Part I – General Facility Information

A. General Information: 1 Through 18: Completed in pages I-1 through I-3 of the form

Part I – General Facility Instructions: 19 Through 21: Completed on page I-3 and I-5

B. Site Information:

1 and 2: Completed in page I-3 of the form.

3. *Attach a scale drawing and photographs of the facility showing the location of all past, present, and future treatment, storage, and disposal areas. Also show the hazardous wastes traffic pattern, including estimated volume and control.* Photos I.B.3-1 through I.B.3.-3 show copies of aerial photographs taken in January 1981, November 1984, and February 1994, respectively. The 1981 photo shows the general area, which was a vacant field. The 1984 photo shows the facility at its present location. Photographs I.B.3.-1 through I.B.3.-3 were prepared by the Florida Department of Transportation, and they were distributed by Orange County in the State of Florida. These aerial photographs indicate past uses of the site before the facility was built on it in 1984. Photos I.B.3.-4 through I.B.3.-7 are aerial views taken in 1995 by a private company that show the Chemical Conservation Corporation facility, which is now Triumvirate of Orlando, Florida. Photos I.B.3.-8 through I.B.3.-17 shows various treatment and storage areas. Figure I B 1 shows the hazardous waste management areas at the facility. Photos I.B.3.-8 through I.B.3.-17 contains views of the areas indicated in Figure I B 1. The latest aerial map obtained from the State of Florida in October 2002 is included as Photo I.B.3.-18. Figure I B 2 contains traffic patterns of vehicles entering and exiting the facility, as well as traffic volume and control information.

4. *Attach topographic maps which show all the features indicated in the instruction sheet for this part.* Figure I B 3 is a computer-generated composite of a section of two maps named "Lake Jessamine" and "Pine Castle" (reference codes 28081-D4-TF-024 and 28081-D3-TF-024, respectively), published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in a 7 5-minute quadrangle. Both maps were needed because a small portion of the eastern area encompassed by a 1-mile radius from the facility site is contained in the "Pine Castle" map, while the remainder of the circled area is shown in the "Lake Jessamine" map. Figure I B 3 contains the following features and information, in accordance with instructions in the permit application form:

a. *Map scale and date.* The 7.5-minute map, is provided in a 1:24,000 scale, which is equivalent to a 1-inch-to 2,000-feet scale. Both the "Lake Jessamine" and "Pine Castle" maps were last revised in 1980.

b. *100-year floodplain area.* Floodplain areas are shown in Figure I B 4, which is a copy of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Panel 420 of 700 (Community Map Number 12095C 0420 E).
The FIRM map is prepared and distributed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).However, Figure I B 5 shows the proposed floodplain map from Orange County Infomap that was updated in 2007. This

map is part of the "Flood Map Update Project in Orange County" which is a joint project between Orange County Public Works and FEMA. These organizations recognize that significant changes have occurred in surface water flow and drainage patterns. These changes are related to land development, erosion, land use and other natural forces. The FEMA flood map is also attached from 2009 as IIAIa.. This map is provided because it shows the majority of both lots of the Triumvirate Environmental Orlando facility outside the 100-year floodplain.

c. *Orientation of map.* North orientation is indicated on each of the aerial photographs and the flood plain map.

d. *Surface water bodies within 1/4 mile of the facility property boundary.* Except for Boggy Creek, which runs north to south at the northeast of the site and storm water ponds to the west and southwest of (TEIO), there are no bodies of water of sufficient proximity and magnitude to exert a significant influence on the groundwater system beneath the Triumvirate Environmental site. The creek traces a diagonal line in the upper right hand corner of Photo I.B.3.-3, while the ponds are shown at the center of the left hand margin and at the lower left hand corner.

e. *Surrounding land uses.* On the east side of the Triumvirate Environmental Orlando facility is an open, vacant lot. To the west is Cook Composites & Polymer. To the south, across Rocket Boulevard, are warehouses and small businesses. To the north are industrial facilities.

f. *Legal boundaries of the facility.* The map scale for Figure I B 4 reduces the facility site area to a size too small to show distances and bearings of the property boundaries in a legible manner. However, information of distances and bearings of legal boundaries for the facility are shown in Figure I B 1.

g. *Injection wells used by the facility within one mile of the facility property boundaries.* The facility does not use injection wells.

h. *Drinking water wells listed in public records or otherwise known to the applicant within 1/4 mile of the facility property boundary.* There are no known drinking water wells within ¼ mile of the facility property line.

i. *Intake and discharge structures within one mile.* Storm water collected in the general area of the facility discharges into Boggy Creek at a point directly east of the facility site.

5 and 6 Completed on page I-4 of the form.

C. Land Use Information:
1 through 3: Completed on page I-4 of form.

D. Operating Information:

1 through 3: Completed on page I-4 of the form

As explained on page i of this application, the organization of the permit application follows a format established in a booklet published by the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) titled Hazardous Waste Facility Permit Application Instructions and Forms dated 5/15/1996. The application has followed the booklet's format to ensure that it addresses all of the booklet's requirements. Even though the booklet does not require it, a brief description of the facility operations is provided below to develop a better understanding of the topics addressed in the application.

FACILITY OPERATIONS

The Triumvirate Environmental (Florida) facility at Orlando is presently permitted for the storage and consolidation of hazardous and solid (i.e., non-hazardous) waste. Triumvirate Environmental is also a transporter of hazardous waste and operates a hazardous waste transfer facility at the site. The storage and consolidation operations are authorized by a Hazardous Waste Facility Construction and Operating Permit issued on January 28, 2009. This permit allows the facility to store up to 824 55-gallon containers in the container storage unit, to consolidate waste with other compatible wastes, and to stabilize wastes. The facility may use the container storage unit to hold waste regulated under the transfer facility provisions for short periods of time. The transfer facility provisions allow a hazardous waste transporter to hold waste at the transfer facility for ten days or less while in transportation to another facility. The Triumvirate Orlando facility on Rocket Boulevard is also registered with the FDEP as a used oil transfer facility.

FACILITY OPERATION DESCRIPTIONS

The following discussion of the facility operations includes:

- Waste Evaluation — Procedures used to evaluate waste streams for receipt by Triumvirate Environmental;
- Inspection and Testing of Incoming Wastes — Procedures used to inspect and test waste upon arrival at the facility;
- Waste Receipt and Distribution — Routing of waste within the facility upon its acceptance;
- Evaluation of Waste Before Shipment — Description of procedures utilized to characterize different wastes prior to shipment to off-site facilities.
- Container Storage Unit — Description of the container storage area and its use;
- Consolidation of Wastes — Discussion of methods used to reduce the number of containers processed.
- Stabilization of Wastes — Discussion of solidification and chemical stabilization (chemical fixation) of wastes; and

- Storage of Non-Hazardous Wastes

Waste Evaluation: These procedures begin with the waste approval process found in the Waste Analysis Plan, which contains methods employed to evaluate waste streams. Results from this evaluation determine whether to grant or deny approval to ship the waste stream to the Triumvirate Environmental facility. The process consists of obtaining a completed waste profile form from the generator that describes the type and composition of the waste, as well as its physical and chemical characteristics. The form also states the environmental and transportation regulatory status for the waste based on the source, composition, and characteristics of the waste. The waste approval process describes the rationale used to review profiles and supporting documents that may accompany the profile form. Guidance describing circumstances under which supporting documents must be submitted is provided in the Waste Analysis Plan. Waste codes and types that are permitted and prohibited at the facility are described in the Waste Analysis Plan.

An important part of the waste evaluation process is the assignment of a process code every waste stream approved for shipment to the facility. The Profile contains a process code to determine how the facility will handle the waste on the inbound side and a process code is selected for the waste on the outbound side. Before a waste is shipped to Triumvirate Environmental it is assigned an inbound process code which will determine how it will be handled at the facility. The profile reviewed by knowledge person(s) at Triumvirate Environmental which assign the process code. This is conducted with the help of Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), chemical dictionaries, and methods established to determine waste compatibility. Besides preventing incompatible wastes from being commingled, the process code also indicates whether the waste coming to the facility is to be consolidated with other wastes, or stored at a specific location while waiting to be shipped to an off-site facility. Lab pack drums are not assigned a consolidation code; however, every item contained inside a lab pack drum is assigned one. Specific procedures for evaluation of lab packs are provided in the Waste Analysis Plan.

Modifications made to the profile as a result of the evaluation process, and decisions made with respect to granting or denying an approval to a waste stream are recorded and maintained in the profile review form, which shows the process code and the outbound process code. The process code is used to identify the outbound waste stream in which the waste will be placed after being consolidated, treated, or designated for transfer to an off-site facility.

Inspection and Testing of Incoming Wastes: Procedures for inspection and testing of incoming wastes are described in Section II.A.5/6, Waste Analysis Plan. These procedures describe the methods used to ensure that the waste received conforms to relevant characteristics stated in the waste profile form provided by the generator. Those characteristics ensure that the waste is compatible with other wastes. Compatibility is

verified by a test consisting of mixing the waste in question with wastes contained in containers into which the waste is planned to be transferred. Failure of a waste to pass a compatibility test is evidence that the waste in question does not conform to the specifications stated in the profile.

Inspection and testing procedures for incoming wastes are dependent on the management method to be used on the waste. Results from the inspection and testing of waste are entered an electronic data base. Inspection and testing of wastes generally takes place before the wastes are transferred to the container storage cells. The waste verification process also describes procedures for management of incoming wastes that do not conform to information provided in the waste evaluation documents.

Waste Receipt and Distribution: Van trailers (trailers) transporting waste containers to the facility park next to the loading dock, with their rear doors facing the dock side.

Containers arriving at Triumvirate Environmental may bring "permitted waste" or "transfer facility waste." Permitted waste arrives on a manifest showing Triumvirate Environmental as the designated facility; whereas, for transfer facility waste, Triumvirate Environmental is not shown as the designated facility. Transfer facility waste arriving at Triumvirate Environmental is in route to other TSD facilities. Most of that waste remains in the same trailer in which it arrived or it is transferred to another trailer. The outbound shipment is made within 10 days of arrival at the facility. Under certain situations (such as no additional trailer is available or no parking space is available at the loading/unloading dock), the transfer facility waste containers from a shipment may be stored temporarily in the container storage unit and then loaded into an outbound trailer. The outbound trailer in such case must leave Triumvirate Environmental within 10 days of receipt of the transfer facility waste.

Containers holding transfer facility waste can be distinguished from those holding permitted waste because all waste that is permitted or terminated at Triumvirate Environmental receives a bar-code label. Transfer waste does not receive a barcode label. The barcode label shows the drum identification number and the drum receipt date. In addition, manifests listing transfer facility waste in storage at the unit are maintained at the facility. Procedures for compliance with regulatory requirements and for management of transfer facility waste are documented in section II.A.7 - "Recordkeeping & Reporting."

The procedures used to inspect inbound waste shipments are found in Recordkeeping & Reporting. Containers holding permitted waste are unloaded from incoming trailers and placed on the loading dock or in the staging areas located inside the container storage unit with the hazardous waste label easily visible. Containers in a shipment may hold one or several waste streams, and each waste stream may contain one or several drums. The facility tracks all inbound waste through an electronic system that details each manifest and barcodes all waste that is terminated at the facility. All containers that are

accepted at the facility receive a unique barcode and label which will identify how the drum will be handled by the process code. Any container that is being transferred will be counted and tracked in the electronic system through the transfer station function. All transfer waste is inspected, counted, and placed into an electronic transfer station which monitors the waste that is onsite.

All waste accepted at the facility are assigned process codes and they have DOT hazard classes. DOT hazard classes are used for the segregation of the material and process codes determine how the waste will be handled, including, if it will be re-packaged, consolidated, or treated. Details of this process are located in the Waste Analysis Plan.

Evaluation of Waste Before Shipment: The last part of the Waste Analysis Plan pertaining to classification of wastes deals with evaluation of the waste before it is shipped to an off-site facility. These procedures are found under the title of "Evaluation of Wastes for Shipment," of the Waste Analysis Plan (Section II.A.5/6). The procedures require evaluation of the hazardous waste codes, the land disposal restriction notification requirements, and DOT description for consolidated waste and stabilized waste. Waste in transfer that does not receive any type of management at the facility except storage is not discussed. The same regulatory status shown in shipping documents and container markings for the inbound load may also be used for shipping the "storage only" waste out. Consolidated waste is assigned the same codes that belonged to waste put into the consolidated containers. The DOT description is a generic proper shipping name that best describes the mixture, which may be determined by inspecting the DOT descriptions that belong to individual waste streams comprising the mixture.

Container Storage Unit: The existing permitted unit consists of a rectangular area where several storage cells have been built. Every cell has been provided with a separate secondary containment designed to store compatible waste and isolate it from incompatible waste that may be stored in contiguous cells. The secondary containment structures consist of curbs, roll-over berms, and the walls of the warehouse building where the unit is located. A curb runs inside along the building's perimeter wall that is made of sheet steel. A synthetic coating material resistant to solvents and corrosives has been applied to the floor surface to protect it from the attack of aggressive chemicals and from the wear of equipment that rolls over the area. The dimensions of the secondary containment systems are such that they are capable of containing spills the size of at least 10% of the maximum storage capacity of the cells. A detailed description of dimensions, construction, and capacity of the secondary containment systems is provided by "Secondary Containment" (Section II.B.1).

Storage of ignitable hazardous waste at the facility is at least 50 feet from the nearest property boundary. Ignitable and Incompatibles (Section II.B.2.) discusses requirements that apply to ignitable, reactive, and incompatible waste.

Triumvirate Environmental manages a large variety of waste types at the unit, several of which may be incompatible with other waste stored in the unit. Therefore, a system to prevent the storage of incompatible wastes in the same cell has been developed and described in "Segregation & Separation" (Section II.B.3.). The system segregates and separates containers holding incompatible waste with the use of a method that the U.S. Department of Transportation requires for the transportation of hazardous materials. Since hazardous wastes are also hazardous materials, the same requirements apply during transportation. This method has been selected because it is easy to understand, implement, and communicate, and because it does not require other waste evaluation activities in addition to the ones already in place.

The method is based on the DOT Hazard Class (or division) that is a component of the DOT description. The DOT description is reviewed during the waste evaluation process conducted on every waste stream before it is approved for management at the Triumvirate Environmental facility. The determination of compatible hazard classes is made with the use of the table found in the DOT regulations. A sign showing the hazard classes applicable to the wastes stored in the cell is posted for each cell.

Once the waste has been inspected and tested, the operator locates the cell where the container is to be stored by means of the hazard class or the consolidation code shown on the hazardous waste label. Consolidation codes replace the hazard class as the communication media used to identify the storage cell. These codes are used on wastes made of ingredients having different characteristics, for which the hazard class assigned may not be indicative of all the hazards posed by the resulting mixture. In this case, the compatibility of the waste is determined by using other established compatibility methods whose results may differ from the compatibility group indicated by the hazard class. The consolidation code or the hazard class, whichever provides the safest condition, is selected to identify the storage location. Operators store the waste in accordance with the consolidation code whenever one of those types is displayed on the label; otherwise the hazard class is used.

The last two sections of the container subpart are "Management of Containers" (Section II.B.4) and "Inspection Procedures" (Section II.B.5). "Management of Containers" describes the procedures the facility uses to inspect the integrity of the containers, the manner of placement in the cells and handling during storage, and the system utilized to manage rejected waste drums while stored in the unit. The inspection procedures describe the methods used to inspect drums, structures, and equipment inside the unit.

Consolidation of Wastes: The hazardous waste regulations do not consider consolidation a treatment operation; therefore, there is not a section in the permit application questionnaire and instruction booklet that addresses such operations. Since compatibility of wastes during consolidation is a major concern, "Segregation & Separation" (Section II.B.3) includes discussion of this operation.

Wastes are consolidated at the consolidation area inside the north building. Bulking operations in transport containers consist of transferring wastes from containers (usually 55-gallon drums) to a dump trailer. Solid Waste bulking is mentioned in the solid waste permit, hazardous wastes are stored in totes, drums or tankers. At times, the facility receives one or more large shipments of the same or similar waste streams that the facility consolidates in a transport container. Lab pack drums are unpacked in the north building, and containers inside the drums (inner containers) are segregated by waste material type on tables. The inner container contents may remain in the original inner container and be placed into another lab pack drum, or waste materials may be removed and consolidated in bulk into a larger container provided that the waste is equal to or greater than 1 gallon. Consolidation operations, including lab packing, can occur anywhere in the entire north building. A curb and a roll-over berm surrounds the internal perimeter of the north building to provide a secondary containment capable of containing a spill the size of the largest container that may be placed inside the building.

Subsection 14.0, Compatibility Test Methods, of the Waste Analysis Plan (Section II.A.5/6) addresses compatibility concerns posed by operations of consolidation in transport containers, lab pack containers, and drums/totes.

Stabilization (Solidification and Stabilization):

Stabilization refers to two operations: 1) solidification of wastes containing free liquids by adding absorbent material to the waste in a container; and, 2) treating with stabilizing agents wastes containing leachable hazardous constituents (e.g., metals D004-D008 and D010-D012). (According to 40 CFR 270.1(c)(2)(vii). These operations will be performed in 55 gallon drums or larger and cement or fly will be used. An example would be lead contaminated sand blast material. Stabilized hazardous waste will be sampled and analyzed to ensure it meets the land disposal restriction regulations before shipping it to a permitted landfill. The physical mixing is necessary in order to allow contact of the chemical reagents to thoroughly bind contaminants in the waste material to render them non-hazardous in accordance with US EPA Treatment Standards specified in 40 CFR Part 268.40. Solidification of non-hazardous liquids and sludge’s also requires thorough mixing. No new construction is planned or required for these operations.

Wastes will be stabilized inside the north building as shown in Figure I B 1. Triumvirate Environmental may mix liquid and semi-solid solid (i.e., nonhazardous) wastes with an inert material for the purpose or rendering them safe and compliant for transportation for disposal purposes. Stabilization through the chemical process begins with bench testing to determine the appropriate mix of reagents with the waste being treated. Reagents may include fly as or cement. All such treated materials will be tested in accordance with the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) prior to land disposal.

By properly mixing the correct ratios of reagents, liquids, and solids, a chemical interaction will occur to bind the contaminant, therefore preventing the leaching of

regulated constituents. The resulting treatment residue will be a solid material. Sampling and testing is then performed to determine the effectiveness of the treatment process. In the event the material does not meet the Treatment Standards, additional treatment will be required, or it will be shipped off-site as a hazardous waste.

Storage of Non-hazardous Wastes: Triumvirate Environmental may store non-regulated (i.e., non-hazardous) wastes in the permitted units. In such a case, Triumvirate Environmental will not exceed the permitted capacity of the unit after counting the non-hazardous waste quantity in such permitted units.

TABLE I.D.3
WASTE TABLE FOR TRIUMVIRATE ENVIRONMENTAL OF ORLANDO

Code	Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	Annual Quantity (gallons)
S01	Ignitable Liquid	D001	500,000
S01	Corrosive	D002	500,000
S01	Reactive Liquids & Solids	D003	5,000
S01,	Arsenic	D004	200,000
S01,	Barium	D005	5,000
S01, T21	Cadmium	D006	200,000
S01, T21	Chromium	D007	200,000
S01, T21	Lead	D008	200,000
S01, T21	Mercury	D009	5,000
S01, T21	Selenium	D010	5,000
S01, T21	Silver	D011	50,000
S01	Endrin	D012	5,000
S01	Lindane	D013	5,000
S01	Methoxychlor	D014	5,000
S01	Toxaphene	D015	5,000
S01	2,4-D	D016	5,000
S01	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	D017	5,000
S01	Benzene	D018	20,000
S01	Carbon Tetrachloride	D019	200,000
S01	Chlordane	D020	5,000
S01	Chlorobenzene	D021	50,000
S01	Chloroform	D022	50,000
S01	0-Cresol	D023	5,000
S01	M-Cresol	D024	5,000
S01	P-Cresol	D025	5,000
S01	Cresol	D026	5,000
S01	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	D027	5,000
S01	1,2-Dichloroethane	D028	5,000

S01	1,1-Dichloroethylene	D029	5,000
S01	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	D030	5,000
S01	Heptachlor	D031	5,000
S01	Hexachlorobenzene	D032	5,000
S01	Hexachlorobutadiene	D033	5,000
S01	Hexachloroethane	D034	5,000
S01	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	D035	50,000
S01	Nitrobenzene	D036	5,000
S01	Pentachlorophenol	D037	5,000
S01	Pyridine	D038	5,000
S01	Tetrachloroethylene	D039	50,000
S01	Trichloroethylene	D040	50,000
S01	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	D041	5,000
S01	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	D042	5,000
S01	Vinyl Chloride	D043	5,000
S01	Spent Halogenated Solvents	F001	100,000
S01	Spent Halogenated Solvents	F002	100,000
S01	Spent Non-Halogenated Solvents	F003	500,000
S01	Spent Non-Halogenated Solvents	F004	5,000
S01	Spent Non-Halogenated Solvents	F005	500,000
S01	Electroplating Sludges	F006	200,000
S01	Spent Cyanide Plating Solvents	F007	50,000
S01	Plating Bath Residues	F008	50,000
S01	Spent Stripping Solutions	F009	50,000
S01	Quenching Bath Residues	F010	50,000
S01	Spent Cyanide Solutions	F011	50,000
S01	Quench Wastewater Sludge	F012	50,000
S01	Wastewater Treatment Sludge	F019	100,000
S01	Discarded Unused Formulations of Chlorophenols	F027	5,000
S01	Chlorophenolic Residuals	F032	500
S01	Crosote Residuals	F034	500
S01	Arsenic/Chromium Residuals	F035	500
S01	Petroleum Refinery Primary Sludge	F037	500
S01	Petroleum Refinery Secondary Sludge	F038	500
S01	Leachate From Wastes	F039	500
S01	Bottom Sediment Sludge	K001	500

S01	Dissolved Air Float	K048	500
S01	Stop Oil Emulsion Solids	K049	500
S01	Heat Exchanger Sludge	K050	500
S01	API Separator Sludge	K051	500
S01	Petroleum Tank Bottoms	K052	500
S01	Emission Control Dust/Sludge	K061	500
S01	Spent Pickle Liquor	K062	500
S01	Solvent Washes & Sludge	K086	5,000
S01	Organic Wastes	K156	500
S01	Wastewaters	K157	500
S01	Baghouse Dusts & Filter Separator Solids	K158	500
S01	Organics From Treatment of Thiocarbamate Wastes	K159	500
S01	Solids	K160	500
S01	Purification Solids	K161	500
S01	Warfarin & Salts when >0.03%	P001	500
S01	Acetamide, N-(Aminothioxomethyl)	P002	500
S01	Acrolein	P003	500
S01	Aldrin	P004	500
S01	Ally! Alcohol	P005	500
S01	Aluminum Phosphide	P006	500
S01	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-Isoxazolol	P007	500
S01	Aminopyridine	P008	500
S01	Arsenic Acid (H3AsO4)	P010	500
S01	Arsenic Oxide (As205)	P011	500
S01	Arsenic Oxide (As203)	P012	500
S01	Barium Cyanide	P013	500
S01	Benzenethiol	P014	500
S01	Beryllium	P015	500
S01	Dichloromethylether	P016	500
S01	Bromoacetone	P017	500
S01	Brucine	P018	500
S01	Dinoseb	P020	500
S01	Calcium Cyanide	P021	500
S01	Carbon Disulfide	P022	500
S01	Acetaldehyde, Chloro-	P023	500
S01	Benzenamine, 4-Chloro-	P024	500

S01	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	P026	500
S01	3-Chloropropionitrile	P027	500
S01	Benzene, Chloromethyl	P028	500
S01	Copper Cyanide	P029	500
S01	cyanides	P030	500
S01	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	P034	500
S01	Arsonous Dichloride, Phenyl	P036	500
S01	Dieldrin	P037	500
S01	Arsin, Diethyl-	P038	500
S01	Disulfoton	P039	500
S01	0,0-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl Phosphorothioate	P040	500
S01	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl Phosphate	P041	500
S01	Epinephrine	P042	500
S01	Diisopropylfluorophosphate	P043	500
S01	Dimethoate	P044	500
S01	Thiofanox	P045	500
S01	Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-	P046	500
S01	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol & Salts	P047	500
S01	2,4-Dinitrophenol	P048	500
S01	Dithiobiuret	P049	500
S01	Endosulfan	P050	500
S01	Endrin	P051	500
S01	Aziridine	P054	500
S01	Acetamide, 2-Fluoro-	P057	500
S01	Acetic Acid, Fluoro-, Sodium Salt	P058	500
S01	Heptachlor	P059	500
S01	Isodrin	P060	500
S01	Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate	P062	500
S01	Hydrogen Cyanide	P063	500
S01	Methyl isocyanate	P064	500
S01	Methomyl	P066	500
S01	Aziridine, 2-methyl	P067	500
S01	Methyl Hydrazine	P068	500
S01	2-Methyllactonitrile	P069	500
S01	Aldicurb	P070	500
S01	Methyl Parathion	P071	500

S01	alpha-Naphthylthiourea	P072	500
S01	Nickel Carbonyl	P073	500
S01	Nickel Cyanide	P074	500
S01	Nicotine & Salts	P075	500
S01	Benzenamine, 4-Nitro-	P077	500
S01	Nitroglycerin	P081	500
S01	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	P082	500
S01	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	P084	500
S01	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	P085	500
S01	Osmium Tetroxide	P087	500
S01	Endothall	P088	500
S01	Parathion	P089	500
S01	Phenylmercury Acetate	P092	500
S01	Phenylthiourea	P093	500
S01	Phorate	P094	500
S01	Famphur	P097	500
S01	Potassium Cyanide	P098	500
S01	Argentate(1-), bis (Cyano-C)-, Potassium	P099	500
S01	Ethyl Cyanide	P101	500
S01	Propargyl Alcohol	P102	500
S01	Selenourea	P103	500
S01	Silver Cyanide	P104	500
S01	Sodium Azide	P105	500
S01	Sodium Cyanide	P106	500
S01	Strychnine & Salts	P108	500
S01	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	P109	500
S01	Tetraethyl Lead	P110	500
S01	Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate	P111	500
S01	Thallic Oxide	P113	500
S01	Thallium (1) Selenide	P114	500
S01	Thallium (1) Sulfate	P115	500
S01	Thiosemicarbazide	P116	500
S01	Trichloromethanethiol	P118	500
S01	Ammonium Vanadate	P119	500
S01	Vanadium Pentoxide	P120	500
S01	Zinc Cyanide	P121	500

S01	Zinc Phosphide	P122	500
S01	Toxaphene	P123	500
S01	Carbofuran	P127	500
S01	Mexacarbate	P128	500
S01	Tirpate	P185	500
S01	Physostigmine Salicylate	P188	500
S01	Carbosulan	P189	500
S01	Metocarb	P190	500
S01	Dimetilan	P191	500
S01	Isolan	P192	500
S01	Oxamyl	P194	500
S01	Manganese Dimethyldithiocarbamate	P196	500
S01	Formparanate	P197	500
S01	Formetanate Hydrochloride	P198	500
S01	Methiocarb	P199	500
S01	Promecarb	P201	500
S01	m-Cumenyl Methylcarbamate	P202	500
S01	Aldicarb Sulfone	P203	500
S01	Physostigmine	P204	500
S01	Ziram	P205	500
S01	Acetaldehyde (I)	U001	500
S01	Acetone (I)	U002	500
S01	Acetonitrile (I,T)	U003	500
S01	Acetophenone	U004	500
S01	2-Acetylaminofluorene	U005	500
S01	Acetyl Chloride	U006	500
S01	Acrylamide	U007	500
S01	Acrylic Acid	U008	500
S01	Acrylonitrile	U009	500
S01	Mitomycin C	U010	500
S01	Amitrole	U011	500
S01	Aniline (I,T)	U012	500
S01	Auramine	U014	500
S01	Azaserine	U015	500
S01	Benz(c)acridine	U016	500
S01	Benzal Chloride	U017	500

S01	Benz(a)anthracene	U018	500
S01	Benzene	U019	500
S01	Benzenesulfonyl Chloride	U020	500
S01	Benzidine	U021	500
S01	Benzo(a)pyrene	U022	500
S01	Benzotrichloride	U023	500
S01	Dichloromethoxy Ethane	U024	500
S01	Dichloroethyl Ether	U025	500
S01	Chlornaphazine	U026	500
S01	Dichloroisopropyl Ether	U027	500
S01	Diethylhexyl Phthalate	U028	500
S01	Methyl Bromide	U029	500
S01	4-Bromophenyl Pheny Ether	U030	500
S01	n-Butyl Alcohol (I)	U031	500
S01	Calcium Chromiate	U032	500
S01	Chloral	U034	500
S01	Chlorambucil	U035	500
S01	Chlordane, alpha & gamma isomers	U036	500
S01	Chlorobenzene	U037	500
S01	Chlorobenzilate	U038	500
S01	p-Chloro-m-cresol	U039	500
S01	Epichlorohydrin	U041	500
S01	2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	U042	500
S01	Vinyl Chloride	U043	500
S01	Chloroform	U044	500
S01	Methyl Chloride (I,T)	U045	500
S01	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	U046	500
S01	beta-Chlornaphthalene	U047	500
S01	o-Chlorophenol	U048	500
S01	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	U049	500
S01	Chrysene	U050	500
S01	Creosote	U051	500
S01	Cresol	U052	500
S01	Crotonaldehyde	U053	500
S01	Cumene (I)	U055	500
S01	Cyclohexane	U056	500

S01	Cyclohexanone (I)	U057	500
S01	Cyclophosphamide	U058	500
S01	Daunomycin	U059	500
S01	DDD	U060	500
S01	DDT	U061	500
S01	Diallate	U062	500
S01	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	U063	500
S01	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	U064	500
S01	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	U066	500
S01	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	U067	500
S01	Methylene Bromide	U068	500
S01	Dibutyl phthalate	U069	500
S01	o-Dichlorobenzene	U070	500
S01	m-Dichlorobenzene	U071	500
S01	p-Dichlorobenzene	U072	500
S01	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	U073	500
S01	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)	U074	500
S01	Dichloro Difluoro Methane	U075	500
S01	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	U076	500
S01	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	U077	500
S01	1,1-Dichloroethylene	U078	500
S01	1,2-Dichloroethylene	U079	500
S01	Methylene Chloride	U080	25,000
S01	2,4-Dichlorophenol	U081	500
S01	2,6-Dichlorophenol	U082	500
S01	Propylene Dichloride	U083	500
S01	1,3-Dichloropropene	U084	500
S01	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	U085	500
S01	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	U086	500
S01	0,0-Diethyl S-methyl Dithiophosphate	U087	500
S01	Diethyl Phthalate	U088	500
S01	Diethylstilbesterol	U089	500
S01	Dihydrosafrole	U090	500
S01	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	U091	500
S01	Dimethylamine (I)	U092	500
S01	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	U093	500

S01	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	U094	500
S01	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	U095	500
S01	Dimethylcarbamoyl Chloride	U097	500
S01	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	U098	500
S01	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	U099	500
S01	2,4-Dimethylphenol	U101	500
S01	Dimethyl Phthalate	U102	500
S01	Dimethyl Sulfate	U103	500
S01	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	U105	500
S01	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	U106	500
S01	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	U107	500
S01	1,4-Dioxane	U108	500
S01	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	U109	500
S01	Dypropylamine	U110	500
S01	Di-n-propylnitrosoamine	U111	500
S01	Ethyl Acetate (I)	U112	500
S01	Ethyl Acrylate (I)	U113	500
S01	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic Acid, Salts & Esters	U114	500
S01	Ethylene Oxide (I,T)	U115	500
S01	Ethylenethiourea	U116	500
S01	Ethyl Ether (I)	U117	500
S01	Ethyl Methacrylate	U118	500
S01	Ethyl Methanesulfonate	U119	500
S01	Fluoranthene	U120	500
S01	Trichloromonofluoromethane	U121	25,000
S01	Formaldehyde	U122	500
S01	Formic Acid (C, T)	U123	500
S01	Furan (I)	U124	500
S01	Furfural (I)	U125	500
S01	Glycidylaldehyde	U126	500
S01	Hexachlorobenzene	U127	500
S01	Hexachlorobutadiene	U128	500
S01	Lindane	U129	500
S01	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	U130	500
S01	Hexachloroethane	U131	500
S01	Hexachlorophene	U132	500

S01	Hydrazine (R, T)	U133	500
S01	Hydrofluoric Acid (C,T)	U134	500
S01	Hydrogen Sulfide	U135	500
S01	Cacodylic Acid	U136	500
S01	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	U137	500
S01	Methyl Iodide	U138	500
S01	Isobutyl Alcohol (I,T)	U140	500
S01	Isosafrole	U141	500
S01	Kepone	U142	500
S01	Lasiocarpine	U143	500
S01	Lead Acetate	U144	500
S01	Lead Phosphate	U145	500
S01	Lead Subacetate	U146	500
S01	Maleic Anhydride	U147	500
S01	Maleic Hydrazide	U148	500
S01	Malononitrile	U149	500
S01	Melphalan	U150	500
S01	Mercury	U151	500
S01	Methacrylonitrile	U152	500
S01	Methanethiol	U153	500
S01	Methanol (I)	U154	25,000
S01	Methapyrilene	U155	500
S01	Methyl Chlorocarbonate	U156	500
S01	3-Methylcholanthrene	U157	500
S01	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-Chloaniline)	U158	500
S01	Methyl Ethyl Ketone (I,T)	U159	25,000
S01	Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide (R, T)	U160	500
S01	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	U161	500
S01	Methyl Methacrylate (I,T)	U162	500
S01	N-Methyl-N'-Nitro-N-Nitrosoguanidine	U163	500
S01	Methylthiouracil	U164	500
S01	Naphthalene	U165	500
S01	1,4-Naphthalenedione	U166	500
S01	alpha-Naphthylamine	U167	500
S01	beta-Naphthylamine	U168	500
S01	Nitrobenzene (I,T)	U169	500

S01	p-Nitrophenol	U170	500
S01	Nitropropane (I,T)	U171	500
S01	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	U172	500
S01	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	U173	500
S01	N-Nitrododiethylamine	U174	500
S01	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	U176	500
S01	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	U177	500
S01	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	U178	500
S01	N-Nitrosopiperidine	U179	500
S01	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	U180	500
S01	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	U181	500
S01	Paraldehyde	U182	500
S01	Pentachlorobenzene	U183	500
S01	Pentachloroethane	U184	500
S01	Pentachloronitrobenzene	U185	500
S01	1,3-Pentadiene (I)	U186	500
S01	Phenacetin	U187	500
S01	Phenol	U188	500
S01	Phosphorus Sulfide	U189	500
S01	Phthalic Anhydride	U190	500
S01	2-Picoline	U191	500
S01	Pronamide	U192	500
S01	1,3-Propane Sultone	U193	500
S01	n-Propylamine (I,T)	U194	500
S01	Pyridine	U196	500
S01	p-Benzoquinone	U197	500
S01	Reserpine	U200	500
S01	Resorcinol	U201	500
S01	Saccharin & Salts	U202	500
S01	Safrole	U203	500
S01	Selenium Dioxide	U204	500
S01	Selenium Sulfide	U205	500
S01	Streptozotocin	U206	500
S01	1 ,2,4,5-Tetrachlorob enzene	U207	500
S01	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	U208	500
S01	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	U209	500

S01	Tetrachloroethylene	U210	500
S01	Carbon Tetrachloride	U211	5,000
S01	Tetrahydrofuran (I)	U213	500
S01	Thallium (I) Acetate	U214	500
S01	Thallium (I) Carbonate	U215	500
S01	Thallium (I) Chloride	U216	500
S01	Thallium (I) Nitrate	U217	500
S01	Thioacetamide	U218	500
S01	Thiourea	U219	500
S01	Toluene	U220	25,000
S01	Toluenediamine	U221	500
S01	o-Toluidine Hydrochloride	U222	500
S01	Toluene Diisocyanate	U223	25,000
S01	Bromoform	U225	500
S01	Methyl Chloroform	U226	25,000
S01	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	U227	25,000
S01	Trichloroethylene	U228	25,000
S01	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate	U235	500
S01	Trypan Blue	U236	500
S01	Uracil Mustard	U237	500
S01	Ethyl Carbamate (urethane)	U238	500
S01	Xylene (I)	U239	25,000
S01	2,4-D Salts & Esters	U240	500
S01	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	U243	500
S01	Thiram	U244	500
S01	Cyanogen Bromide	U246	500
S01	Methoxychlor	U247	500
S01	Warfarin & Salts	U248	500
S01	Zinc Phosphide	U249	500
S01	Benomyl	U271	500
S01	Sulfallate	U277	500
S01	Bendiocarb	U278	500
S01	Carbaryl	U279	500
S01	Barban	U280	500
S01	o-Toluidine	U328	500
S01	p-Toluidine	U353	500

S01	Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	U359	500
S01	Bendiocarb Phenol	U364	500
S01	Molinate	U365	500
S01	Dazomet	U366	500
S01	Carbofuran Phenol	U367	500
S01	Carbendazim	U372	500
S01	Propham	U373	500
S01	3-Iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate	U375	500
S01	Selenium, tetrakis (dimethyldithiocarbamate)	U376	500
S01	Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamate	U377	500
S01	Potassium n-hydroxymethyl-n-methyldithiocarbamate	U378	500
S01	Sodium Dibutyldithiocarbamate	U379	500
S01	Sodium Diethyldithiocarbamate	U381	500
S01	Sodium Dimethyldithiocarbamate	U382	500
S01	Potassium Dimethyldithiocarbamate	U383	500
S01	Metam-sodium	U384	500
S01	Vemolate	U385	500
S01	Cycloate	U386	500
S01	Prosulfocarb	U387	500
S01	Triallate	U389	500
S01	EPTC	U390	500
S01	Pebulate	U391	500
S01	Butylate	U392	500
S01	Copper Dimethyldithiocarbamate	U393	500
S01	A2213	U394	500
S01	Diethylene Glycol, Dicarbamate	U395	500
S01	Ferbam	U396	500
S01	Bis(pentamethylene) Thiuram Tetrasulfide	U400	500
S01	Tetramethylthiuram Monosulfide	U401	500
S01	Tetrabutyithiuram Disulfide	U402	500
S01	Disulfiram	U403	500
S01	Triethylamine	U404	500
S01	Ethyl Ziram	U407	500
S01	Thiophanate-methyl	U409	500
S01	Thiodicarb	U410	500

S01	Propoxur	U411	500