generator may choose to classify its nonhazardous industrial waste as Class 1 with no additional analytical data or process knowledge documentation.

Container Waste – Class 1 (Question 10)

Properly classifying a container depends on the size of the container, the waste the container was holding, and if the container has been properly rinsed and rendered unusable (30 TAC 335.508(2)).

A container is a Class 1 waste when the container is:

1. Greater than 5 gallons in holding capacity.

And

2. Has held a:
    - Hazardous substance (as defined in 40 CFR 302.4), including, but not limited to, waste designated as hazardous in the RCRA;
    - Hazardous waste (including acute hazardous wastes);
    - Class 1 waste; or
    - A material that would be classified as hazardous or Class 1 waste if disposed of;

And

3. The container has **not**:
    - Had all its residues removed; or
    - Been rendered unusable.

Container wastes are Class 1 waste when the container has not had all its residues removed or if the container is still usable. Phrased another way; in order to be considered as a Class 2 or Class 3 wastes, container waste must be empty (all residues removed) and the container must be rendered unusable. Please note that containers holding acute hazardous wastes must be triple-rinsed before the container can be considered empty.

For more information regarding empty waste containers under RCRA, refer to TCEQ Regulatory Guidance document, *Empty Waste Containers Under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act,* RG-480[3].

Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM) (Question 11)

RACM is a waste that contains asbestos material as defined in 40 CFR 61.141. RACM includes the following:

[3] www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/assistance/publications/rg-480.pdf

- **Friable asbestos material** – material containing more than 1% asbestos (as measured by the method found in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1) that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- **Nonfriable asbestos-containing material** – material containing more than 1% 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-containing material** – material that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading. Category I can include packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, and asphalt roofing products.
- **Category II nonfriable asbestos-containing material** – material that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation. Category II can include Transite shingles, Transite pipes, and any nonfriable asbestos material not defined as Category I.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (Questions 12 and 13)

For PCBs, the generator must determine if:

- The waste is contaminated by material that originally contained 50 or more parts per million (ppm) total PCBs; or
- The waste itself contains 50 or more ppm PCBs.

Per 30 TAC 335.508(5), if the waste contains or is contaminated by a material that contains 50 or more ppm PCBs, then the waste is Class 1.

Petroleum Substances (Question 14)

A petroleum substance is a crude oil, or any refined or unrefined fraction or derivative of crude oil, which 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, and used oils.
    - Used oil: Any oil refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, which has been used and, from such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities and cannot be used for its intended purpose and is considered a spent material. For additional information see 30 TAC Chapter 324 and 40 CFR Part 279.
    - 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.

  - Used oil fuel: Any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment.

- 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)—that are liquid at standard conditions of temperature (20˚ Celsius) and pressure (1 atmosphere). Examples include Stoddard solvent, petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, petroleum ether, varnish makers' and painters' naphtha, petroleum extender oils, and commercial hexane.

The following materials are not considered petroleum substances:

- Polymerized materials, such as plastics, synthetic rubber, polystyrene, and 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.
- Cosmetics.

For wastes which are petroleum substances or contain contamination from petroleum substances, the generator must determine if:

- The waste is specifically identified as a petroleum substance or contaminated with a material identified as a petroleum substance; and
- The waste contains more than 1,500 ppm total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH).

A waste that is both specifically identified as a petroleum substance (or contaminated with a petroleum substance material) and contains more than 1,500 ppm TPH is a Class 1 waste.

If a waste is identified as a petroleum substance contains detectible, but less than 1,500 ppm TPH, then it may be a Class 2 waste if other categories do not apply.

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).

New Chemical Substance – Class 1 (Question 15)

A "new chemical substance" waste is any chemical substance which is not included in the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory | US EPA[4]) maintained by EPA (TSCA, 15 United States Code, Section 2602(9)). Waste generated from the production of a new chemical substance

[4] www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory

must be managed as Class 1 waste unless the generator can provide Class 2 or Class 3 demonstration (see the Nonhazardous Industrial Class 2 Waste section below).

Out-of-State Origin – Class 1 (Question 16)

Nonhazardous industrial solid waste generated outside the state of Texas and transported into or through Texas for processing, storage, or disposal must be classified as a Class 1, unless both of the following criteria are met.

- The material satisfies the Class 2 or Class 3 waste criteria, as defined in 30 TAC 335.506, 335.507, or 335.508; and;
- A request to manage out-of-state waste as a Class 2 or Class 3 waste must be submitted and approved by TCEQ's Waste Permits Division. For additional information on the process for changing the classification of out-of-state waste, see Question 34.

Characteristic Determination of Nonhazardous Industrial Class 1 Wastes (Questions 17-21)

The following are specific characteristics that would cause a waste to be classified as Class 1 waste.

Class 1 Ignitability (Question 17-19)

Waste that does not meet the hazardous characteristics for ignitability may still meet the Class 1 characteristics. Class 1 wastes include spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials, including, but not necessarily limited to the substances listed in 30 TAC 335.521(a)(2) and 49 CFR 173.2.

- Class 1 waste is a liquid and has a flash point of less than 65.6˚C (150˚F).
- Class 1 waste is a solid or semi-solid that, under conditions normally encountered in storage, transportation, and disposal:
  - Is capable of causing 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.

If the waste does not have these ignitability characteristics, it may be a Class 2 or Class 3 waste if other Class 1 categories do not apply.

Class 1 Corrosivity (Question 20)

Waste that does not meet the hazardous characteristic for corrosivity may still meet the Class 1 characteristics. Class 1 corrosivity does not apply to solidified, stabilized, encapsulated, or otherwise chemically bound wastes, provided the waste is solidified such that the waste exhibits no free liquids (30 TAC 335.505(3)).

- Class 1 waste is 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.

If the waste does not have this corrosivity characteristic, it may be a Class 2 or Class 3 waste if other Class 1 categories do not apply.

Class 1 Toxicity (Question 21)

Waste that does not meet the hazardous characteristics for toxicity may still meet the Class 1 characteristics. If the waste does not have this toxicity characteristic, it may be a Class 2 or Class 3 waste if other Class 1 categories do not apply.

- Class 1 waste leaches Class 1 toxic constituents at or above the levels listed in Table 1, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R, when subjected to the TCLP.

If other materials in the waste interfere with the accuracy of the analytical test and result in a Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) exceeding the Maximum Quantitation Limit in Table 2-1, then this higher level becomes the new limit. However, the generator must prove to TCEQ that lower levels 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.

Unable to Make a Class 2 or 3 Determination (Question 22)

If the generator does not have sufficient information to classify the waste as Class 2 or 3, then the waste must be considered Class 1.

Step 6: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 2 Waste

If the generator is able to determine, by analytical data or process knowledge, that the waste is not a Class 1 waste, then the waste is a Class 2 waste, or possibly a Class 3 waste with further evaluation.

If the generator chooses to further evaluate the waste for possible Class 3 status, then the generator must first determine if any common Class 2 characteristics apply (this step, Step 6) and then determine if the waste meets the Class 3 characteristics (next step, Step 7).

Generator's Self-Classification – Class 2 (Question 23)

Once the generator determines they have a Class 2 waste, no further evaluation is needed unless the generator wishes to make a Class 3 waste determination. Additional analytical data or process knowledge will be required to make a Class 3 evaluation.

Container Waste – Class 2 (Question 24)

An empty container waste that meets at least one of the following conditions can be considered a Class 2 waste when the container:

- Previously stored a Class 2 industrial waste.
- Has a capacity of 5 gallons or less.
- Has a capacity of more than 5 gallons and has been triple rinsed and rendered unusable.
- Will be recycled and rendered unusable if recycled by the following:
  - The container must be triple rinsed; and

- The container is not regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act; and
- The generator maintains documentation of the recycling activity; and
- The recycling activity involves shredding, dismantling, scrapping, melting or other method that renders the container unusable.

For more information regarding empty waste containers under RCRA, refer to TCEQ Regulatory Guidance document RG-480 (Empty Waste Containers Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act).

Aerosol Cans (Question 25)

Aerosol cans can be classified as a Class 2 waste if they have been depleted of their contents such that the inner pressure of the can equals atmospheric pressure and minimal residues remain in the can.

Plant Trash (Question 26)

Plant trash refers only to paper, cardboard, food waste, and general plant trash. These wastes are considered Class 2 waste.

Plant trash shall not include oils, lubricants, oil filters, contaminated soils, sludges, or wastewaters.

Medical Waste – Class 2 (Question 27)

Medical waste as defined and regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 326 can be designated as a Class 2 nonhazardous industrial waste. However, untreated medical waste must be managed in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 326.

New Chemical Substance – Class 2 (Question 28)

Waste generated from the production of a "new chemical substance" (as defined by the federal Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 United States Code Section 2602(9)) can be managed as a Class 2 or 3 waste if the generator has provided appropriate analytical data and/or process knowledge which demonstrates that the waste is Class 2 or Class 3 and this demonstration has been approved by TCEQ. The waste must be managed as a Class 1 waste until the new classification is approved.

PCB Waste – Class 2 (Question 29)

Waste containing detectible levels of PCBs, but less than concentrations which would cause the waste to be classified as Class 1, should be designated as a Class 2 nonhazardous industrial waste.

Constituents of Concern – Class 2 (Questions 30)

Waste that when subjected to the 7-day distilled water leaching test, leaches constituents at or above the maximum contaminant levels listed in Table 3, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R; but below the Class 1 levels (Table 1, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R) is a Class 2 wastes.

Petroleum Substances – Class 2 (Question 31)

Wastes which are petroleum substances or contain contamination from petroleum substances, as defined in 30 TAC 335.1, but have TPH concentrations below the Class 1 level of 1,500 ppm should be designated as a Class 2 nonhazardous industrial waste.

Decomposable (Question 32)

Waste that is capable of being broken down either chemically or physically by bacteria or other living organisms would be considered decomposable. A similar term sometimes used is putrescible, meaning capable of decaying or rotting. Decomposable material should be designated as a Class 2 nonhazardous industrial waste unless it meets the criteria for a Class 1 nonhazardous or hazardous waste.

Out-of-State Origin – Class 2 (Question 33)

Nonhazardous industrial solid waste generated outside the state of Texas and transported into or through Texas for processing, storage, or disposal may be classified as a Class 2 or Class 3 waste if both of the following criteria are met.

- The material satisfies the Class 2 or Class 3 criteria as defined in 30 TAC 335.506, 335.507, or 335.508 and;
- A request to reclassify out-of-state waste as a Class 2 or Class 3 industrial nonhazardous waste must be submitted, reviewed and approved by TCEQ's Waste Permits Division (WPD) prior to management as a Class 2 to or Class 3 waste.
    - If you are requesting reclassification of an out-of-state waste that is being sent to an industrial waste management facility please contact TCEQ's Industrial and Hazardous Waste Permits Section.
    - If you intend to dispose of the waste at Type I municipal solid waste landfill, your request must be submitted to WPD using form TCEQ-00152 (Request for Authorization for Disposal of a Special Waste), accompanied by supporting documentation required by 30 TAC 335.513.

Nonhazardous industrial waste generated out-of-state may be assigned a Class 2 or Class 3 classification and managed as such only after WPD's review and approval.

Step 7: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 3 Waste

An industrial solid waste is a Class 3 waste if it is inert and essentially insoluble and poses no threat to human health and/or the environment. Class 3 wastes include, but are not limited to, materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, and certain plastics and rubber, which are not readily decomposable.

Generators wishing to classify their waste as an industrial Class 3 waste must be able to demonstrate via analytical testing or process knowledge that the waste is essentially insoluble and inert.

Essentially Insoluble (Question 34)

Essentially insoluble means the waste will not dissolve or leach constituents or materials into the environment. Essentially insoluble can be established using these methods:

- 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 Table 3, Appendix 1 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 Table 1, Appendix 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R.
- A representative sampling of the waste does not exhibit detectable levels of TPH ("petroleum substance wastes" as defined in 30 TAC 334.481, are not subject to criteria of 30 TAC 335.507).
- A representative sampling does not exhibit detectable levels of TPH or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Inertness (Question 35)

Inertness refers to the chemical inactivity of an element, compound, or waste. Inert material is material that is neither chemically nor biologically reactive, is denser than water, and will not decompose.

Chapter 4. Process Knowledge, Analytical Testing, and Documentation Requirements

Documentation Overview

Generators must compile documentation supporting each waste stream's classification and coding. Each waste stream must have documentation. Documentation of each generated waste stream must be kept for at least three years after the waste is no longer generated, stored, or recycled or until the generator's facility is closed.

The regulations on documentation requirements can be found in 30 TAC 335.9, 335.56, 335.510, 335.511, and 335.513.

TCEQ randomly audits a portion of waste stream notifications (Chapter 6) in order to ensure proper classification and coding of waste in Texas. When TCEQ sends a request for information for the purpose of a waste classification audit, generators must provide the information that was used to make the waste classification.

Process Knowledge

If process knowledge is used in classifying a waste, that knowledge must be documented and kept on file for as long as the waste is being generated and for at least three years after the waste is no longer generated. Process knowledge must be in writing in either hard copy or electronic format. 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.
- Detailed description of the process generating the waste, such as an identification of chemical feedstocks and other inputs into the production process that generated the waste stream, including potential breakdown products.
- Manufacturer's literature such as Safety Data Sheets (SDSs). Although SDSs were not created for the purpose of determining Texas waste classification and do not contain information on all constituents found in a product, SDSs may be helpful.
- Full description of activities that generated the waste stream.
- Identification of potential contaminants.
- Other documentation generated in conjunction with the specific process.

Analytical Data

If a generator uses analytical data to classify 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 information must be documented:

- Dates of sample collection.
- Description of the site and/or unit from which the sample was taken, including sampling locations.
- Methods and equipment used for sampling.
- Description of the sampling techniques, including collection, containerization, and preservation.
- Rationale or supporting reasons for the sampling plan detailing why the number, type, and location of samples taken accurately represent the waste stream being characterized.

Quantitation

Quantitation is generally the measurement of quantity or amounts. The word appears in several specialized terms used in waste regulation.

- Quantitation Limits (QLs) are the lowest amount of analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined with suitable precision and accuracy.
- 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). (Refer to Hazardous Waste Test Methods / SW-846 for additional information))
- Method Detection Limits (MDLs) consider 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.)

Analytical Testing

Documentation of analytical testing must include the following:

- Analytical results, including quality control data.
- Analytical methods, including preparatory methods.
- Detection limits for each analysis.
- Name of laboratory performing the analysis.
- Chain of custody—documentation tracking the handling and condition of the sample containers for quality assurance purposes.

- Documentation that satisfactorily demonstrates that lower levels of quantitation are not possible. This is only necessary when the sample media causes the EQL of a Class 1 toxic constituent (as listed in Appendix D of this guidance document) to be greater than the concentration listed (matrix interference).

Classification Checklist

Although the checklist in Appendix I can be used to help classify industrial and hazardous waste, a generator should support the checklist responses with process knowledge and/or analytical data. The completed checklist by itself is not sufficient documentation to submit to TCEQ in response to a random audit of waste classification.

For example, a generator answers "no" to Question 4: "Is the waste ignitable according to 40 CFR 261.21?" Support for this response can be made 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, generators should document the specific actions taken and their results, such as (continuing to use the ignitability example): (1) reviewing all constituents that may be present in the waste; (2) determining that each constituent present in the waste does not meet the definition of an ignitable waste; and (3) determining that the process generating the waste does not introduce ignitable characteristics to the waste stream. Copies should be kept of 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 is a good rule of thumb: someone external to the process should be able to review classification documentation, using the published criteria and/or the checklist, and arrive at the same waste classification. If someone reviews the documentation and still has unanswered questions, then the generator may want to gather additional documentation.

Chapter 5. Texas Waste Code Formula

This chapter describes the 8-character Texas waste code that identifies each waste stream. Part of the information to complete this waste code comes from the waste determination process (described in Chapter 3).

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

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. The type of 4-character sequence number needed in the Texas waste code can depend on the generator type.

Self-Assigned Code

Registered generators create their sequence number by choosing a unique 4-digit number from 0001 to 9999 (no alpha characters) when adding a waste stream to a 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 do not have to sequentially assign sequence numbers to a facility's waste streams, but you might find keeping track of your available sequence numbers easier if you do.

TCEQ-Assigned Code

A temporary 4-character alphanumeric code is assigned by TCEQ (under the unregistered episodic generator program) to wastes generated by unregistered generators within Texas. Spill waste not managed under the Emergency Response Program may be managed in this manner.

Emergency Response Code

Only the Emergency Response Team of TCEQ's Critical Infrastructure Division can use "SPIL" for spill wastes regulated under the Emergency Response Program.

Out-of-State Wastes

An entity bringing industrial solid waste into Texas must use "OUTS" for wastes generated outside of Texas.

Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG)

A VSQG must use "VSQG" for hazardous or Class 1 industrial waste that does not require a solid waste registration.

[5] www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/30tac335503

Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs)

TSDFs receiving other generator's waste must use "TSDF" if the TSDF: (1) receives and consolidates a waste stream with other similar and compatible 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. Only facilities that store or accumulate waste from more than one site for subsequent shipment to a treatment or disposal facility can use the "TSDF" designation.

Pharmaceutical Waste

Managers of pharmaceutical waste that ship non-creditable hazardous pharmaceutical waste from healthcare facilities to a designated facility must use the sequence code "PHRM."

Universal Waste

Use "UNIV" for universal wastes. Universal wastes are hazardous wastes defined and managed as universal waste under 30 TAC Subchapter H, Division 5. The universal waste rule covers six types of waste.

- Batteries as described in 40 CFR 273.2.
- Pesticides as described in 40 CFR 273.3.
- Mercury-containing thermostats as described in 40 CFR 273.4.
- Lamps as described in 40 CFR 273.5.
- Aerosol cans as described in 40 CFR 273.6.
- Paint and paint-related waste as described in 30 TAC 335.262(b).

Railroad Commission of Texas (RRCT) Regulated Waste

Facilities conducting activities that generate wastes characterized as RRCT wastes use "RRCT" for Class 1 or hazardous waste subject to regulation by the Railroad Commission of Texas.

Form Code

The second series of numbers found in the Texas waste code is the three-digit form code. These codes, defined and specified by TCEQ, describe the general type of waste stream. The list of form codes, located in Appendix F. More than one form code may apply to a particular waste stream, but only one form code should be used for each unique waste code.

Form codes fall into 10 major categories. The categories are:

- Lab Packs
- Inorganic Liquids
- Organic Liquids
- Inorganic Solids
- Organic Solids

- Inorganic Sludges
- Organic Sludges
- Inorganic Gases
- Organic Gases
- Plant Trash

In determining a waste stream's form code, 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 the waste stream. From this narrowed-down list, choose a single form code for the waste stream.

Classification Code

The last characters of the Texas waste code represent the classification of the waste stream. The letter "H" stands for hazardous wastes, while "1", "2", or "3" stands for nonhazardous industrial waste Class 1, 2, or 3. The waste stream's classification completes the Texas Waste Code. As this figure shows, this part of the Texas waste code will be H, 1, 2, or 3.

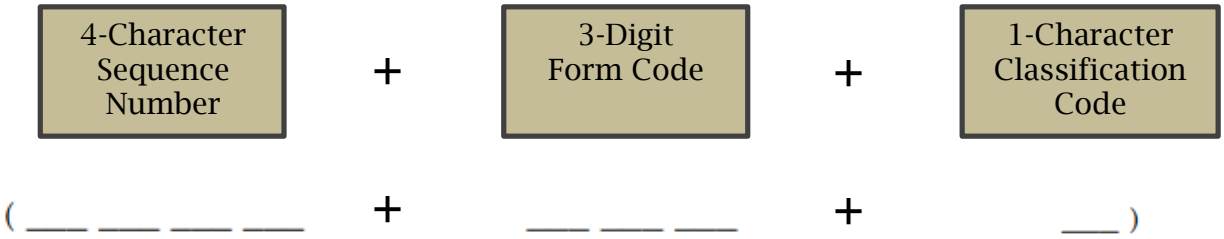

Figure 5-1: Components of a Texas Waste Code

Examples of TCEQ Waste Codes

00019992 – Plant Trash, Class 2 Waste
0400309H – Spent Lead Acid Batteries, Hazardous Waste
OUTS3011 – Out-of-State generated soil contaminated with organics, Class 1 Waste

Check Your Waste Codes

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

Table 5-1: Questions to Ask About Some Combinations of Coding and Classification

If the waste is…	***and** assigned the form codes…*	*Verify if the classification is…*
Any Class 3 waste	Any form Code	Class 3? Submit supporting documentation to TCEQ[a]
Asbestos solids, debris, slurry, sludge, etc.	311, 515	Class 2? Wastes that contain regulated asbestos-containing material are Class 1
Oils	205, 206[b]	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, 206a, 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[c]	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[d]	Hazardous

a. Submit documentation to the Industrial and Hazardous Waste Permits Section
b. If managing nonhazardous waste oil under 40 CFR Part 279 and 30 TAC Chapter 324, then do not add the waste oil to the Notice of Registration.
c. Only form codes 902 and 999 for plant trash.
d. If managing lead acid batteries under the "universal waste" rule in 40 CFR Part 273 and 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter H, then do not add the batteries to the Notice of Registration.

Chapter 6. Notification Requirements and Forms

This chapter describes forms and supporting documentation that must be submitted to TCEQ to notify the agency about waste streams that a facility generates. Regulations on notifications can be found in:

- 30 TAC 335.6 (Notification Requirements);
- 30 TAC 335.502 (Conversion to New Waste Notification and Classification System);
- 30 TAC 335.508 (Classification of Specific Industrial Solid Wastes);
- 30 TAC 335.509 (Waste Analysis); and
- 30 TAC 335.513 (Documentation Required).

Generators

If the following amounts of waste are generated, the facility is a regulated generator and must comply with the notification requirements in Chapter 335.

Waste Type	*Monthly Amount Generated*
Class 1	100 kg (220 lbs.) or more
Hazardous	100 kg (220 lbs.) or more
Acute Hazardous	1 kg (2.2 lbs.) or more

A facility that generates hazardous or Class 1 waste in an amount less than shown above is considered a VSQG and is not subject to regulations requiring notification, manifesting, and fees.

Notifications About Industrial or Hazardous Waste

Generators must obtain a solid waste registration to notify TCEQ of their industrial or hazardous waste activity if, in a calendar month, they generate:

- More than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of nonhazardous Class 1 waste per month at an industrial site.
- More than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of non-acute hazardous waste per month (Small and Large Quantity Generators).
- More than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste (Large Quantity Generators).

A generator must submit information about industrial or hazardous wastes prior to the accumulation time limit for their generator category and prior to any handling, shipping, or disposing of the waste.

The **Notice of Registration** (NOR) for each facility includes information TCEQ collects in its database on each hazardous or industrial waste handler (i.e., generator, receiver, transporter, recycler). The NOR includes the facility's physical and mailing addresses, information on waste streams generated or managed at the site, a list of waste

management units at the facility, and other information. The NOR also contains the state facility identification numbers and an EPA ID number, issued by TCEQ. The NOR serves to verify the information submitted by each handler. Handlers can view their NOR in the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting Systems (STEERS). The handler should keep the NOR current, maintain equivalent information in on-site files, and check the NOR periodically to make sure that the NOR accurately reflects the facility's waste streams and waste management units.

If a waste code assigned to a specific waste stream in the facility's NOR is not representative of the waste stream, the waste code will need to be inactivated and a new waste code assigned for that waste stream. Once a waste code is assigned, it cannot be modified or reused. Use form TCEQ-00002 (instructions[6]) for initial notification. Use form TCEQ-00002 or the STEERS[7] for updates within 90 days of any changes to waste generation activities. For information on obtaining TCEQ forms and how to access STEERS, see this chapter's section "TCEQ and EPA Forms."

Large-Quantity Generators (LQGs) must use STEERS to update their Notice of Registration (NOR) per 30 TAC 335.6(c)(2). This includes updating an NOR to replace an inactivated waste code.

TCEQ uses the information submitted on form TCEQ-00002 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. Please refer to Chapter 5 of this guidance for additional information on waste codes required on the form.

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" (as defined by the federal Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 United States Code Section 2602(9)), follow the instructions below.

- Send TCEQ notice that the waste is from the production of a "new chemical substance," using Form TCEQ-00002, along with supporting documentation. The information should be provided to TCEQ's Industrial and Hazardous Waste Permits Section.
- Manage nonhazardous waste from the production of a "new chemical substance" as a Class 1 waste, unless a generator can provide the appropriate analytical data and/or process knowledge demonstrating that the waste meets the definition of Class 2 or Class 3 waste, and TCEQ concurs.
- If a generator has not received concurrence or denial from TCEQ within 120 days from the date of the request for review, manage the waste according to the requested classification, but provide TCEQ's Industrial and Hazardous Waste Permits Section ten working days written notice before managing the waste as a Class 2 or a Class 3.

[6] www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/forms/ihw/00002inst.pdf
[7] www3.tceq.texas.gov/steers/

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

If shipping a nonhazardous industrial waste from an out-of-state facility into Texas, the waste is considered a Class 1 waste and must be managed as such, unless:

- The generator submits a request for TCEQ's Industrial and Hazardous Waste Permits Section to review waste classification documentation supporting a lower classification such as Class 2 or 3; and
- TCEQ concurs with the lower classification.

After concurrence from TCEQ, the generator must comply with the lower classification's requirements on shipping, record keeping, and disposal of the waste. If, after reviewing the documentation, TCEQ disagrees with the waste classification, the waste must continue being managed as Class 1 waste.

Notifications About Other Industrial and Hazardous Wastes from Out-of-State

Note the following specific 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 unless the out-of-state generator is a VSQG. Generators and importers who do not have an EPA ID number must obtain one from EPA or the authorized state corresponding to the generator's location using EPA Form 8700-12 or the authorized state's notification form.
- Out-of-state generators or importers of record must fill out a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and enter their EPA ID number in Box 1 of the manifest.
- The out-of-state generator must use "OUTS" as the 4-character sequence number of the Texas waste code in Box 13 of the manifest.
- For more information about manifesting imported industrial and hazardous waste, see 40 CFR 262.20(a) and 30 TAC 335.58.

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 the type of waste and waste matrices (i.e., water and soil or sediment in which a waste is found) to be analyzed.

- Comparative results of the proposed method and corresponding SW-846 or ASTM method.
- A complete assessment of interferences with the proposed method.
- A description of quality control procedure.
- Additional information as needed or requested by TCEQ to adequately review the proposed alternate method.

TCEQ and EPA Forms

To download the notification forms and instructions, visit the Forms Search[8] on TCEQ's website, or use the links in this guidance.

To submit updates electronically, register for an account in the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS)[9].

Available Forms

- Notification for Hazardous or Industrial Waste Management (TCEQ-00002[10]) for initial notification and updates about a site.
- Unregistered/Inactive Episodic Generator Notification (TCEQ-00757[11]) for unregistered generators or generators with inactive solid waste registrations who have an episodic event.
- VSQGs in Texas do not require an EPA ID, but can request that TCEQ issue them an EPA ID. Texas VSQGs and importers of record should submit the EPA RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form (form number: 8700-12)[12] to obtain an EPA ID.

[8] www.tceq.texas.gov/publications/search_forms.html
[9] www3.tceq.texas.gov/steers/
[10] www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/forms/ihw/00002.pdf
[11] www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/forms/ihw/00757.pdf
[12] tceq.texas.gov/goto/8700-12

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 a waste is ignitable. Refer to 30 TAC 335.505(2) (relating to Class 1 Waste Determination) for the Class 1 ignitable criteria.

Examples of Ignitable Solids

- Aluminum, metallic, powder
- Alkali metal amalgams
- Alkali metal amides
- Aluminum alkyl halides
- Aluminum alkyl hydrides
- Aluminum alkyls
- Aluminum borohydrides
- Aluminum carbide
- Aluminum ferrosilicon powder
- Aluminum hydride
- Aluminum phosphide
- Aluminum resinate
- Aluminum silicon powder
- Ammonium picrate
- 2,2'-Azodi-(2,4-dimethyl-4-methoxyvaleronitrile)
- 2,2'-Azodi-(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile)
- 1,1'Azodi-(hexahydrobenzonitrile)
- 2,2'-Azodi (2-methyl-butryronitrile)
- Azodiisobutryonitrile
- Barium, metallic
- Barium alloys, pyrophoric
- Barium azide
- Benzene-1,3-disulfo-hydrazide
- Benzene sulfohydrazide
- 4-(Benzyl(ethly)amino)-3-ethoxy-benzenediazonium zinc chloride
- 4-(Benzyl(methyl)-amino)-3-ethoxy-benzenediazonium zinc chloride
- Borneol
- Boron trifluoride dimethyl etherate
- 5-tert-Butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene
- Calcium, metallic
- Calcium carbide
- Calcium chlorite
- Calcium cyanamide
- Calcium dithionite
- Calcium hypochlorite
- Calcium manganese silicon
- Calcium silicon powder
- Calcium phosphide
- Calcium pyrophoric
- Calcium resinate
- Calcium silicide
- Camphor, synthetic
- Carbon, activated
- Celluloid
- Cerium
- Cesium metal
- Chromic acid or chromic acid mixture, dry
- Cobalt naphthenates, powder
- Cobalt resinate
- Decaborane
- 2-Diazo-1-naphthol-4-sulphochloride
- 2-Diazo-1-naphthol-5-sulphochloride
- 2,5-Diethoxy-4-morpholinobenzene diazonium zinc chloride
- Diethylzinc
- 4-Dimethylamino-6-(2-dimethyaminoethoxy)-toluene-2-diazonium zinc chloride
- Dimethylzinc
- Dinitrophenolates
- Dinitroresorcinol
- N,N-Dinitroso-N,N-di-methylterephthalamide
- N,N'-Dinitrosopenta-methylenetetramine
- Diphenyloxide-4,4'-disulfohydrazide
- Dipicryl sulfide
- 4-Dipropylamino-benzenediazonium zinc chloride
- Ferrocerium
- Ferrosilicon
- Ferrous metal
- Hafnium powder
- Hexamine

- Hydrides, metal
- 3-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) benzene-diazonium zinc chloride
- Iron oxide, spent
- Isosorbide dinitrate mixture
- Lead phosphite, dibasic
- Lithium acetylide-ethylene diamine complex
- Lithium alkyls
- Lithium aluminum hydride
- Lithium amide, powdered
- Lithium borohydride
- Lithium ferro silicon
- Lithium hydride
- Lithium metal
- Lithium nitride
- Lithium silicon
- Magnesium granules
- Magnesium aluminum phosphide
- Magnesium diamide
- Magnesium phosphide
- Magnesium silicide
- Maneb
- Manganese resinate
- Methyl magnesium bromide
- Methyldichlorosilane
- Mono-(trichloro)tetra-(monopotassium dichloro)-penta-s-triazinetrione
- N-Methyl-N'-nitro-nitrosoguanidine
- Naphthalene
- Nitrocellulose mixtures
- Nitroguanidine
- p-Nitrosodimethyl-aniline
- Paraformaldehyde
- Pentaborane
- Peratic acid
- Phosphorous, amorphous, red
- Phosphorous, white or yellow
- Phosphoric anhydride
- Phosphorous pentachloride
- Phosphorus pentasulfide
- Phosphorus sesquisulfide
- Phosphorus trisulfide
- Picric acid
- Potassium, metallic
- Potassium dichloro-s-triazine-trione
- Potassium borohydride
- Potassium dithionite
- Potassium phosphide
- Potassium sulfide, anhydrous
- Rubidium metal
- Silicon powder, amorphous
- Silver picrate
- Sodium, metallic
- Sodium aluminum hydride
- Sodium amide
- Sodium borohydride
- Sodium chlorite
- Sodium 2-diazo-1-naphthol-4-sulphonate
- Sodium 2-diazo-1-naphthol-5-sulphonate
- Sodium dichloro-s-triazine-trione
- Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate
- Sodium hydride
- Sodium hydrosulfite
- Sodium methylate
- Sodium nitrite and mixtures
- Sodium picramate, wet
- Sodium potassium alloys
- Sodium sulfide, anhydrous
- Stannic phosphide
- Strontium phosphide
- Sulfur
- Titanium metal powder
- Titanium hydride
- Trichloroisocyanuric acid
- Trichlorosilane
- Trichloro-s-triazinetrione
- Trinitrobenzoic acid
- Trinitrophenol
- Trinitrotoluene
- Urea nitrate
- Zinc ammonium nitrite
- Zinc phosphide
- Zinc powder
- Zinc resinate
- Zirconium hydride, powdered
- Zirconium picramate
- 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	08-90-7	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*

Compound	CAS No.	Concentration *(mg/l)*
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-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	70
2,6-Dimethylphenol	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 (Poly chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins)	---	---
Dioxin 2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746-01-6	0.005
Dioxin 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	0321-76-4	0.010
Dioxin 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	57653-85-7	0.050
Dioxin 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	34465-46-8	0.050
Dioxin 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	0.02
2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	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 dibenzo furans)	---	---

Compound	CAS No.	Concentration *(mg/l)*
Furan 2,3,7,8-TCDF	51207-31-9	0.050
Furan 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	___	0.100
Furan 2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	___	0.010
Furan 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	___	0.050
Furan 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	___	0.050
Furan 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	___	0.050
Heptachlor (and its hydroxide)	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
Lead	7439-92-1	1.5
Lindane	58-89-9	0.3
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.4
Methomyl	16752-77-5	90
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	14.0
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200.0
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	200
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	50
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.9
Mirex	2385-85-5	0.7
Nickel	7440-02-0	70
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.0
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.06
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	70
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.02
N-Nitroso-n-propylamine	621-64-7	0.05
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.2
p-Phenylene diamine	106-50-3	20
Parathion	56-38-2	20
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	3
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	10
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	100.0
Phenol	108-95-2	2000
Pronamide	23950-58-5	300
Pyrene	129-00-0	5.9
Pyridine	110-86-1	4

Compound	CAS No.	Concentration *(mg/l)*
Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
Silver	7440-22-4	5.0
Styrene	100-42-5	700
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	100
Toluene	108-88-3	1000
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.3
trans-1,3-Dichloro-propene	542-75-6	1
Tribromomethane (Bromoform)	75-25-2	70
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	70
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	300
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	6
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	1000
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy-propionic acid (2,4,5 TP or Silvex)	93-72-1	1.0
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	20
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	400.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	2
Vanadium Pentoxide	1314-62-1	30
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.2
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 – Maximum Contaminant Levels

(30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R, Appendix 1, Table 3)

Applicability: Class 3 Waste Evaluations

TCLP – Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

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

Constituent	MCL *(mg/l)*
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 CFR, Part 261, Appendix II. See 30 TAC 335.507(4)(A)(ii) for additional information.

Appendix D: Class 1 Toxic Constituents

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

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 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	Method	EQL *(mg/l)*
Acenaphthene	8100	0.2
Acenaphthene	8270	0.01
Acenaphthene	8250	0.02
Acetone	8240	0.1
Acetonitrile [Methyl cyanide]	8015	0.1
Acetonitrile [Methyl cyanide]	8030	0.1
Acetophenone	8250	0.001
Acetophenone	8270	0.01
Acrylamide	8015	0.005
Acrylonitrile [Vinyl cyanide]	8030	0.005
Acrylonitrile [Vinyl cyanide]	8240	0.005
Anthracene	8100	0.2
Anthracene	8250	0.02
Anthracene	8270	0.01
Aniline [Benzamine]	8250	0.01
Aniline [Benzamine]	8270	0.01
Antimony	204	0.2
Antimony	6010	0.3
Antimony	7040	2
Antimony	7041	0.03
Antimony	7000A	2
Benzidine [Dianiline]	8250	0.44
Beryllium	210	**

Constituent	Method	EQL *(mg/l)*
Beryllium	6010	0.003
Beryllium	7090	0.05
Beryllium	7091	0.002
Beryllium	7000A	0.05
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether [Dichloroethyl ether]	8250	0.057
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether [Dichloroethyl ether]	8270	0.01
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	8060	0.02
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	8250	0.25
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	8270	0.01
Bromodichloromethane	8010	0.001
Bromodichloromethane	8240	0.005
Bromomethane [Methyl bromide]	8010	0.003
Bromomethane [Methyl bromide]	8240	0.01
Benzyl butyl phthalate	8060	0.005
Benzyl butyl phthalate	8250	0.025
Benzyl butyl phthalate	8270	0.01
Carbon disulfide [CS2]	8240	0.005
Chloroform	8010	0.0005
Chloroform	8240	0.005
p-Chloro-m-cresol	8040	0.005
p-Chloro-m-cresol	8270	0.02
2-Chlorophenol [o-Chlorophenol]	8040	0.003
2-Chlorophenol [o-Chlorophenol]	8270	0.01
m-Cresol	8270	0.01
o-Cresol	8270	0.01
p-Cresol	8270	0.01
DDD [Dichlorodiphenyl- dichloroethane]	8080	0.0001
DDD [Dichlorodiphenyl- dichloroethane]	8250	0.028
DDD [Dichlorodiphenyl- dichloroethane]	8270	0.01
DDE [Dichlorodiphenyl-ethylene]	8080	0.00004
DDE [Dichlorodiphenyl-ethylene]	8250	0.056
DDE [Dichlorodiphenyl-ethylene]	8270	0.01

Constituent	Method	EQL *(mg/l)*
DDT [Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane]	8080	0.0001
DDT [Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane]	8250	0.047
DDT [Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane]	8270	0.01
Dibutyl phthalate	8060	0.005
Dibutyl phthalate	8270	0.01
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	8010	0.004
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	8020	0.003
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	8120	0.013
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	8270	0.01
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	8270	0.02
Dichlorodifluoromethane	8010	0.01
Dichlorodifluoromethane	8240	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropene	8010	0.003
1,3-Dichloropropene	8240	0.005
2,4-Dichlorophenol	8040	0.05
2,4-Dichlorophenol	8270	0.01
Dieldrin	8080	0.00002
Dieldrin	8270	0.01
Diethyl phthalate	8060	0.005
Diethyl phthalate	8270	0.01
Dimethoate	8270	0.02
2,4-Dimethylphenol	8040	0.003
2,4-Dimethylphenol	8270	0.01
2,6-Dimethylphenol	**	**
m-Dinitrobenzene	8270	0.01
2,4-Dinitrophenol	8040	0.13
2,4-Dinitrophenol	8270	0.05
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	8090	0.0002
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (and 2,6-, mixture)	8270	0.01
Dinoseb	8150	0.007
Dinoseb	8270	0.02
1,4-Dioxane	8015	0.15
Dioxins – 2,3,7,8-TCDD	8280	0.000005

Constituent	Method	EQL *(mg/l)*
Dioxins – 1,2,3,7,8-PeCdd	8280	0.00001
Dioxins – 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	8280	0.00001
Dioxins – 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	8280	0.00001
Dioxins – 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	8280	0.00001
Diphenylamine	8270	0.01
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	1625	0.2
Disulfoton	8140	0.002
Disulfoton	8270	0.01
Endosulfan	8080	0.0001
Endosulfan	8250	0.056
Endrin	8080	0.00006
Endrin	8250	0.01
2-Ethoxyethanol	**	**
Ethylene dibromide [EDB]	6231	0.5
Ethylene glycol	**	**
Fluoranthene	8100	0.2
Fluoranthene	8270	0.01
Fluorene	8100	0.2
Fluorene	8270	0.01
Furans (Polychlorinated dibenzofurans) 2,3,7,8-TCDF	8280	0.00001
Furans (Polychlorinated dibenzofurans) 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	8280	0.00001
Furans (Polychlorinated dibenzofurans) 2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	8280	0.00001
Furans (Polychlorinated dibenzofurans) 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	8280	0.00001
Furans (Polychlorinated dibenzofurans) 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	8280	0.00001
Furans (Polychlorinated dibenzofurans) 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	8280	0.00001
Hexachlorobenzene	8120	0.0005
Hexachlorobenzene	8270	0
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	8120	0.0034
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	8270	0.01
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	8120	0.004

Constituent	Method	EQL *(mg/l)*
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	8270	0.01
Hexachloroethane	8120	0.0003
Hexachloroethane	8270	0.01
Hexachlorophene	8270	0.05
Isobutyl alcohol	8015	0.05
Isophorone	8090	0.06
Isophorone	8270	0.01
Lindane	8080	0.00004
Lindane	8250	0.01
Lindane	608	0.00004
Lindane	625	0.01
Methacrylonitrile	8015	0.005
Methomyl	632	0.09
2-Methoxyethanol	**	**
Methyl ethyl ketone [MEK]	8015	0.01
Methyl ethyl ketone [MEK]	8240	0.1
Methyl isobutyl ketone [MIBK]	8015	**
Methyl isobutyl ketone [MIBK]	8240	0.005
Methylene chloride [Dichloromethane]	8010	0.005
Methylene chloride [Dichloromethane]	8240	0.005
Methyl parathion	8140	0.0003
Methyl parathion	8270	0.01
Mirex	**	**
Nickel	249	0.04
Nickel	6010	0.05
Nickel	7520	0.4
Nickel	7000A	0.04
Nitrobenzene	8090	0.04
Nitrobenzene	8250	0.01
Nitrobenzene	8270	0.01
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	8270	0.01
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	8270	0.01
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	8270	0.02

Constituent	Method	EQL *(mg/l)*
N-Nitroso-n-propylamine	8270	0.01
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	8270	0.01
p-Phenylenediamine	8270	0.01
Parathion	8270	0.01
Parathion	8140	0.0003
Pentachlorobenzene	8270	0.02
Pentachloronitrobenzene	8270	0.01
Phenol	8040	0.001
Phenol	8270	0.01
Pronamide	8270	0.01
Pyrene	8100	0.2
Pyrene	8270	0.01
Pyridine	8240	0.005
Pyridine	8270	0.01
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	8010	0.005
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	8240	0.005
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	8010	0.0003
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	8240	0.005
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	8270	0.01
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	8010	0.0034
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	8240	0.005
Tribromomethane [Bromoform]	8010	0.002
Tribromomethane [Bromoform]	8240	0.005
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	8270	0.01
1,1,2-Trichloroethane [1,1,2-TCE]	8010	0.0002
1,1,2-Trichloroethane [1,1,2-TCE]	8240	0.005
Trichlorofluoromethane [Freon 11]	8010	0.01
Trichlorofluoromethane [Freon 11]	8240	0.005
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	8010	0.01
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	8240	0.005
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	8270	0.01
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	8040	0.006
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	8270	0.01

Constituent	Method	EQL *(mg/l)*
Vanadium pentoxide	286	0.2
Vanadium pentoxide	6010	0.08
Vanadium pentoxide	7910	2
Vanadium pentoxide	7911	0.04

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 free liquids.

- Place a 250 gram (dry weight) representative sample of the waste material in a 1500 milliliter Erlenmeyer flask.
- Add one (1) liter of deionized or distilled water into the flask and mechanically stir the material at a low speed for five (5) minutes.
- Stopper the flask and allow it to stand for seven (7) days.
- At the end of seven (7) days, filter the supernatant solution through a 0.45-micron filter, collecting the supernatant into a separate flask.
- 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, first determine into which major category the waste stream fits (for example, inorganic liquids). Then review all the form code descriptors in that category to determine which code or codes best describe the waste stream. Then choose a form code for the waste stream from the narrowed-down list.

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

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 (airbag modules or 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 reactive waste (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) solvents
203 Non-halogenated solvents
204 Halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixtures
205 Oil-water emulsions or mixtures
206 Waste oil
207 Concentrated aqueous solution of other organics
208 Concentrated phenolics
209 Organic paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish
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
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

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 50 ppm 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 Soils 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

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
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 reactive wastes
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 of 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

902 Supplemental plant production refuse—Class 2 waste from production, manufacturing, or laboratory operations. The total amount of the supplemental plant production refuse shall be the lesser of but not exceed:
- 20% of the annual average ***volume*** of the total plant refuse (form code 999)
- 20% of the annual average ***weight*** of the total plant refuse (form code 999)

999 Plant Trash—Class 2 waste originating in the facility offices or plant production area that is composed of:
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Linings
- Wrappings
- Paper and/or wooden packaging materials
- Food wastes

- Cafeteria waste
- Glass
- Aluminum foil, cans, and scrap
- Stainless steel and steel
- Iron scrap
- Plastics
- Styrofoam
- Rope and twine
- Uncontaminated rubber
- Uncontaminated wooden materials
- Equipment belts
- Wirings
- Uncontaminated cloth
- Metal bindings
- Empty containers with a holding capacity of five gallons or less,
- Uncontaminated floor sweepings
- Food packaging, which are produced as a result of plant production, manufacturing, laboratory, general office, cafeteria, or food services operations
- Personal cosmetics generated by facility personnel (excluding those 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 Solution – 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 (e.g., 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. In general, if a waste is composed of 50% or more organic materials, it is considered an organic waste.

Plant Trash – Class 2 wastes which are produced as a result of plant production. See the description of Form Codes 902 and 999 for a complete description. Hazardous waste and Class 1 waste cannot be designated as “plant office refuse”. Plant trash shall not include oils, lubricants, oil filters, contaminated soils, sludges, or wastewaters.

Reactive – A material is reactive if it is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition under any of the following conditions:

- At standard temperature and pressure, or
- Subjected to a strong ignition source, or
- Heated under confinement.

A material is also considered reactive if, when mixed with water, it:

- Is potentially explosive, or
- Reacts violently, or
- Generates toxic gases or vapors such as hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulfide.

A material is also considered reactive if it is:

- Normally unstable and readily undergoes violent changes, or
- A Class B explosive under 49 CFR 173.53, or
- A forbidden explosive under 49 CFR 173.54.

Solvent – A liquid used to dissolve another material.

Supplemental Plant Production Refuse – Class 2 waste from production, manufacturing, or laboratory operations.

- Generators can designate Class 2 Waste from production, manufacturing, or laboratory operations as "supplemental plant production refuse" (form code 999) as long as the total amount of the supplemental plant production refuse does not exceed 20% of the total plant production refuse volume or weight, whichever is less.
- Generators may designate individual wastes as "supplemental plant production refuse" 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 add the separated waste to their NOR.
- Examples of "supplemental plant production refuse" include Class 2 steel shavings, empty metal containers, empty aerosol cans, old chemicals, safety equipment, and machine parts.
- When a facility notifies TCEQ that they generate "supplemental plant production refuse," the facility must include a list of those wastes that they expect to include in the "supplemental plant production refuse" designation. If that list increases, the generator must notify TCEQ of the additions to that list. Otherwise, TCEQ will not view the additions as "supplemental plant production refuse."

Appendix G: Codes for Out-of-State Receivers

State	Abbr.	Code
Alabama	AL	D0001
Alaska	AK	D0002
Arizona	AZ	D0004
Arkansas	AR	D0005
California	CA	D0006
Colorado	CO	D0008
Connecticut	CT	D0009
Delaware	DE	D0010
Florida	FL	D0012
Georgia	GA	D0013
Hawaii	HI	D0015
Idaho	ID	D0016
Illinois	IL	D0017
Indiana	IN	D0018
Iowa	IA	D0019
Kansas	KS	D0020
Kentucky	KY	D0021
Louisiana	LA	D0022
Maine	ME	D0023
Maryland	MD	D0024
Massachusetts	MA	D0025
Michigan	MI	D0026
Minnesota	MN	D0027
Mississippi	MS	D0028
Missouri	MO	D0029

State	Abbr.	Code
Montana	MT	D0030
Nebraska	NE	D0031
Nevada	NV	D0032
New Hampshire	NH	D0033
New Jersey	NJ	D0034
New Mexico	NM	D0035
New York	NY	D0036
North Carolina	NC	D0037
North Dakota	ND	D0038
Ohio	OH	D0039
Oklahoma	OK	D0040
Oregon	OR	D0041
Pennsylvania	PA	D0042
Rhode Island	RI	D0044
South Carolina	SC	D0045
South Dakota	SD	D0046
Tennessee	TN	D0047
Utah	UT	D0049
Vermont	VT	D0050
Virginia	VA	D0051
Washington	WA	D0053
West Virginia	WV	D0054
Wisconsin	WI	D0055
Wyoming	WY	D0056

Appendix H: Foreign County Codes

Country	Code	EPA ID
Belgium	F0069	FCBELGIUM
Canada	F0063	FCCANADA
France	F0076	FCFRANCE
Germany	F0068	FCGERMANY
Offshore beyond 12 miles	F0087	
Mexico	F0061	FCMEXICO
Netherlands	F0071	FCNETHERLAND
Republic of Korea	F0013	FCKOREA

Find codes for countries not listed above in the STEERS help.

Appendix I: Waste Classification Checklist

This appendix provides a checklist to help the generator classify their hazardous waste and nonhazardous industrial waste.

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. Refer to Chapter 4 for more details about process knowledge and analytical testing.

Please note that a completed checklist does not qualify as full documentation in making a waste classification determination.

Step 1: Solid Waste Determination

Question 1: Is the waste considered a solid waste under 30 TAC 335.1(160) and 40 CFR 261.2?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If you answer "Yes" to Question 1, then your waste is a solid waste and is subject to further waste classification. Proceed to the next question, Step 2: Possible Exclusions from Hazardous Classification.

If you answer "No" to Question 1, then your waste is not a RCRA solid waste, and you do not need to further classify your waste.

Step 2: Possible Exclusions from Hazardous Classification

Question 2: Is the waste excluded from being considered RCRA hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.3, 261.4, or 261.6?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If you answer "Yes" to Question 2, then your waste is not considered a hazardous waste under RCRA. You must still classify your waste if you are an industrial generator, skip to Step 5: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 1 Waste.

If you answer "No" to Question 2, proceed to the next set of questions, Step 3: Hazardous Waste Determination.

TCEQ note: Exclusions are often subjective. Be careful when applying exclusions and reach out to TCEQ for help.

Step 3: Hazardous Waste Determination

Question 3: Is the waste a listed hazardous waste (F, K, P, U), mixed with listed hazardous waste, or derived from a listed hazardous waste per 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32, and 261.33?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 4: Is the waste ignitable according to 40 CFR 261.21?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 5: Is the waste corrosive according to 40 CFR 261.22?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 6: Is the waste reactive according to 40 CFR 261.23?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 7: Is the waste toxic according to 40 CFR 261.24?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If you answer "Yes" to any question in Questions 3 – 7, then the waste is hazardous. Stop this checklist and make note of which questions you answered "Yes" to as it will impact the waste code.

If you answer "No" to all questions in Questions 3 – 7, then the waste is nonhazardous. Proceed to Step 4: Industrial or Nonindustrial Generator.

Step 4: Industrial or Nonindustrial Generator

Question 8: Is the waste from an industrial or nonindustrial generator?

Industrial Generator ☐ Nonindustrial Generator ☐

If you are an industrial generator, proceed to Step 5: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 1 Waste.

If you are a nonindustrial generator, nonhazardous nonindustrial waste does not need to be further classified.

Step 5: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 1 Waste

Question 9: Has the industrial generator chosen the default classification and will classify its nonhazardous waste as Class 1?

Yes ☐ No ☐

TCEQ note: the generator does not need additional analytical data or process knowledge to answer the questions below if the generator is self-classifying the waste as Class 1.

Question 10: Is the waste a container greater than 5 gallons in holding capacity, which has held:

- a hazardous substance (as defined in 40 CFR Part 302),

- a hazardous waste,
- a Class 1 waste, or
- a material which would be classified as a hazardous or Class 1 waste if disposed…

And the container has **not** had all residues removed or has **not** been rendered unusable?

Yes ☐ No ☐

TCEQ note: If the container has been rendered unusable and has had all residues removed, then the container is not a Class 1 waste.

Question 11: Does the waste contain asbestos material identified as Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 12: Is the waste contaminated by a material that originally contained greater than or equal to 50 ppm total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 13: Does the waste contain greater than or equal to 50 ppm PCBs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 14: Is the waste specifically identified as a petroleum substance, or contaminated with a material identified as a petroleum substance, and the waste contains greater than 1,500 ppm total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 15: Is the waste from the production of a new chemical substance as defined by the Federal Toxic Substance Control Act and the generator is not seeking a Class 2 or Class 3 demonstration?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 16: Is the waste generated outside of Texas and the generator has **not** received TCEQ approval for a Class 2 or Class 3 waste determination?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 17: Is the waste a liquid and has a flash point of less than 65.6°C (150°F)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 18: Is the waste a solid or semi-solid that under normal waste management conditions is liable to cause fires through friction or through retained heat from manufacturing or processing?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 19: Is the waste a solid or semi-solid that, under normal waste management conditions can be ignited readily and burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 20: Is the waste a solid or semi-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: Yes ☐ No ☐

A pH of 12.5 or more: Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 21: 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 subjected to the TCLP?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 22: Is there insufficient information to demonstrate that the waste is Class 2 or Class 3?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If you answer "Yes" to any question in Step 5, then the waste is a Class 1 waste. Stop this checklist and proceed to Chapter 4: Process Knowledge, Analytical Testing, and Documentation Requirements.

If you answer "No" to all questions in Step 5, then the waste is a Class 2 waste, or possibly a Class 3 waste with further evaluation.

If you are keeping the Class 2 designation, stop this checklist and proceed to Chapter 4: Process Knowledge, Analytical Testing, and Documentation Requirements.

If you wish to further evaluate the waste for a possible Class 3 status, proceed to Step 6: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 2 Wastes.

Step 6: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 2 Wastes

Question 23: Has the industrial generator chosen to self-classify its nonhazardous waste as Class 2?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 24: Is the waste an empty container?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 25: Is the waste an empty aerosol can?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 26: Is the waste plant trash?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 27: Is the waste a medical waste regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 326?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 28: Is the waste a new chemical substance and the generator has received TCEQ approval for a Class 2 demonstration?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 29: Does the waste contain detectable levels of PCBs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 30: When subjected to the 7-day distilled water leaching test, does this 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 ☐

Question 31: Does the waste contain detectible levels of petroleum substances?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 32: Is the waste readily decomposable?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 33: Is the waste from out-of-state and the generator has received TCEQ approval for a Class 2 but **not** a Class 3 waste determination?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If you answer "Yes" to any question in Step 6 then the waste cannot be a Class 3 waste and must be a Class 2 waste. Stop this checklist and proceed to Chapter 4: Process Knowledge, Analytical Testing, and Documentation Requirements.

If you answer "No" to all the questions in Step 6, proceed to Step 7.

Step 7: Nonhazardous Industrial Class 3 Waste

Question 34: Is the waste essentially insoluble?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 35: Is the waste inert?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If you answer "No" to either question in Step 7, then the waste cannot be a Class 3 waste and must be a Class 2 waste. Stop this checklist and proceed to Chapter 4: Process Knowledge, Analytical Testing, and Documentation Requirements.

If you answer "Yes" to both questions in Step 7, then the waste can be classified as a Class 3 waste. Proceed to Chapter 4: Process Knowledge, Analytical Testing, and Documentation Requirements.