5. Attach a copy of the reports of the chemical and physical analysis of the hazardous wastes handled at the facility, including all information which must be known to treat, store or dispose of the wastes in accordance with 264.13 - [270.14(b)(2)] .

6. Attach a copy of the waste analysis plan required by 264.13(b)[270.14(b)(3)] . Include the following:

a. Parameters for which each hazardous waste will be analyzed and the rationale for the selection of these parameters;
b. Test methods used;
c. Sampling methods used;
d. Frequency of analysis to ensure accuracy;
e. Waste analyses that generators supply;
f. Methods used to meet additional waste analysis requirements; and if applicable,
g. For off-site facilities, the procedures used to inspect and ensure that the wastes received match the accompanying manifest.

Item 5 above requires the applicant to include copies of analysis reports for wastes managed at the facility. The number of pages of analysis reports the facility keeps in files for waste managed at the site would add several voluminous books to this application, without adding significant information that could be used to review the method used by the facility to evaluate incoming waste. Instead of submitting the analysis reports required in item 5, the facility's waste analysis plan included in this application to satisfy the requirements contained in item 6. above is considered to define the information to be shown in the waste evaluation documents. This information is that needed to properly treat, store, or dispose of the wastes in accordance with 264.13. This section of the permit application has been identified with the number 2AWP and addresses the requirements contained in items 5 and 6 above.

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WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE

This Waste Analysis Plan will be followed to properly characterize hazardous wastes accepted at the facility. Under 40 CFR 270.14(b)(3), a hazardous waste management facility is required to develop and follow a Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 164.13 b and c.

This WAP describes the procedures and operations that should be utilized to determine the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste. This information is necessary to manage the waste in a safe and effective manner. Results from evaluation of the waste in accordance with this plan should provide information about each wastes' chemical and physical parameters, from which a classification of the hazards, regulatory status, and requirements for storage, treatment, and disposal can be made for proper management of the waste at the facility. This plan describes the evaluation process that is followed to approve the waste for receipt by the facility, the system used to verify that the waste conforms to the specifications of the Waste Profile, and the method utilized to ensure that the recommended management method for the waste is appropriate. The plan also describes the method used to evaluate the waste after it has been treated at the facility and the procedures followed to obtain the necessary information to ship the waste to off-site facilities for treatment or disposal. An explanation of the methods utilized by the facility to manage inbound waste streams is necessary before proceeding with the development of the plan.

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Triumvirate Environmental manages hazardous and non-hazardous wastes onsite at the facility and does not have on-site generated wastes except for conditionally exempt small quantities of expired materials such as paints and cleaners. A list of acceptable wastes can be found on Table II.A.5/6-1 Permitted Hazardous Wastes. Hazardous wastes not on that list will not be accepted. Triumvirate Environmental has also developed a chart detailing chemicals that are not to be accepted at the facility (Table II.A.5/6-1a). Additionally a list of restricted chemicals can be found on Charts 2 – 9.

For wastes accepted at Triumvirate Environmental they will managed by process codes which will correspond with the following four activities: storage, consolidation, re-packaging and treatment. Storage is conducted in containers and is used for all Transfer Waste. Treatment at the facility consists of stabilization of wastes in 55 gallon containers, or larger, with cement or fly ash. Consolidation consists of pouring containers equal to or greater than 1 gallon together into shippable drums. And re-packaging consists of removing inner containers from outer containers and placing them in appropriate containers for outbound shipments.

Wastes that are identified as hazardous will meet the criteria set forth under the EPA regulations and in the waste approval process identified in this plan.

3.0 MANAGEMENT OF INBOUND WASTE STREAMS

Waste approved to come into the facility is classified by process codes which determine how the waste will be handled. Wastes are either stored in the facility until transported off-site in the same containers that were used for transport into the facility, consolidated into larger containers or lab-packed, or stabilized in container(s) at the facility.

Triumvirate Environmental is knowledgeable and diligent in complying with DOT and RCRA requirements. DOT regulations include proper marking, labeling, placarding, and packaging of hazardous materials and wastes. The DOT description is required for marking the hazardous waste label affixed to the container, selecting the proper DOT label, and placarding in compliance with 40 CFR 262.31 through 262.33. The DOT description is also needed to complete the manifest. Segregation and separation of the wastes during transportation and storage is determined in accordance with the hazard class shown in the DOT description. Information contained in the DOT description identifies wastes exhibiting special hazards. Special hazards consist of explosive, radioactive, and some highly reactive chemicals. TEI does not accept waste that is considered a special hazard. The waste should also be evaluated for other hazards that may jeopardize the safety of personnel at the facility. The regulatory status of the waste and the hazards it presents are used to determine whether the waste may be accepted by the facility as "permitted waste". If the permit does not allow the facility to accept the waste as "permitted waste", the facility may elect to accept the waste as "transfer waste", which is subject to the transfer facility requirements of Rule 62-730.171 F.A.C. A discussion on "Transfer Waste" is outside the scope of this plan.

Upon determination that the waste characterization meets the acceptance criteria for management at the facility, the next step in the waste approval process is to determine the appropriate process code for the waste at the facility. The management method is dictated by the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste. Wastes that cannot be treated at the facility are shipped to off-site facilities for treatment or disposal. Waste that cannot be treated at the facility may be consolidated with other wastes that have similar chemical and physical characteristics. Other waste may be shipped in the same container that was used to transport it into the facility without being treated or consolidated. The management method for the waste is indicated by a process code, which identifies how the waste will be managed onsite and shipped off site.

4.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN

The waste analysis plan consists of a uniform set of instructions that have been prepared to:

a. Evaluate the waste for approval with procedures for qualifying, accepting, and analyzing the contents of each waste container;
b. Contain the information that will be required to characterize the waste;
c. Set the frequency that analyses that should occur with hazardous wastes;
d. Document the recordkeeping and reporting procedures;
e. Ensure that it can be managed by the prescribed operation or process at the facility;

f. Determine its regulatory status after it has been treated at the facility in preparation for shipment to off-site facilities and;
g. Test methods used to obtain samples, and a quality assurance quality control program.

5.0 WASTE APPROVAL PROCESS

Before waste is accepted at Triumvirate Environmental, the waste characteristics must be evaluated and approved. The approval must contain all of the information so that the waste can be properly treated or stored in accordance with 40 CFR Part 264 or 265 and the Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) program. The approval process includes either (1) collecting a representative sample and conducting laboratory analysis, or (2) evaluation of published data and generator knowledge of the waste generating process. Conducting waste analysis's using published data and generator knowledge of the waste generating process can be referred to as acceptable knowledge, generator knowledge, or process knowledge. In this WAP the term acceptable knowledge will be used.

Acceptable knowledge consists of reviewing information pertaining to the waste stream in question and determining its regulatory status, special hazards, and the applicable process code. The waste stream information is provided in a waste profile form (The Profile) shown in Exhibit II. A.5/6.-1 and, if it is a lab-pack, information is detailed on lab-pack inventory sheets shown in Exhibit II.A.5/6.-4.

When acceptable knowledge is used for waste determinations Triumvirate Environmental uses the following checklist:

(1) Is published data as current as practicable?

(2) Do materials balances, if used, include the following information (among other things):

- Raw ingredients descriptions and physical and chemical properties
- Physical and chemical processes involved prior to and during generation
- Intermediate products
- Materials added and removed during the process?

(3) Does the generator review its original acceptable knowledge determination annually, randomly, and whenever the generating process/waste changes or the TSDF finds a nonconformance?

(4) Does the generator understand the potential changes in the waste and its classification due to environmental factors or spontaneous changes?

(5) Are records being kept demonstrating that periodic reviews are being conducted?

5.1 WASTE EVALUATION DOCUMENTS

The waste evaluation documents consist of the paperwork that should be completed and submitted by the generator to the facility for a waste approval determination. The paperwork is the waste material profile form (The Profile), which describes the chemical and physical characteristics of the waste and other information that is pertinent for establishing the regulatory status of the waste. When the facility accepts lab-pack waste the lab-pack inventory sheet is used for the approval process in place of The Profile. An example copy of the profile is included in Exhibit II.A.5/6.-1 and the lab-pack inventory sheet is located in section IIA.5/6-4. In certain cases, only a completed profile form is needed to conduct the approval process, such as when the waste material consists of a discarded virgin material, or media that has been contaminated with a virgin material and an SDS for the contaminating material is available in the facility's data base. SDSs for the chemical compounds or products involved are required to support the information contained in the profile when the SDSs are not available in the facility's data base. When an SDS is not available or when it is necessary to clarify information shown in an SDS, other technical information obtained from chemical dictionaries or product literature may be used for the waste determination. Analysis reports are required to support information provided in the profile when there is a need to verify that regulatory concentration levels have not been exceeded or to establish the absence of hazardous constituents that may reasonably be expected to be present in the waste. The waste evaluation documents may include, as applicable, the profile, SDSs, analysis reports, and technical information submitted to support a request for approval of a waste stream for management at the facility.

5.2 INFORMATION ON THE PROFILE

The example waste material profile form included in Exhibit II.A.5/6.-1 contains several sections for information about the generator, the waste, and the packaging of the waste. The profile form referenced above may be subject to future modifications to accommodate new requirements, or to make the form easier to complete. The information required in the form for use in evaluating the waste as described in the waste approval process, will remain unchanged. The following discussion explains the criteria used for reviewing information contained in the profile form and for determining regulatory status and hazards of the waste. Only those parts in the profile form relevant for the evaluation of the waste are discussed here.

Part B of the Profile - Common Name of Waste:

The section details how the waste is approved and what information is used in the approval process. Acceptable knowledge determinations include the use of SDS (formally MSDSs), other chemical knowledge, and generator knowledge which are outlined in this section. When the waste is approved through analytical and sample data it is noted in this section at attached to the profile. This section also contains information for how the waste was generated (process generating waste) and the shipment method meaning drums, totes, sizes, and yearly volume.

Part C of the Profile – Physical Properties

This part of the profile contains information about ignitability, corrosivity, and physical state of the waste, which is necessary to establish the regulatory status for environmental management and transportation. It also provides data about chemical and physical parameters, which are important to determine the proper treatment, analytical methods, and operational

procedures for the waste. This part requires several boxes to be completed addressing the following issues:

Odor is a relevant factor when handling certain chemicals because of problems caused by the emission of strong odors. Waste containing mercaptans and ammonia are studied carefully to ensure that emission problems for personnel at the site and at neighboring sites will not be created.

Separated layers corroborate the presence of multiphase components listed in the profile form and indicate caution regarding test results which may not reflect the waste mixture due to improper sampling techniques.

Pumpability is a relevant parameter when materials need to be transferred between containers using pumps.

The amount of sludge in a waste is a significant factor to determine if non-sludge and sludge components need to be handled or characterized separately.

The flash point of a waste determines if it is hazardous waste due to ignitability and its DOT description due to flammability.

Specific gravity helps corroborate information provided about the composition of the waste.

The pH value determines the corrosivity of the waste and the EPA regulatory status

The amount of water in a waste is an important factor to take into consideration for stabilization operations, and to determine if the untreated waste can be directly shipped to off-site fuel blenders/users.

The concentration of chlorides is a significant parameter to determine if the untreated waste can be directly shipped to off-site fuel blenders/users.

Heating value of the waste determines if the untreated waste can be directly shipped to off-site fuel blenders/users.

Information about the presence of free liquids is necessary for assigning the waste code that denotes corrosivity and the proper shipping name.

Part D – Waste Composition

The part is reviewed for the description of the constituents that make up the waste and it has approximate ranges for the percent of constituents. If a generic name is used either an SDS will be available at the facility or it will be attached to the profile.

The name and proportional amount of the constituents of the waste must be listed in this part of the profile. Constituents containing toxic components regulated in 261.24 (D004-D043) must be listed in this part. A study of the properties of the chemical components shown in this part, along with respective proportional amounts in the waste, may provide a rough estimate of the resulting characteristics exhibited by the waste. For example, large proportions of flammable or corrosive components most likely will result in a flammable or corrosive waste, respectively.

Part G – Metals

This part is reviewed for TCLP and or totals information on the metals in the waste. This section includes information for D004-D011 and copper, zinc and nickel.

Part E – Hazardous Properties

This part of the profile is designed to identify hazardous characteristics that are considered special hazards, and to describe the type of reactivity exhibited by the materials. This part of the profile also requests information about PCBs, which are regulated by the Toxic Substance and Control Act (TSCA). National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants is also included in this section and this information is needed to satisfy requirements in the Clean Air Act.

Part H - Other Compounds.

This part is reviewed for TCLP or Totals information for hazardous waste codes D012-D043.

Part F – DOT Shipping Name

This part includes information on waste characterization. This section contains spaces to enter the EPA hazardous waste codes that are determined from information provided in the following parts of the profile.

D001 →Ignitable liquids are indicated by the flash point and by the presence of ignitable compounds. Oxidizers are often identified by the hazard classes 5.1 and 5.2 and are ignitable hazardous wastes. 4.1 and 4.3 and most 4.2 hazard class materials are often also classified as EPA ignitable.

D002 →Materials containing free liquids and having a pH unit equal or less than 2.0 or equal or greater than 12.5 as indicated in part C of the profile as being hazardous waste acids or caustics, respectively.

D003 →Wastes containing reactive cyanides and sulfides shown in part E to be present in concentrations greater than 250 and 500 ppm, respectively are hazardous waste reactive. Information provided in this part and in parts E and C should also be studied to determine whether the wastes meet the definition of reactivity in 261.23.

D004 - D043: Constituents listed in part D that meet the definition of D004-D043 hazardous waste codes

F001 — F039: Spent solvents should be listed in part D. Electroplating, conversion coating and metal heat treating sludges, plating, quenching, spent cyanide, and stripping bath solutions and residues should be identified as such, and the heavy metal and cyanide contaminants listed in part D. Products, process wastes, and manufacturing intermediates that either contain or result from the production of chlorophenols, chlorobenzenes, and chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons should be described in part B and have the components listed in part D. Wood preserving formulations and wastes, petroleum refinery separation sludges, and landfill leachate should be identified in part B and have the constituents listed in part D.

K001 - K136: Hazardous wastes from specific sources should be described in part B and have the contaminants listed in part D.

P001 – P123 Acute hazardous wastes consisting of discarded and off-specification chemical products, manufacturing intermediates, and container and spill residues should be identified in part C and have the components listed in D.

U001 - U359: Toxic hazardous wastes consisting of discarded and off-specification chemical products, manufacturing intermediates, and container and spill residues should have the components listed in part D.

The DOT description that should be entered in this part is one of those found in 49 CFR 172.101, the Hazardous Materials Table (HMT). The DOT description's hazard class and packing group is to be selected in accordance with requirements in the 49 CFR Part 173, and depend on the characteristics of the waste determined from information throughout the profile. Excluding wastes whose proper shipping name is hazardous waste liquid or solid, the two major components in the waste to be included in this part are the most predominant ones used for establishing the primary and subsidiary hazards of the waste listed in column (6) of the HMT.

5.3 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Supporting documents include analysis reports, SDSs, and other technical information used to establish the presence and concentration levels of hazardous constituents and the characteristics of the waste. SDSs are not solely used to make hazardous waste determinations largely because SDSs normally list constituents at a minimum of 10,000 mg/kg. Analysis may be required when information provided in the profile indicates a deviation from a commonly received waste stream. This would trigger a need to verify concentration levels of hazardous constituents in the waste, and a need to determine the actual hazardous characteristics exhibited by the waste. The need for requesting analysis reports is based on the criteria described below:

When materials described in part D of the profile indicate the presence of significant amounts of certain hazardous constituents whose characteristics are not reflected in hazardous waste codes assigned to the waste.

When parameters indicated in parts G and H of the profile do not coincide with the properties of predominant components listed in part D.

When concentration levels indicated for constituents shown in part D of the profile do not correspond to the proportional amounts for such constituents shown in parts G and H.

When historical experience or technical information suggests that certain hazardous constituents or characteristics are not addressed in parts of the profile and they may be present in the waste.

When the profile shows a lack of information necessary to determine the regulatory status and hazards posed by the waste.

SDSs are required when part D of the profile lists chemical compounds and products for which SDSs are not available at the facility. Unless the component of the waste is a well-known and widely used chemical compound, an SDS for the component should be submitted with the profile form when one is not available at the facility. The facility has access to an extensive SDS library on the internet. Chemicals for which neither the generator nor the facility have SDSs available may utilize SDSs for chemicals that belong to the same family as the one listed in the profile, as long as both chemicals have similar formulas and relevant properties. Information from chemical dictionaries and product literature may also substitute for SDSs not available, or may be used to supplement information contained in SDSs.

The profile form and supporting documents described above constitute the waste evaluation documents that are used to review and approve the waste streams before shipment to the facility. The evaluation process explained above is the procedure used to review the documents from a regulatory standpoint. The waste stream must have an assigned process code before this process is complete. However, the assignment of a process code does not affect approval of the waste for receipt by the facility. The waste evaluation documents undergo other reviews related to operational and marketing issues. A review addressing operational issues is conducted by the facility with the following concerns:

Contaminants in the waste group must be of the same type of must be reasonably expected to be the same type of waste in consideration.

Contaminants in the waste group must be capable of being treated using the same process

Wastes in the group must be compatible with each other

Hazardous waste codes assigned to the waste must be accurate for the type of waste in consideration

The outbound process code, which identifies the outbound waste stream that has been approved for management at an off-site facility, is assigned after the waste has been accepted and reviewed at Triumvirate Environmental.

5.4 ASSIGNMENT OF PROCESS CODES

As explained in previous parts of this plan, the process code is an important factor in the development and implementation of the waste analysis plan, because procedures used to carry out the plan are contingent on the management activity of the waste which is dictated by the process code.

The facility has established a number of process codes, which designate how the waste will be managed at Triumvirate Environmental and how it will be shipped out of Triumvirate Environmental. The process codes correspond to the cost of the material, how it will be managed, and where it will be sent. When a profile is reviewed an inbound and outbound process code is assigned to the waste material. The assignment of the process code is dependent on a review of the profile by a competent employee at Triumvirate Environmental. Continuously, process codes are updated based on facility requirements and costs therefore, any list of process codes that would be submitted would not be up to date.

The steps involved include a complete review of the profile. Information that is especially important includes:

Waste properties such as pH and flash point.
That contaminants in the must be capable of being treated using the same process.
Wastes in the group must be compatible with each other
Hazardous waste codes assigned to the waste must be accurate for the type of waste in consideration.

The consolidation system explained in the previous paragraphs works well for certain waste types like alkaline corrosives, fuel blendables (contingent upon facility NFPA upgrades), electroplating sludges, and other widely generated wastes that contain a specific group of contaminants. Triumvirate will not consolidate acids (D002) and oxidizers (D001) under any circumstances. However, a system capable of providing a consolidation group for every possible waste type by using the criteria described above would be a cumbersome one. Compatible chemicals may be consolidated based on process codes and a review by a competent person. The review includes chemical literature and the attached waste compatibility test manual. The decision to consolidate the waste with others that have the same process code is left to the discretion of the person in charge of the consolidation operation.

The previous paragraphs describe the system used to determine the process codes that are going to be used to process the waste at the facility. Every management activity requires the implementation of specific procedures in the waste analysis plan for inspecting the waste received to verify that the waste conforms to the specifications of the waste that was approved

and for testing the waste to ensure that it may be managed by the prescribed operation or process at the facility.

Notwithstanding the above Triumvirate Environmental will not pour off lab packs (containers less than 1 gallon) under any circumstance.

5.5 REVIEW AND APPROVAL RECORDS

The outcome of the review conducted in accordance with the procedures described in the previous paragraphs is recorded in the Compliance Review form included in Exhibit II.A5/6.-2. This form is used to indicate deficiencies or discrepancies found in the evaluation documents. Once the deficiencies or discrepancies described in the form have been addressed in the evaluation documents, and the permit allows the waste to be managed at the facility, the decision to approve the waste for receipt at the facility or reject it is noted on the form. The form also has a space to enter the consolidation code. The Compliance Review form is filed with the waste profile form and supporting documents.

The generator is notified that the waste stream has been approved for shipment to the facility with a form letter known as the notice of approval, an example of which is shown in Exhibit II.A.5/6.-3. The approval letter shows the EPA and DOT regulatory status that apply to the waste in question, as well as the notices required by 40 CFR 264.12. The form letter also shows an inbound approval code. This code is the most important piece of data used to identify any waste stream managed at the facility. The notice of approval letter is part of the waste evaluation documents kept in files at the facility.

6.0 WASTE VERIFICATION PROCESS

This part of the waste analysis plan describes the procedures used to verify that wastes received at the facility conform to the profile. The procedures used to test incoming wastes depend on the management methods that are going to be used to process the waste at the facility. These management methods are identified by the process code that has been assigned to the waste. This process addresses three issues:

Compatibility of the incoming wastes with other wastes that have the same process code
Assurance of treatability by the prescribed process code.
Procedures used to address non -conforming wastes.

During the waste approval process, information on the waste is reviewed to ensure that it is compatible with other wastes having the same process code. The discovery that the incoming waste is not compatible with other wastes in the same group is an indication that the waste received does not conform to the information provided in the evaluation documents. Upon determination that the incoming waste does not conform to information provided in the evaluation documents, another set of procedures is initiated, resulting in either shipping the waste back to the generator or to an alternate facility, as instructed by the generator, or in

amending the evaluation documents to reflect the discrepancies discovered by the verification process.

The waste approval process is repeated as necessary to ensure that it is up to date. At a minimum, the analysis must be repeated:

(1) When the owner or operator is notified, or has reason to believe, that the process or operation generating the hazardous wastes, or non-hazardous wastes if applicable under 40 CFR 264/265.113(d) has changed; and

(2) For off-site facilities, when the evaluation of incoming shipments, indicates that the waste received at the facility does not match the waste designated on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper.

The procedures used to test or inspect the incoming waste to verify conformance with approval conditions depend the incoming waste stream. Random checks of hazardous wastes that are accepted at Triumvirate Environmental undergo a quality control, quality assurance (QA/QC) analysis. A QA/QC analysis can be a visual identification of color and the state of the mater, liquid, solid, or semisolid. Additional QA QC analysis can be done to confirm matching characteristics such as pH, specific gravity, flash point, halogen content, cyanide content, and or percent water. A QA QC analysis can also be a visually inspection of lab packs. The parameters below are used to identify acceptance procedures for Triumvirate Environmental.

- Random QA/QC of each waste stream shipment for each generator
- Using a tiered approach for analyzing incoming shipments, whereby all shipments are inspected and non-conformances between shipment and profiles trigger a mandatory comprehensive analysis to resolve it and update the profile (or create a new one) if needed.
- Documenting tolerance limits for at least one QA QC parameter based on the operating requirements of the facility's management systems. An example is if the pH of an incoming shipment falls outside the regulatory range, causing a regulatory status change for the waste stream
- Visually inspecting lab packs is an acceptable alternative to QA QC for them (e.g. open the containers and verify their contents and packing materials) and reviewing their inventories.

In some situations the screening may be waived, such as when Triumvirate Environmental prepares the waste for shipment. Triumvirate Environmental field staffs have, at least, the same training as Triumvirate Environmental facility employees. When the waste is prepared by Triumvirate Environmental employees it undergoes an analysis on the customer's site to verify its contents.

Additionally, if additional hazards are created by preforming a QA/QC of the waste stream Triumvirate Environmental will not open the container(s). Examples would be air-reactive materials.

CONSOLIDATION

Wastes of the same type are approved at TEI for consolidation into common containers. The containers are shipped off-site for treatment or disposal of the consolidated wastes. Wastes of the same type consist of materials that can be treated or disposed of by using the same method of treatment or disposal. Wastes for consolidation come in container sizes that vary from a cubic yard box to 55-gallon drums to containers having a volume equal to or greater than one gallon. Wastes accepted for consolidation come from many sources, which create concern about compatibility of commingling wastes in the consolidation container. Therefore, incoming waste streams should be tested for compatibility in accordance with procedures contained in Exhibit II.A.5/6.-1 before being commingled for consolidation.

Re-Packaged Wastes

Containers may be re-packaged in DOT shippable containers to consolidate and comingle compatible wastes. Any container that is re-packaged will not be opened and will be placed inside the outer container in its original, sealed, container. These inner containers will come from lab-packed material that has been sorted and approved to be packaged in the same container per DOT and RCRA regulations.

Treatment

Treatment refers to two operations: solidification of wastes containing free liquids and treating with stabilizing agents wastes containing leachable hazardous constituents (D004-D008 and D010-D011). These operations will be performed inside a container such as a roll-off. Mixing inside the roll-off is expected to be performed using a front-end loader or a backhoe. Treated hazardous waste will be sampled and analyzed to ensure it meets the land disposal restriction regulations before shipping it to a permitted landfill. The analyses will include RCRA metals by TCLP Method and, if applicable, other constituents (i.e., underlying hazardous constituents as outlined in 40 CFR 268). Materials to be treated will be 55 gallon drums of homogenous materials or roll off containers. An example would be sandblast grit contaminated with lead.

6.1 MANAGEMENT OF NON CONFORMING WASTES

When inbound waste streams are tested and inspected in accordance with the procedures described in the preceding paragraphs and are found not to conform to information provided in the waste profile evaluation documents, these waste streams are subject to the procedures explained below. Regulations in 40 CFR 264.72(c) indicate the facility may resolve discrepancies in waste types within 15 days from the date the waste in question was received and if not resolved the FDEP must be notified. The first step to resolve a discrepancy created by a non-conforming waste is to obtain instructions from the generator indicating whether the waste should be returned to the generator or an amendment to the waste evaluation documents to correct the deficiencies discovered by the verification process is possible. If the generator chooses to amend the evaluation documents, the waste profile must be modified by

the generator and, depending on the nature of the discrepancy, additional analyses or SDSs may be required. If it is found that the waste can be processed by TEI under its permit, a corrected letter of approval is issued, and processing of the waste is initiated. If efforts to resolve the discrepancy determine the waste should be assigned waste codes not permitted at the facility, or that the waste exhibits characteristics prohibited at the facility, the waste in question must be rejected by TEI. Under instructions from the generator, the facility has the option to ship the waste back to the generator or to manage the waste under the transfer facility provisions of Rule 62-17-730.171 F.A.C., which requires shipment of the waste to an off-site facility within ten days after the discovery date. Waste exhibiting characteristics prohibited at the facility are shipped out immediately after discovery as specified by the generator.

7.0 EVALUATION OF WASTES FOR PROCESSING

Wastes with free liquids (e.g., sludges) would be primary candidates for solidification. The solidification process will use cement kiln dust, flue dust, fly ash, or other suitable material as a solidification agent. After solidification, the waste will be inspected to confirm that it does not contain free liquids. Wastes with RCRA metal codes would be primary candidates for stabilization treatment.

8.0 EVALUATION OF WASTES FOR SHIPMENT

Before wastes are shipped by the facility, an evaluation of the EPA and DOT regulatory status for each shipment is necessary to prepare it for packaging, labeling, marking, and placarding requirements contained in Subpart C of Part 262 in the 40 CFR, and with the land disposal restriction requirements of Part 268. Waste streams that are being shipped off-site in the same containers as received by the facility (Transfer Waste) do not require further evaluation for shipment because the waste's status has not changed during facility storage. Waste streams that were consolidated and treated at the facility are subject to changes in EPA and DOT status, which are determined as described below.

8.1 CONSOLIDATED WASTE

Incoming waste streams of similar type are commingled in larger containers for shipment to off-site treatment or disposal facilities. Incoming waste streams are received in DOT-approved containers. The consolidation container may be a roll-off box, a dump trailer, a tank trailer, a tote, a 55-gallon drum, or smaller container. Information for the manifest used to ship the consolidation container, as well as the markings used on the container and the transport vehicle, are obtained in the following manner:

<u>EPA Hazardous Waste Codes and Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) Notification</u>

The manifest and the container hazardous waste label will show the waste codes assigned to every waste stream consolidated in the consolidation container. The LDR notification form and

the Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) form will show the waste codes and constituents recorded on the inbound shipping documents for every waste stream consolidated in the consolidation container.

DOT Description

Waste streams consolidated in a consolidation container may have had different DOT descriptions. The manifest and hazardous waste label for the consolidation container, however, may show only one DOT description. This DOT description shall be the generic shipping name that best describes the consolidated waste. Wastes that are consolidated may belong to one or several hazard classes; however, there is always one hazard class that is easily distinguishable and predominant among the ones involved. That hazard class will be shown in the manifest and hazardous waste label. Criteria developed from knowledge of the DOT regulations with respect to the use of the Hazardous Materials Table and knowledge of the definitions of hazard classes are required to determine the resulting DOT description for the consolidated waste.

8.2 TREATED WASTE

The container in which waste was treated (i.e., stabilized) will be transported to an off-site permitted facility. Information for the manifest used to ship such containers, as well as the markings used on the containers and the transport vehicles are obtained in the following manner:

EPA Hazardous Waste Codes and Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) Notification

The manifest and the container hazardous waste label will show the waste codes assigned to every waste stream solidified in the solidification container. The LDR notification form and the Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) form will show the waste codes and constituents recorded on the inbound shipping documents for every waste stream solidified in the solidification container. For metal wastes treated with stabilization agent(s) and confirmed to meet the LDRs by TCLP testing, or a 90% reduction (totals) if contaminated soils are being treated, the container will be considered to contain a non-hazardous waste. If after stabilization, it does not meet LDRs, the EPA waste code would be based on the metals' TCLP analyses of the treated waste.

DOT Description

Waste streams solidified in the solidification container may have had different DOT descriptions. The manifest and hazardous waste label for the solidification container, however, may show only one DOT description. This DOT description shall be the generic shipping name that best describes the solidified waste. Wastes that are solidified may belong to one or several hazard classes; however, there is always one hazard class that is easily distinguishable and predominant among the ones involved. That hazard class will be shown in the manifest and hazardous waste label. Criteria developed from knowledge of the DOT regulations with respect to the use of the Hazardous Materials Table and knowledge of the definitions of hazard classes

are required to determine the resulting DOT description for the solidified waste. The stabilized waste will be handled as non-hazardous waste if it met the LDR restrictions.

9.0 LABPACKS

The facility receives waste in labpacks. A labpack is a container that holds small containers filled with wastes. The small containers inside a labpack are identified in this plan as inner containers. Inner containers may hold various waste types. Waste removed from a labpack container either remains in the inner container or if it is equal to or greater than 1 gallon it may be bulked with other wastes in a 55—gallon, or smaller, drum. Wastes that remain in inner containers are re-packaged individually and placed in a larger container with other wastes to complete a new labpack to be shipped off-site for treatment or disposal. Labpack wastes to be bulked, if it is equal to or greater than 1 gallon in size, with other wastes are placed in a 55—gallon, or smaller, drum. These bulked drums are then shipped off-site. The same procedures used for approval of shipments of other wastes to the facility are used for accepting labpacks. A few aspects of the approval process for labpacks deviate somewhat from the acceptance procedure for other wastes. The difference in the approval process for labpacks and other waste is explained as follows.

9.1 WASTE PROFILE FORM FOR LAB PACKS

Triumvirate Environmental does not require a waste material profile describing every waste inside a labpack container. A complete labpack inventory form must be submitted with the waste evaluation documents. An example copy of the labpack inventory form is shown in Exhibit II.A.5/6.-4. The inventory form is completed for all lab-packs so that it contains the necessary information that would be required on a profile.

The inventory forms provide information not included in a profile for labpacks, as well as other information necessary to process labpacks. Several labpack containers having different EPA and DOT regulatory status may be included in a single profile as long Triumvirate Environmental approves each lab-pack inventory sheet. The labpack generator drum number is shown in the upper right hand corner of the labpack inventory form. Completed copies of the inventory forms are also required to be included outside the labpack container and with the shipping documents.

Completed labpack inventory sheets are approved by either approving a unique profile or by signing off on the individual labpack inventory sheets.

9.2 EVALUATION OF WASTES IN LABPACKS

Evaluation of wastes conducted for approval of labpacks relies heavily on SDSs. The facility does not require generators to include SDSs for wastes inside labpacks unless sufficient information is not available at the facility through available SDSs or other sources. Criteria for evaluation of wastes for approval are simple for labpack waste consisting of small amounts of well-identified virgin chemical compounds or widely known products.

9.3 CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION OF WASTES IN LAB PACKS

Wastes placed inside a labpack container have to be of the same hazard class or division to comply with DOT regulations. The facility may require a more stringent segregation procedure with respect to the type and amount of material in a labpack container for operational and safety reasons.

10.0 WASTES PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED

Waste permitted at the Triumvirate Environmental facility are those wastes streams that have been assigned hazardous waste codes included in Table II.A.5/6.-1 of this plan. Wastes prohibited at the TEI facility consist of the following waste types:

a. Prohibited Materials

(i) Forbidden Materials: Materials showing the word "forbidden" in column (3) of the 49 CFR 172.101 — Hazardous Materials Table (HMT), except for the organic peroxides that are not included in the provision for Prohibited Organic Peroxide Materials shown below.

(ii) "Do Not Accept" Materials: These materials are listed in Chart 1 of Table II.A.5/6.-1 a.

b. Explosive Materials

Materials having a DOT hazardous class 1 (Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5). are not permitted.

c. Bio-Hazardous Materials

Materials having a DOT hazard division 6.2 or otherwise designated as infectious and medical waste or etiologic agent will not be accepted for storage in container storage area or for on-site treatment. Biomedical waste, however, may be stored on-site in box truck(s) and in the transfer area per license issued by the Orange County Health Department.

d. Radioactive Materials

Materials having a DOT hazard class 7 are not permitted

e. Listed Self-Reactive Materials

Materials listed in the 49 CFR 173.224(b) as self-reactive materials.

f. Prohibited Organic Peroxide Materials

(i) Organic peroxides types A and B listed in the HMT and defined at 49 CFR 173.128.

(ii) Organic peroxides types C, D, E, and F defined in 49 CFR 173.128 and listed in the HMT requiring temperature control.

g, Volume Restricted Low Flash and Low Boiling Point Liquids

Liquids defined by NFPA 30 as Class IA (flashpoint below 73°F and boiling point below 100°F) packed in containers having a volume larger than 25 gallons.

h. Volume and Concentration Restricted Materials

Materials listed in Charts 2 through 10 of Table II.A.5/6.-la in excess of volumes or concentrations listed.

11.0 FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS

For every waste stream approved for shipment to the facility, an annual certification will be required from the generator stating that the waste stream has not changed since its approval or previous annual certification. A change in a waste stream has occurred if EPA and DOT regulatory status or safety considerations vary (due to a change in the process generating the waste) from those determined during the approval process.

12.0 SAMPLING METHODS

Sampling operations at the facility are conducted on solid and liquid wastes, which may be in containers, and bulk transport containers. Solid wastes may range from flowable sludges to a consistency that is almost rock-hard. Liquids may be free flowing or highly viscous. Chemical characteristics of the waste managed at the facility that have a bearing on sampling procedures are corrosivity and the presence of highly volatile halogenated and non-halogenated compounds. Table II.A.5/6.-2 summarizes the methods used to sample wastes at the facility. These methods were developed taking into consideration the factors described in the previous sentences. Table II.A.5/6.-3 shows additional sampling requirements for general parameters to be tested at the facility. Sampling procedures used at the facility conform to methods specified in Appendix I to Part 261 in the 40 CFR (EPA's SW-846), the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) methods, or equivalent.

13.0 ANALYTICAL METHODS

The facility utilizes two sets of methods for field testing and for laboratory analysis. One set of the field test methods has been briefly described in the waste verification process of the waste analysis plan. These methods consist of the test paper methods for determining pH value, the floatation test method to determine specific gravity, and the bench test methods for determining compatibility of different waste streams. Visual inspections are also used to determine separation of liquid layers and viscosity of the waste samples.

Analytical test methods used by TEI to test for waste parameters are standard laboratory methods as listed in EPA publication SW-846, entitled Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) methodologies, or equivalent. Such analyses may be performed at an off-site laboratory. A listing of the analytical methods that may be used for pre-approval analysis and received waste inspection is provided in Table II.A.5/6.-3. In any event, characterization of the waste remains the responsibility of the generator.

14.0 COMPATIBILITY TEST METHODS

Testing procedures developed and used by TEI to determine compatibility of different waste streams consist of mixing a small sample collected from each waste stream and observing the mixture for reaction signs. Waste materials to be processed for consolidation in transport and shipping containers are tested to determine compatibility with the waste materials in the containers. Compatibility test procedures are described in Attachment II.A.5/6.-1. Similar test procedures have been put in practice at other facilities that conduct operations analogous to the ones included in this permit application. These procedures have been successful in preventing incidents related to mixing incompatible waste.

Chemical showing an "X' in the column having a DNC (do not consolidate) heading in Charts 2 through 10 of Table II.A.5/6.-la will not be consolidated. This table consists of ten charts that list the names of highly hazardous chemicals. One purpose of this table is to prevent the consolidation of chemicals that are dangerous to handle outside the container and may react with a large number of other materials. DOT shipping classifications can vary based on concentration and composition therefore the DOT shipping classifications that are listed are the most common for the associated chemicals. Additionally, Hazardous Waste Codes can vary depending on the composition, concentration, and state of the chemicals listed and the Hazardous Waste Codes listed the most common waste code for that waste.

15.0 RECORDKEEPING

An electronic system is used to track and maintain generators, wastes, and analytical data. This includes an electronic version of the manifest with the date/time, quantity of waste, waste type and customer. It also includes the process code (management method), any discrepancies on the manifest or profile, waste specific information on how it was managed on the inbound and outbound shipments. The electronic system also tracks the waste that is accepted at the facility by a bar-code system that tracks all inbound and out bound drums that are terminated at the facility. Waste that is transferred is still electronically tracked, but they do not receive bar codes.

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Ignitable Liquid	D001	NA	3
Corrosive (Acid, Caustic)	D002	NA	8
Reactive Liquids & Solids	D003	NA	Variable
Arsenic	D004	7440-38-2	6.1
Barium	D005	7440-39-3	4.3
Cadmium	D006	7440-43-9	6.1
Chromium (Haz.	D007	7440-47-3	9
Lead	D008	7439-92-1	6.1
Mercury	D009	7439-97-6	8
Selenium (Powder)	D010	7782-49-2	6.1
Silver (Haz. Substance)	D011	7440-22-4	9
Endrin (Haz. Substance)	D012	72-20-8	9
Lindane (Haz. Substance)	D013	58-89-9	9
Methoxychlor (Haz. Substance)	D014	72-43-5	9
Toxaphene (Haz. Substance)	D015	8001-35-2	9
2,4-D (Acid - Haz. Substance)	D016	94-75-7	9
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (Haz. Substance)	D017	93-72-1	9
Benzene	D018	71-43-2	3
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019	56-23-5	6.1
Chlordane (Haz. Substance)	D020	57-74-9	9
Chlorobenzene	D021	108-90-7	3
Chloroform	D022	67-66-3	6.1
O-Cresol	D023	95-48-7	6.1
M-Cresol	D024	108-39-4	6.1
P-Cresol	D025	106-44-5	6.1
Cresol	D026	1319-77-3	6.1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	D027	106-46-7	6.1
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene Dichloride)	D028	109-06-2	3
1,1-Dichloroethylene (Vinylidene Chloride)	D029	75-35-4	3
2,4-Dinitroto1uene	D030	121-14-2	6.1
Heptachlor (Haz. Substance)	D031	76-44-8	9
Hexachlorobenzene	D032	118-74-1	6.1
Hexachlorobutadiene	D033	87-68-3	6.1
Hexachloroethane (Haz. Substance)	D034	67-72-1	9
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (Ethyl Methyl Ketone)	D035	78-93-3	3
Nitrobenzene	D036	98-95-3	6.1
Pentachlorophenol (Haz. Substance)	D037	87-86-5	9
Pyridine	D038	110-86-1	3
Tetrachloroethylene	D039	127-18-4	6.1
Trichloroethylene	D040	79-01-6	6.1
2,4,5- Trichlorophenol (Haz. Substance)	D041	95-95-4	9
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (Haz. Substance)	D042	88-06-2	9
Vinyl Chloride	D043	110-86-1	2.1
Spent Halogenated Solvents (Haz. Substance)	F001	N/A	9
Spent Halogentated Solvent (Haz Substance)	F002	N/A	9

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Spent Non-Halogenated Solvents (Haz.Substance)	F003	N/A	9
Spent Non-Halogenated Solvents (Haz. Substance)	F004	N/A	9
Spent Non-Halogenated Solvents (Haz. Substance)	F005	N/A	9
Electroplating Sludges (Haz. Substance)	F006	N/A	9
Spent Cyanide Plating Solvents (Haz. Substance)	F007	N/A	9
Plating Bath Residues (Haz. Substance)	F008	N/A	9
Spent Stripping Solutions (Haz. Substance)	F009	N/A	9
Quenching Bath Residues (Haz. Substance)	F010	N/A	9
Spent Cyanide Solution (Haz. Substance)	F011	N/A	9
Quench Wastewater Sludge (Haz. Substance)	F012	N/A	9
Wastewater Treatment Sludge (Haz. Substance)	F019	N/A	9
Discarded Unused Formulations Containing Chlorophenols	F027	N/A	6.1
Chlorophenolic Residuals(Haz. Substance)	F032	N/A	9
Creosote Residuals (Haz. Substance)	F034	N/A	9
Arsenic/Chromium Residuals (Haz. Substance)	F035	N/A	9
Petroleum Refinery Primary Sludge (Haz. Substance)	F037	N/A	9
Petroleum Refinery Secondary Sludge (Haz. Subs.)	F038	N/A	9
Leachate from Wastes (Haz. Substance)	F039	N/A	9
Bottom Sediment Sludge	K001	N/A	4.1,9
Dissolved Air Float (Haz. Substance)	K048	N/A	9
Stop Oil Emulsion Solids (Haz. Substance)	K049	N/A	9
Heat Exchanger Sludge (Haz. Substance)	F050	N/A	9
API Separator Sludge (Haz, Substance)	K051	N/A	9
Petroleum Tank Bottoms (Haz. Substance)	K052	N/A	9
Emission Control Dust/Sludge (Haz. Substance)	K061	N/A	9
Spent Pickle Liquor (Haz. Substance)	K062	N/A	9
Solvent Washes & Sludge (Haz. Substance)	K086	N/A	9
Organic Wastes	K156	N/A	9
Wastewaters	K157	N/A	9
Baghouse Dusts & Filter Separator Solids	K158	N/A	9
Organics from Treatment of Thiocarbamate Wastes	K159	N/A	9
Solids	K160	N/A	9
Purification Solids	K161	N/A	9
Warfarin & Salts when >.03% (Haz. Substance)	P001	81-81-2	9
Acetamide, N-(Aminothioximethyl) (Haz. Substance)	P002	591-08-2	9
Acrolein	P003	107-02-8	6.1
Aldrin	P004	309-00-2	6.1
Allyl Alcohol	P005	107-18-6	6.1
Aluminum Phosphide	P006	20859-73-8	4.3, 6.1
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-Isoxazolol (Haz. Substance)	P007	2763-96-4	9
4-Aminopyridine	P008	504-24-5	6.1
Arsenic Acid (H_3As0_4)	P010	131-74-8	6.1
Arsenic Oxide (As_20_5)	P011	1303-28-2	6.1
Arsenic Oxide (AS_20_3)	P012	1327-53-3	6.1
Barium Cyanide	P013	542-62-1	6.1

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Bromoacetone	P017	598-31-2	6.1
Brucine	P018	357-57-3	6.1
Dinoseb	P020	88-85-7	9
Calcium Cyanide	P021	592-01-8	6.1
Carbon Disulfide	P022	75-15-0	3,6.1
Acetaldehyde, Chloro- (Haz. Substance)	P023	107-20-0	9
Benzenamine, 4-Chloro- (Haz. Substance)	P024	106-47-8	9
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea (Haz. Substance)	P026	5344-82-1	9
3-Chloropropionitrile (Haz. Substance)	P027	542-76-7	9
Benzene, Chloromethyl (Benzyl Chloride)	P028	100-44-7	6.l
Copper Cyanide	P029	544-92-3	6.1
Cyanides (Solutions & Inorganics)	P030	57-12-5	6.1
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Haz. Substance)	P034	131-89-5	9
Arsonous Dichloride, Phenyl (Haz. Substance)	P036	696-28-6	9
Dieldrin	P037	60-57-1	6.1
Arsine, Diethyl- (Haz. Substance)	P038	692-42-2	9
Disulfoton (Haz. Substance)	P039	298-04-4	9
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl Phosphoroth	P040	297-97-2	9
Diisopropylfluorophosphates (Haz. Substance)	P043	55-91-4	9
Dimethoate (Haz. Substance)	P045	39196-18-4	9
Thiofanox (Haz. Substance)	P045	39196-18-4	9
Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl (Haz. Subs.)	P046	122-09-8	9
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol & Salts (Solid or Solutions)	P047	534-52-1	6.1
2,4-Dinitrophenol (Haz. Substance)	P048	51-28-5	9
Dithiobiuret (Haz. Substance)	P049	541-53-7	9
Endosulfan (Haz. Substance)	P050	115-29-7	9
Endrin (Haz. Substance)	P051	72-20-8	9
Aziridine (Ethyleneimine)	P054	151-56-4	6.1
Acetamide, 2-Fluoro- (Haz. Substance)	P057	640-19-7	9
Acetic Acid, Fluoro-, Sodium Salt (Haz. Substance)	P058	62-74-8	9
Heptachlor (Haz. Substance)	P059	76-44-8	9
Isodrin (Haz. Substance)	P060	465-73-6	9
Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate	P062	757-58-4	6.1
Hydrogen Cyanide	P063	74-90-8	6.1,3
Methyl Isocyanate	P064	624-83-9	6.1
Methomyl (Haz. Substance)	P066	16752-77-5	9
Aziridine, 2-methyl	P067	75-55-8	3
Methyl Hydrazine (Haz. Substance)	P068	60-34-4	9
2-Methyllactonitrile	P069	75-55-8	6.1
Aldicarb (Haz. Substance)	P070	60-34-4	9
Methyl Parathion	P071	75-55-8	6.1
alpha-Naphthylthiourea	P072	86-88-4	6.l
Nickel Carbonyl	P073	13463-39-3	6.1,3
Nickel Cyanide	P074	577-19-7	6.1

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Nicotine & Salts	P075	54-11-5	6.1
Benzenamine, 4-Nitro- (p-Nitroaniline)	P077	100-01-6	6.1
Nitroglycerine	P081	55-63-0	3,4.1
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (Haz. Substance)	P082	62-75-9	9
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine (Haz. Substance)	P084	4549-40-0	9
Octamethylpryophosphoramide (Haz. Substance)	P085	152-16-9	9
Osmium Tetroxide	P087	20816-12-0	6.1
Endothall (Haz. Substance)	P088	145-73-3	9
Parathion	P089	56-38-2	6.1
Phenylmercury Acetate	P092	62-38-4	6.1
Phenylthiourea (Haz. Substance)	P093	103-85-5	9
Phorate (Haz. Substance)	P094	298-02-2	9
Famphur (Haz. Substance)	P097	52-85-7	9
Potassium Cyanide	P098	151-50-8	6.1
Potassium Silver Cyanide (Haz. Substance)	P099	506-61-6	9
Ethyl Cyanide (Haz. Substance)	P10l	107-12-0	9
Propargyl Alcohol	PI02	107-19-7	3
Selenourea (Haz. Substance)	Pl03	630-10-4	9
Silver Cyanide	PI04	506-64-9	6.1
Sodium Azide	PI05	26628-22-8	6.1
Sodium Cyanide	PI06	143-33-9	6.1
Strychnine & Salts	PI08	57-24-9	6.1
Tetraethyldithiopryophosphate	P109	3689-24-5	6.1
Tetraethyl Lead (Liquid)	P110	78-00-2	6.1
Tetraethyl Pryophosphate (Liquid & Solid)	P111	107-49-3	6.1
Thallic Oxide (Haz. Substance)	P113	1314-32-5	9
Thallium (I) Selenide (Thallium Compounds)	PI14	12039-62-0	6.1
Thallium (1) Sulfate (Thallium Compounds)	P115	7446-18-6	6.1
Thiosemicarbazide (Haz. Substance)	P116	79-19-6	9
Perchloromethylmercaptan	P118	594-42-3	6.1
Ammonium Vanadate (Ammonium Metavanadate)	P119	7803-55-6	6.1
Vanadium Pentoxide (Nonfused Form)	P120	1314-62-1	6.1
Zinc Cyanide	P121	557-21-1	6.1
Zinc Phosphide	P122	1314-84-7	4.3,6.1
Toxaphene (Haz. Substance)	P123	8001-35-2	9
Carbofuran	P127	1563-66-2	6.1
Mexacarbate	PI28	315-18-4	6.1
Tirpate	P185	26419-73-8	6.1
Physostigmine Salicylate	P188	57-64-7	6.1
Carbosulfan	P189	55285-14-8	9
Metolcarb	P190	1129-41-5	6.1
Dimetilan	P191	644-64-4	6.1
Isolan	PI92	119-38-0	6.1
Oxamyl	P194	23135-22-0	6.1
Manganese Dimethyldithiocarbamate	P196	15339-36-3	6.1
Formparanate	P197	17702-57-7	6.1

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Methiocarb Promecarb	P199	2032-65-7	6.1
Promecarb	P201	2631-37-0	6.1
m-Cumenyl Methylcarbamate	P202	64-00-6	6.1
Aldicarb Sulfone	P203	1646-88-4	6.1
Physostigmine	P204	57-47-6	6.1
Ziram	P205	137-30-4	6.1
Acetaldehype (I)	U001	75-07-0	3
Acetone (I)	U002	67-64-1	3
Acetonitrile (I, T) (Methyl Cyanide)	U003	75-05-8	3
Acetophenone (Haz. Substance)	U004	98-86-2	9
2-Acetylaminofluorene (Haz. Substance)	U005	53-96-3	9
Acetyl Chloride	U006	75-36-5	3, 8
Acrylamide	U007	79-06-1	6.1
Acrylic Acid	U008	79-10-7	8
Acrylonitrile	U009	107-13-1	3
Mitomycin C (Haz. Substance)	U010	50-07-7	9
Amitrole (Haz. Substance)	U011	61-82-5	9
Aniline (I, T)	U012	62-53-3	6.1
Auramine (Haz. Substance)	U014	492-80-8	9
Azaserine (Haz. Substance)	U015	115-02-6	9
Benz(c)acridine (Haz. Substance)	U016	225-51-4	9
Benzal Chloride (Haz. Substance)	U017	98-87-3	9
Benz(a)athracene (Haz. Substance)	U018	56-55-3	9
Benzene	U019	71-43-2	3
Benzenesulfonyl Chloride	U020	98-09-9	8
Benzidine	U021	62-53-3	6.1
Benzo(a)pyrene (Haz. Substance)	U022	50-32-8	9
Benzotrichloride	U023	98-07-7	8
Dichloromethyoxy Ethane (Haz. Substance)	U024	111-91-1	9
Dichloroethyl Ether (Haz. Substance)	U025	111-44-4	9
Chlornaphazine (Haz. Substance)	U026	494-03-1	9
Dichloroisopropyl Ether	U027	108-60-1	6.1
Diethylhexyl Phthalate (Haz. Substance)	U028	117-81-7	9
Methyl Bromide	U029	74-83-9	2.3
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether (Haz. Substance)	U030	101-55-3	9
n-Butyl Alcohol (I) (Butanols)	U031	71-36-3	3
Calcium Chromate (Haz. Substance)	U032	13765-19-	9
Chloral (anhydrous)	U034	75-87-6	6.1
Chlorambucil (Haz. Substance)	U035	305-03-3	9
Chlordane, Alpha & Gamma Isomers (Haz. Substance)	U036	57-74-9	9
Chlorobenzene	U037	108-90-7	3
Chlorobenzilate (Haz. Substance)	U038	510-15-6	9
p-Chloro-m-cresol	U039	59-50-7	6.1
Epichlorohydrin	U041	106-89-8	6.1
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether (Haz. Substance)	U042	110-75-8	9
Vinyl Chloride	U043	75-01-4	2.1

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Chloroform	U044	67-66-3	6.1
Methyl Chloride (I, T)	U045	74-87-3	2.1
Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	U046	107-30-2	3
beta-Chloronaphthalene (Haz. Substance)	U047	91-58-7	9
o-Chlorophenol	U048	95-57-8	6.1
4-Chloro-o-toluidine, Hydrochloride	U049	3165-93-3	6.1
Chrysene (Haz. Substance)	U050	218-01-9	9
Creosote (Haz. Substance)	U051	8001-58-9	9
Cresol	U052	1319-77-3	6.1
Crotonaldehyde (Stabilized)	U053	4170-30-3	3
Cumene (I) (Haz. Substance)	U055	98-82-8	9
Cyclohexane	U056	110-82-7	3
Cyclohexanone (I)	U057	108-94-1	3
Cyclophosphamide (Haz. Substance)	U058	50-18-0	9
Daunomycin (Haz. Substance)	U059	20830-81-3	9
DDD (Haz. Substance)	U060	72-54-8	9
DDT (Haz. Substance)	U061	50-29-3	9
Diallate (Haz. Substance)	U062	2303-16-4	9
Diben(a, h)anthracene (Haz. Substance)	U063	53-70-3	9
Dibenzo(a, i)pyrene (Haz. Substance)	U064	189-55-9	9
1,2-Dibromomo-3-chloropropane	U066	96-12-8	6.1
Ethane, 1,2-dibromo- (Ethylene Dibromide)	U067	106-93-4	6.1
Methylene Bromide (Dibromomethane)	U068	74-95-3	6.1
Dibutyl Phthalate (Haz. Substance)	U069	84-74-2	9
o-Dichlorobenzene	U070	95-50-1	6.1
m-Dichlorobenzene (Haz. Substance)	U071	541-73-1	9
p-Dichlorobenzene	U072	106-46-7	6.1
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (Haz. Substance)	U073	91-94-1	9
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T) (Haz. Substance)	U074	764-41-0	9
Dichlorodifluoromethane	U075	75-71-8	2.2, 6.1
Ethane, 1,1-Dichloro- (1,1-Dichloroethane)	U076	75-34-3	3
Ethane, 1,2-Dichloro- (Ethylene Dichloride)	U077	107-06-2	3
1,1-Dichloroethylene (Haz. Substance)	U078	75-35-4	9
1,2-Dichloroethylene (Haz. Substance)	U079	156-60-5	9
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	U080	75-090-2	6.1
2,4-dichlorophenol (Haz. Substance)	U081	120-83-2	9
2,6-Dichlorophenol (Haz. Substance)	U082	87-65-0	9
Propylene Dichloride	U083	78-87-5	3
1,3-Dichloropropene (Dichloropropene)	U084	542-75-6	3
1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (Haz. Substance)	U085	1464-53-5	9
N,N'-Diethyhydrazine (Haz. Substance)	U086	1615-80-1	9
0,0-Diethyl S-methyl Dithiophosphate (Haz. Subs.)	U087	3288-58-2	9
Diethyl Phthalate (Haz. Substance)	U088	84-66-2	9
Diethystilbesterol (Haz. Substance)	U089	56-53-1	9
Dihydrosafrole (Haz. Substance)	U090	94-58-6	9
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (Haz. Substance)	U091	119-90-4	9
Dimethylamine (I) (Anhydrous, Solution)	U092	124-40-3	2.1, 3

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
p-Dimethylasminoazobenzene (Haz. Substance)	U093	60-11-7	9
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (Haz. Substance)	U094	57-97-6	9
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (Haz. Substance)	U095	119-93-7	9
Dimethylcarbamoyl Chloride	U097	79-44-7	8
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (Symmetrical, Unsymm.)	U098	57-14-7 3	3, 6.1
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine (Symmetrical, Unsymm.)	U099	540-73-8 3	3, 6.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol (Haz. Substance)	U101	105-67-9	9
Dimethyl Phthalate (Haz. Substance)	U102	131-11-3	9
Dimethyl Sulfate	U103	77-78-1	6.1
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	U105	121-14-2	6.1
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	U106	606-20-2	6.1
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate (Haz. Substance)	U107	117-84-0	9
1,4-Dioxane	U108	123-91-1	3
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (Haz. Substance)	U109	122-66-7	9
Dipropylamine	U110	142-84-7	3
Di-n-propylnitrosoamine (Haz. Substance)	U111	621-64-7	9
Ethyl Acetate (I)	U112	141-78-6	3
Ethyl Acrylate (I)	U113	140-88-5	3
Ethylene Bisdithiocarbamic Acid, Salts & Esters (Haz. Substance)	U114	111-54-6	9
Ethylene Oxide (I, T)	U115	75-21-8	2.3
Ethylenthiourea (Haz. Substance)	U116	96-45-7	9
Ethyl Ether (I) (Diethyl Ether)	U117	60-29-7	3
Ethyl Methacrylate	U118	97-63-2	3
Ethyl Methanesulfonate (Haz. Substance)	U119	62-50-0	9
Fluoranthene (Haz. Substance)	U120	206-44-0	9
Trichloromonofluoromethane (Haz. Substance)	U121	75-69-4	9
Formaldehyde (Solutions-Flammable, Non-Flammable)	U122	50-0-0	3, 9
Formic Acid (C, T)	U123	64-18-6	8
Furan (I)	U124	110-00-9	3
Furfural (I)	U125	98-01-1	3
Glycidylaldehyde	U126	765-34-4	3
Hexachlorobenzene	U127	118-74-1	6.1
Hexachlorobutadiene	U128	87-68-3	6.1
Lindane (Haz. Substance)	U129	58-89-9	9
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	U130	77-47-4	6.1
Hexachloroethane (Haz. Substance)	U131	67-72-1	9
Hexachlorophene	U132	710-30-4	6.1
Hydrazine (R, T)	U133	302-01-2	3, 6.1 8
Hydrofluoric Acid (C, T)	U134	7664-398	2.3, 2.1
Hydrogen Sulfide	U135	2148878	6.1
Cacodylic Acid	U136	75-60-5	9
Ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene (Haz. Substance)	U137	193-39-9	6.1
Methyl Iodide	U138	74-88-4	3
Isobutyl Alcohol (I, T,) (Isobutanol)	U140	78-83-1	9

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Kepone (Haz. Substance)	U142	143-50-0	9
Lasiocarpine (Haz. Substance)	U143	303-34-4	9
Lead Acetate	U144	301-04-2	6.1
Lead Phosphate (Haz. Substance)	U145	7446-27-7	9
Lead Subacetate (Haz. Substance)	U146	1335-32-6	9
Maleic Anhydride	U147	108-31-6	8
Maleic Hydrazide (Haz. Substance)	U148	123-33-1	9
Malononitrile	U149	109-77-3	6.1
Melphalan (Haz. Substance)	U150	148-82-3	9
Mercury	U151	7439-97-6	8
Methacrylonitrile	U152	126-98-7	3
Methanethiol	U153	74-93-1	2.3,2.1
Methanol (I)	U154	67-56-1	3
Methapyrilene (Haz. Substance)	U155	91-80-5	9
Methyl Chlorocarbonate (Methyl Chloroformate)	U156	79-22-1	6.1
3-Methylcholanthrene (Haz. Substance)	U157	56-49-5	9
4,4' -Methylenebis(2-Chloraniline) (Haz. Substance)	U158	101-14-4	9
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (I, T) (Ethyl Methyl Ketone)	U159	78-93-3	3
Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide	U160	1338-23-4	5.2
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	U161	108-10-1	3
Methyl Methacrylate (I, T) (Monomer)	U162	80-62-6	3
N-Methyl-N' -Nitro-N-Nitrosognanidine	U163	39380	4.1
Methylthiouracil (Haz. Substance)	U164	56-04-2	9
Naphthalene (Crude or Refined)	U165	91-20-3	4.1
1,4-Naphthalenedione (Haz. Substance)	U166	130-15-4	9
alpha-Naphthylamine	U167	134-32-7	6.1
beta-Naphthylamine	U168	91-59-8	6.1
Nitrobenzene (1, T)	U169	98-95-3	6.1
p-Nitrophenol	U170	100-02-7	6.1
Nitropropane (I, T)	U171	79-46-9	3
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (Haz. Substance)	UI72	924-16-3	9
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine (Haz. Substance)	U173	1116-54-7	9
N-Nitrododiethylamine (Haz. Substance)	U174	55-18-5	9
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea (Haz. Substance)	U176	759-73-9	9
N-Nitroso-N-Methylurea (Haz. Substance)	U177	684-93-5	9
N-Nitroso-N-Methylurethane (Haz. Substance)	U178	615-53-2	9
N-Nitrosopiperidine (Haz. Substance)	U179	100-75-4	9
N-Nitrasopyrrolidine (Haz. Substance)	U180	930-55-2	9
5-Nitro-o-toluidine (mono)	U181	99-55-8	6.1
Paraldehyde	U182	123-63-7	3
Pentachlorobenzene (Haz. Substance)	U183	608-93-5	9
Pentachloroethane	U184	76-01-7	6.1
Pentachloronitrobenzene (Haz. Substance)	U185	82-68-8	9
1,3-Pentadiene (I) (Haz. Substance)	U186	504-60-9	9
Phenacetin (Haz. Substance)	U187	62-44-2	9
Phenol (molten, solid, solutions)	U188	108-95-2	6.1

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Phosphorus Sulfide	U189	1314-80-3	4.3, 4.1
Phthalic Anhydride	U190	85-44-9	8
2-Picoline	U191	109-06-8	3
Pronamide (Haz. Substance)	U192	23950-58-	9
1,3-Propane Sultone (Haz. Substance)	U193	1120-71-4	9
n-Propylamine (I, T)	U194	107-10-8	3
Pyridine	U196	110-86-1	3
p-Benzoquinone	U197	106-51-4	6.1
Reserpine (Haz. Substance)	U200	50-55-5	9
Resorcinol	U201	108-46-3	6.1
Saccharin, & Salts (Haz. Substance)	U202	81-07-2	9
Safrole (Haz. Substance)	U203	94-59-7	9
Selenium Dioxide (Selenium Oxide)	U204	2025852	6.1
Selenium Sulfide	U205	7488-56-4	6.1
Streptozotocin (Haz. Substance)	U206	18883-66-	9
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene (Haz. Substance)	U207	95-94-3	9
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (Haz. Substance)	U208	630-20-6	9
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroehtane (Haz. Substance)	U209	79-34-5	9
Tetrachloroethylene	U210	127-18-4	6.1
Carbon Tetrachloride	U211	56-23-5	6.1
Tetrahydrofuran (I)	U213	109-99-9	3
Thallium (I) Acetate (Thallium Compound)	U214	563-68-8	6.1
Thallium (I) Carbonate (Thallium Compound)	U215	6533-73-9	6.1
Thallium (I) Chloride (Thallium Compound)	U216	7791-12-0	6.1
Thallium (I) Nitrate (Thallium Compound)	U217	10102-45-	6.1, 5.1
Thioacetamide (Haz. Substance)	U218	62-55-5	9
Thiourea (Haz. Substance)	U219	62-56-6	9
Toluene	U220	108-88-3	3
Toluenediamine (Haz. Substance)	U221	25376-45-	9
o-Toluidine Hydrochloride (Haz. Substance)	U222	636-21-5	9
Toluene Diisocyanate	U223	26471-62-	6.1
Bromoform	U225	75-25-2	6.1
Methyl Chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	U226	71-55-6	6.1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (Haz. Substance)	U227	79-00-5	9
Trichloroethylene	U228	79-01-6	6.1
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (Haz. Substance)	U235	126-72-7	9
Trypan Blue (Haz. Substance)	U236	72-57-1	9
Uracil Mustard (Haz. Substance)	U237	66-75-1	9
Ethyl Carbamate (Urethane) (Haz. Substance)	U238	51-79-6	9
Xylene (I)	U239	1330-20-7	3
2,4-D Salts & Esters (Haz. Substance)	U240	94-75-7	9
1-Propene 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro (Haz. Substance)	U243	1888-71-7	9
Thiram (Haz. Substance)	U244	137-26-8	9
Cyanogen Bromide	U246	506-68-3	6.1
Methoxychlor (Haz Substance)	U247	72-43-5	9
Warfarin & Salts (<0.3%) (Haz Substance)	U248	81-81-2	9

Table II.A.5/6.-1
Permitted Hazardous Waste

Waste Description	Hazardous Waste Code	CAS Registry Number	Hazard Class
Zinc Phosphide	U249	1314-84-7	4.3, 6.1
Benoyml	U271	17804-35-2	9
Sulfallate	U277	95-06-7	9
Bendiocarb	U278	22781-23-3	6.1
Carbaryl	U279	63-25-2	9
Barban	U280	101-27-9	9
o-Toluidine	U328	95-53-0	6.1
p-Toluidine	U353	106-49-0	6.1
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	U359	110-80-5	3
Bendiocarb Phenol	U364	22961-82-6	6.1
Molinate	U365	2212-67-1	9
Dazomet	U366	533-74-4	9
Carbofuran Phenol	U367	1563-38-8	6.1
Carbendazin	U372	10605-21-7	9
Propham	U373	122-42-9	9
3-Iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate	U375	55406-53-6	9
Selenium, Tetrakis (Dimethyldithiocarbamate)	U376	144-34-3	6.1
Potassium n-Methyldithiocarbamate	U377	137-41-7	9
Potassium n-Hydroxymethyl-n-methyldithiocarbamate	U378	51026-28-9	9
Sodium Dibutyldithiocarbamate	U379	136-30-1	9
Sodium Diethyldithiocarbamate	U381	148-18-5	9
Sodium Dimethyldithiocarbamate	U382	128-04-1	9
Potassium Dimethyldithiocarbamate	U383	128-03-0	9
Metam-sodium	U384	137-42-8	8
Vernolate	U385	1929-77-7	9
Cycloate	U386	1134-23-2	9
Prosulfocarb	U387	52888-80-9	9
Triallate	U389	2303-17-5	9
EPTC	U390	759-94-4	9
Pebulate	U391	1114-71-2	9
Butylate	U392	2008-41-5	9
Copper Dimethyldithiocarbamate	U393	137-29-1	6.1
A2213	U394	30558-43-1	9
Diethylene Glycol, Dicarbamate	U395	5952-26-1	6.1
Ferbam	U396	14484-64-1	9
Bis(pentamethylene) Thiruam Tetrasulfide	U400	120-54-7	9
Tetramethylthiuram Monosulfide	U401	97-74-5	9
Tetrabutylthiuram Disulfide	U402	1634-02-2	9
Disulfiram	U403	97-77-8	9
Triethylamine	U404	121-44-8	3
Ethyl Ziram	U407	14324-55-1	9
Thiophanate-Methyl	U409	23564-05-8	9
Thiodicarb	U410	59669-26-0	9
Propoxur	U411	114-26-1	6.1

N/A: Not Applicable, None Found

Table II.A.5/6-la
HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

Table II.A.5/6.-1a is a set of eleven charts containing chemicals selected because of their highly hazardous characteristics. This table intends to address material types different from commonly prohibited materials, such as radioactive and bio-hazardous waste, DOT-classified explosives, and not permitted waste codes. More chemicals will be included in this table as more information is obtained about other materials having highly hazardous characteristics.

The Ten charts in the set may be divided into five groups. Chart 1 displays the name of the chemicals that are not accepted at the facility. Chart 2 lists the chemicals whose acceptability is restricted based on their concentration, physical state, or use. This listing also indicates the largest container size and type in which the chemical may be accepted, as well as whether it can be opened and consolidated at the facility. Charts 3 through 9 segregate other chemicals by DOT hazard class. They also specify the largest size and type of inbound shipping containers, and controls on container opening and consolidation. Chart 10 is a listing of chemicals that present an inhalation hazard.. A setup summary for these charts is shown below.

- Chart 1: Chemicals not accepted at the facility
- Chart 2: Chemicals with restrictions on acceptance
- Charts 2a — 9: Chemicals with Restrictions
- Chart 10: Chemicals having an inhalation hazard

A table explaining abbreviations used in the charts is presented below.

Chemical: Chemical name	• A peroxide test entry requires to run such a test prior to approval
Haz Class: DOT Hazard Class	• Comb: Combustible
DNA: Do Not Accept	• **%**: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution • **Cyl**: Applies if chemical is a gas • **Dry**: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture • **Pure:** Applies if chemical is by itself • **Solid:** Applies if chemical is in solid state • **Used**: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated • **X**: Applies to this chemical
Size: Inbound container size	• **SQ**: 5 gallons or less • **VSQ**: 1 gallon or less • **VVSQ**: 1 pint or less
DNO: Do Not Open	• **X**: Container should not be opened
DNC: Do Not Consolidate	• **X**: Container should not be consolidated
Sol'n: Chemical in solution	• **%**: Acceptable chemical percent solution • **Used:** Acceptable when used • **X**: Acceptable only in solution
LP/B/E: Inbound packing type	• **LP:** Labpack • **B:** Bulk — 5 gallons or more • **E**: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la
Chart 1: Chemicals Not Accepted

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
Acetyl Acetone Peroxide		X					
Acetyl Benzoyl Peroxide		X					
Acetyl Cyclohexanesulfonyl Peroxide		X					
Acetyl Peroxide		X					
Ammonium Chlorate		X					
p-Nitrobenzoyl Azide		X					
4-Nitrobenzoyl Azide		X					
Aluminum Picrate		X					
Ammonium Perchlorate		X					
Ammonium Picrate		X					
Barium Azide		X					
Carbon Oxyfluoride		X					
Carbonyl Fluoride		X					
Cellulose Nitrate		X					
Cumyl Peroxyneodecanoate		X					
Cumyl Peroxyneoheptanoate		X					
Cumyl Peroxyp ival ate		X					
Cuprous Acetylide		X					
Cyanogen		X					
Cyanogen Chloride		X					
Di(Ethylhexyl) Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Di(Methylbenzoyl) Peroxide		X					
D i (Neodecanoylperoxyisopropyl) Benzene		X					
Di9Succinic Acid) Peroxide		X					
Di(t-Butyl Cyclohexyl) Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Di(Trimethyldioxolanyl) Peroxide		X					
Di(Trimethylhexanoyl) Peroxide		X					
D i-2,4-D ichlorobenzoyl Peroxide		X					
Di-n-Butyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Di-n-Propyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Di-Nonanoyl Peroxide		X					
Di-Octanoyl Peroxide		X					
Di-Sec-Butyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Diacetone Alcohol Peroxide		X					
Diacetylene		X					
Diazodinitrophenol		X					
Diazomethane		X					
Dibenzyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Dibromoacetylene		X					
Dicetyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Dichlorodiethyl Sulfide		X					
Dichlorodifluoromethane		X					
Dicyclohexyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Didecanoyl Peroxide		X					
Diethylene Glycol Dinitrate		X					
Dihydroperoxypropane		X					

Table II.A.5/6.-la
Chart 1: Chemicals Not Accepted (continued)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
Diisobutyryl Peroxide		X					
Diisopropyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Diisotridecyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
Dimethyl Hydroxybutyl Peroxyneoheptanoate		X					
Dimethyl-Di(ethylhexanoylperoxy) Hexane		X					
Dimyristyl Peroxydicarbonate		X					
D in itrosoresorcinol		X					
Diperoxy Azelaic Acid		X					
Dipicryl Sulfide		X					
Dipicrylamine		X					
Dipropionyl Peroxide		X					
Ethyl Nitrite		X					
Fluorine		X					
Fluorine Nitrate		X					
Hydrazine Nitrate		X					
Hydrazine Perchlorate		X					
Hydrazoic Acid		X					
Hydroylamine		X					
Isoamyl Nitrite		X					
Isocyanic Acid		X					
Isopropyl Percarbonate		X					
Lead Azide		X					
Lead Trinitroresorcinate		X					
Lithium Azide		X					
Mercuric Oxycyanide		X					
Mercurous Acetylide		X					
Mercury Fulminate		X					
Methyl Hydrazine		X					
Methyl Nitrate		X					
Methyl Nitrite		X					
Methyl cyclohexanone Peroxide		X					
Nitric Oxide		X					
Nitrogen Dioxide		X					
Nitrogen Oxide		X					
Nitroglycerine (not desensitized liquid; Hazard		X					
Nitrosoguanidine		X					
p-Nitrobenzoyl Azide		X					
P-Nitrosophenol		X					
Phosgene		X					
Phosphine		X					
Picramic Acid		X					
P icrami de		X					
Picryl Achloride		X					
Pyroxyline		X					
Silver Acetylide		X					
Silver Perchlorate		X					
Sodium Thiopental		X					

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 1: Chemicals Not Accepted

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
t-Amyl peroxydeconoate		X					
t-Amyl peroxyethylhexanoate		X					
t-Amyl Peroxypivalate		X					
t-Amyl Peroxytrimethylhexanoate		X					
t-Butyl Hypochlorite		X					
t-Butyl Peroxylacetate		X					
t-Butyl Peroxydiethylacetate		X					
t-Butyl Peroxyethylhexanoate		X					
t-Butyl Peroxyisobutyrate		X					
t-Butyl Peroxyneodecanoate		X					
t-Butyl Peroxyneoheptanoate		X					
t-Butly Peroxyphthalate		X					
t-Butyl Peroxypivalate		X					
Tabun		X					
Tetramethylbutylperoxy Ethylhexanoate		X					
Tetranitroaniline		X					
Tetranitromethane		X					
Tetryl		X					
Trimethylpentyl Peroxyneodecanoate		X					
Trimethylpentyl Peroxyphenoxyacetate		X					
Trinitroaniline		X					
Trinitroanisole		X					
Trinitrobenzene		X					
Trin itromethane		X					
Trinitrotoluene		X					

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 2: Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
t-Butyl Peroxytrimethylhexanoate	5.2	<32%	SQ	X		>32%	E
Diperoxyl Dodecanediacid	5.2	>13%	SQ	X		<13%	E
Benzoyl Peroxide	5.2	>51%	SQ	X		<51%	E
Di-4-Chlorobenzoyl Peroxide	5.2	>52%	SQ	X		<52%	E
Hexamethyl Tetraoxacyclonoane	5.2	>52%	SQ	X		<52%	E
t-Butyl Peroxymaleate	5.2	>5.2%	SQ	X		<52%	e
3-Chloroperoxybenzoic Acid	5.2	>57%	SQ	X		<57%	E
Perchloric Acid	5.2	>72%	SQ			<72%	E
Di(t-Butyl Peroxy) Cyclohexane	5.2	'>80%	SQ	X		<80%	E
Dimethyl-Di(Benzoylperoxy) Hexane	5.2	>82%	SQ	X		<82%	E
Di(Phenoxyethyl) Peroxydicarbonate	5.2	>85%	SQ	X		<85%	E
Di(t-Butylperoxy) Trimethylcyclohexane	5.2	>90%	SQ	X		<90%	E
Dinitrophenylhydrazine	4.1	Dry	SQ		X	X	E
Nitrocellulose	4.1	Dry	SQ		X	<25%	E
Nitrostarch	4.1	Dry	VVSQ		X	<25%	LP
Picric Acid	4.1	Dry	SQ		X	Wet	E
Sodium Dinitro-o-cresolate	4.1	Dry	VSQ	X		X	LP
Sodium Picramate	4.1	Dry	VSQ		X	<25%	LP
Trinitrobenzoic Acid	4.1	Dry	VSQ	X		<25%	LP
Urea Nitrate	4.1	Dry	VSQ	X		X	LP
Mercuric Perchlorate	5.1	Dry	VSQ	X		<50%	LP
Mercury Perchlorate	5.1	Dry	VSQ	X		<50%	LP
Dinitro-o-Cresol	6.1	Dry	SQ	X		X	E
Dinitrobenzene	6.1	Dry	VSQ		X	X	LP
p-Nitrophenylhydrazine	9	Dry	VVSQ	X		X	LP
Cumene Hydroperoxide	5.2	Pure	VSQ	X		<90%	LP
Bromopicrin	6.1	Pure	VSQ		X	X	LP
Chloropicrin	6.1 HZ B	Pure	VSQ		X	X	LP
Dinitrophenol	5.1	Used	SQ		X	X	E

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 2a: Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 2)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
Vinyl Chloride	2.1		SQ				
Hydrogen Sulfide	2.3 HZ B		SQ				
Methanethiol	2.3		SQ				
	2.3		SQ				

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical) %: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	Size: Inbound Container Size SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: I pint or less	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution %: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 3: Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 3)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
((l-Ethoxycyclopropyl)oxy)trimethyl Silane	3		VSQ	X			LP
(Iodomethyl)trimethyl Silane	3		SQ	X			E
(Trimethylsilyl) Methanol	3				X		E
1,2-Epoxybutane	3		SQ		X		E
1,2-Propyleneimine	3		VSQ	X			LP
1,3,3-Trimethoxypropene	3			Peroxide Test			B
1-(Trimethylsilyloxy)cyclopentene	3		VSQ	X			LP
1-Butanethiol	3			X			B
1-Methoxybutane	3			Peroxide Test			B
1-Pentanethiol	3			X			B
1-Propanethiol	3			X			B
2,2-Dimethoxypropane	3			Peroxide Test			B
2-Butanethiol	3			X			B
2-Chloroethoxytrimethyl silane	3		VSQ	X			LP
2-Methyl-I -Propanethiol	3			X			B
2-Methyl-2-Propanethiol	3			X			B
2-Methylaziridine	3		VSQ	X			LP
2-Propanethiol	3			X			B
3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propanethiol	3		SQ	X			E
3-Chloro-l-Propanethiol	3			X			B
3-Chloropropyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
3-Chloropropyldimethylchlorosilane	3		SQ		X		E
3-Methyl- I -Trimethylsiyl-2-Butene	3		SQ		X		E
Acetyl Nitrate	3		SQ	X			E
Acrylonitrile	3				X		E
Ally! Bromide	3		SQ	X			E
Allyl Chloride	3		SQ	X			E
Allyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
Allyl Methacrylate	3		SQ		X		E
Allyl Sulfide	3			X			B
Allyloxytrimethylsilane	3		VSQ	X			LP
Allylthiol	3			X			B
Allyltriethoxysilane	3		SQ	X			E
Allyltrimethylsilane	3		SQ		X		E
Benzenethiol	3			X			B
Benzyl Azide	3		SQ		X		E
Bicyclo [2.2. 1]hepta-2,5-diene	3			Peroxide Test			B
bis(Trimethylsilyl) Acetylene	3		VSQ	X			LP
bis(Trimethylsiy1) Methane	3				X		E
Butanediol Dimethacrylate	3		SQ	X			E
Butyl Ether	3		SQ	Peroxide Test			E
Butyl Methyl Ether	3			Peroxide Test			B
Carbon Disulfide	3			X			E
Chloro(Chloromethyl)dimethyl Silane	3		SQ		X		E
Chlorodimethylsilane	3		VSQ		X		LP
Chloromethylvinylsilane	3		VSQ	X			LP

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemicall	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Pack'ng Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: 1 gallon or less VVSQ: I pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
(Chart 3 continued): Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 3)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	3		SQ	X			B
cis-2,3-Epoxybutane	3		SQ		X		E
Collodion	3		VSQ		X		LP
Cyanotrimethylsilane	3		VSQ	X			LP
Cyclohexyl Methacrylate	3		SQ		X		E
Diethoxymethane	3		SQ	Peroxide Test			B
Dimethoxydimethylsilane	3		SQ	X			E
Dimethyl Sulfide	3			X			B
Dimethyldichlorosilane	3		VSQ	X			LP
Dimethylisopropylsilane	3		VSQ	X			LP
Dimethylphenylsilane	3		VSQ	X			LP
Ethanedithiol	3			X			B
Ethanethiol	3			X			B
Ethyl Acrylate	3		SQ	X			E
Ethyl chlorosulfonate	3			X			B
Ethyl Dizaoacetate	3		SQ		X		E
Ethyl mercaptan	3			X			B
Ethyl Methyl Sulfide	3			X			B
Ethyl Nitrate	3		VVSQ	X			LP
Ethyl Nitrite	3		VVSQ	X			LP
Ethyltrichlorosilane	3		VSQ	X			LP
Ethynyltrimethylsilane	3		VVSQ	X			LP
Glyoxal	3			X			E
Hexanethiol	3			X			B
Hydrazine	3			X	X	>64%	E
Isobutyl Isocyanate	3		SQ		X		E
Isobutyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
Isobutyl Methacrylate	3				X		E
Isobutyl Nitrate	3		VVSQ	X			LP
Isobutyl Nitrile	3		VVSQ	X			L[
Isopropyl Chloroformate	3		VVSQ	X			LP
Isopropyl Ether -	3		SQ	Peroxide Test			
Isopropyl Isocyanate	3		SQ		X		E
Isopropyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
Isopropyl Nitrate	3		VVSQ	X			LP
Isopropyl Nitrate	3		VVSQ	X			LP
Methacrylonitrile	3		SQ	X			E
Methaminodimethyl Acetal	3			X			E
Methyl Acrylate	3		VSQ	X			LP
Methyl Chloromethyl Ether	3		SQ		X		E
Methyl Methacrylate	3		SQ	Peroxide Test			B
Methylaminoacetaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal	3			X			E
Methyltrichlorosilane	3		VSQ	X			LP
Methylvinyldiethoxysilane	3		SQ		X		E
N, N-Diethyl-1,1,1-trimethylsilanamine	3		SQ		X		E
n-Amyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
n-Amyl Nitrate	3		SQ		X		E

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: I pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table H.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 3 (continued): Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 3)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
n-Amyl Nitrite	3		VSQ	X			LP
n-Butyl Acrylate	3		SQ	X			E
n-Butyl Isocyanate	3		SQ		X		E
n-Butyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
n-Butyl Methacrylate	3				X		E
n-Butyl Nitrate	3		VVSQ	X			LP
n-Butyl Nitrite	3		VVSQ	X			LP
n-Butyl Sulfide	3			X			B
Nitroglycerine	3		SQ	X			LP
n-Propyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
n-Propyl Nitrate	3		VVSQ	X			LP
Nitromethane	3		VSQ		X		LP
Octamethyltrisiloxane	3				X		E
Pentanethiol	3			X			B
Phenyl Mercaptan	3			X			E
Propanethiol	3			X			B
Propargyl Bromide	3		SQ		X		E
Propylene Oxide	3		SQ	X			E
Propylene Sulfide	3			X			B
Propyleneimine	3			X			E
sec-Butyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
t-Butyl Disulfide	3			X			B
t-Butyl Mercaptan	3			X			B
t-Butyl Nitrite	3		VSQ	X			LP
t-Butyldimethyl Silane	3		SQ		X		E
Tetraethylsilane	3		SQ		X		E
Tetramethyl Lead	3		VSQ	X			LP
Thioanisole	3			X			B
Thiophene	3			X			LP
Triethoxyphenylsilane	3				X		E
Triethoxyvinylsilane	3		SQ		X		E
Triethyl Phosphite	3				X		E
Triethylsilane	3		SQ		X		E
Trimethyl Phosphite	3		SQ	X			E
Trimethyl(Phenylthiomethyl) Silane	3		SQ	X			E
Trimethyl-2-Thienylsilane	3		SQ		X		E
Trimethylchlorosilane	3		VSQ	X			LP
Trimethylvinylsilane	3		VSQ	X			LP

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: I pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 4: Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 4)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
2-Diazo-l-Naphthone-5-Sulfonyl Chloride	4.1		SQ	X			E
Cobalt Resinate	4.1		SQ				B
Decaborane	4.1		SQ				B
Dinitrobenzoyl Chloride	4.1		VSQ	X			LP
Dinitrobenzoyl Chloride	4.1		SQ		X		E
Dinitrotoluene	4.1		VSQ	X		<25%	LP
Lithium Diethylamide	4.1		VSQ	X			LP
Lithium Hexamethyldisilazide	4.1		VSQ	X			LP
MNNG	4.1		VSQ	X			LP
Nitroglycerine	4.1		SQ	X			LP
N-Methyl-N'-Nitro-N-Nitrosoguaridine	4.1		VSQ	X			LP
Oxazine Perchlorate	4.1		SQ		X		E
Phosphorus Sesquisulfide	4.1		SQ	X			E
Phosphorus Trisulfide	4.1		SQ	X			E
Potassium Amide	4.1		VSQ	X			LP
Titanium Subhydride	4.1		VSQ	X			LP
Calcium Sulfide	4.2		SQ		X		E
Cyclopentadienyliron Dicarbonyl Dimer	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Diethyl Magnesium	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Diethyl Zinc	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Diethylaluminum Chloride	4.2		VVSQ	X			LP
Diethylarsine	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Diisobutylaluminum Hydride	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Dimethyl Magnesium	4.2		VVSQ	X			LP
Dimethyl Zinc	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Dimethylarsenic	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Magnesium Diamide	4.2		SQ	X			E
Magnesium Diphenyl	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Pentaborane	4.2		SQ	X			E
Phenylmagnesium Chloride	4.2		VVSQ	X		Solid	LP
Phenylmagnesium Chloride	4.2		VSQ	X		X	LP
Phosphorus	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Potassium Sulfide	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Titanium Boride	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Titanous Chloride	4.2		SQ	X			E
Triethylaluminum	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Triethylborane	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Triisobutylaluminum	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Trimethylaluminum	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Trimethylaminealuminum Hydride	4.2		VSQ	X			LP
Aluminum Carbide	4.3		SQ	X			E
Aluminum Hydride	4.3		SQ	X			E
Aluminum Hypophosphite	4.3				X		E
Aluminum Phosphide	4.3		SQ	X			E
Boron Trifluoride Dimethyl Etherate	4.3		SQ	X			E
Calcium Carbide	4.3		SQ				B
Calcium Cyanamide	4.3		SQ		X		B

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk - 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 4: Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 4)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
Calcium Phosphide	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Dimethylisopropylsilane	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Ethyldichlorosilane	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Gallium Phosphide	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Magnesium Aluminum Phosphide	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Magnesium Hydride	4.3		SQ	X			E
Magnesium Phosphide	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Manganese Hypophosphite	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Phosphorus Sulfide	4.3		SQ	X			E
Sodium Aluminum Hydride	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Sodium Phosphide	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Stannic Phosphide	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Strontium Phosphide	4.3		VSQ	X			LP
Tin Phosphide	4.3		SQ	X			E
Zinc Phosphide	4.3		VSQ	X			LP

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing 'I've
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 5: Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 5.1, 5.2)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
Aminoquanidine Nitrate	5.1		VVSQ	X			LP
Barium Peroxide	5.1		SQ	X			E
bis(Triphenylphosphoranylidene) Ammon Nitrate	5.1		VVSQ	X			LP
Cupric Perchlorate	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Erbium Nitrate	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Guanidine Nitrate	5.1		VSQ				LP
Iodine Pentafluoride	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Lithium Hypochlorite	5.1		SQ	X			E
Lithium Nitrate	5.1		VSQ				LP
Lithium Peroxide	5.1		SQ	X			E
Neodymium Nitrate	5.1		VSQ		X		LP
Nitronium Perchlorate	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Potassium Dichloroisocyanurate	5.1		SQ		X		E
Potassium Peroxide	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Pyridinium Dichromate	5.1		VSQ		X		LP
Silver Chlorate	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Silver Perchlorate	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Silver Permanganate	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate	5.1		SQ		X		E
Tetramethylammonium Nitrate	5.1		VSQ	X			LP
Chlorobenzoyl Peroxide	5.2		SQ				E
Di-t-Butyl Peroxide	5.2		SQ		X		E
Lauroyl Peroxide	5.2		SQ	X	X		E
Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide	5.2		VSQ	X		<45%	LP
Myristoyl Peroxide	5.2		SQ				E
Performic Acid	5.2		SQ		X		E
Peroxybenzoyl Nitrate	5.2		SQ	X			E
Propionyl Peroxide	5.2		SQ	X	X		E

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 6: Chemicals With Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 6.1)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
3-(Dichloromethylsilyl)propy1Isocyanate	6.1		SQ		X		E
Acrylyl Chloride	6.1		VSQ	X			LP
Allyl Isothiocyanate	6.1			X			B
Barium Borotungstate	6.1			X			E
Barium Oxide	6.1		SQ		X		E
bis(Chloromethyl) Ether	6.1		VSQ	X			LP
Bromophosgene	6.1		SQ	X			LP
Chloral	6.1			X			B
Chlorodinitrobenzene	6.1		S)		X		E
Cx_anogenBromide	6.1		S)	X			E
Dichloromethyl Ether	6.1		VSQ	X			LP
Dinitroaniline	6.1		SQ		X		E
Glycidol	6.1			X			E
Hydrazine	6.1			X	X	<37%	E
Hydrocyanic Acid	6.1		SQ		X		E
Mercaptoethanol	6.1			X			E
Mercurous Nitrate	6.1		VS_Q		X		LP
Methacrylic Anhydride	6.1		SQ	X			E
Methyl Isothiocyanate	6.1				X		E
Methyl Parathion	6.1		VSQ	X			LP
n-Butyltin Trichloride	6.1		SQ	X			E
N-Nitroso-N-Methylurea	6.1		VVSQ	X			LP
Octamethyl Pyrophosphoramide	6.1		SC	X			E
o-Nitroaniline	6.1		VSQ		X		LP
Paraquat	6.1		SC	Pure		<50%	E
Paraquat Dichloride	6.1			X			E
Parathion	6.1			Pure		<50%	E
Phenyl Chloroformate	6.1			X			E
Phenyldichloroarsine	6.1		SO	X			E
Potassium Azide	6.1		S		X		E
Schradan	6.1		S	X			E
Sodium Azide	6.1		S		X		E
Thiolactic Acid	6.1			X			B
Thiophenol	6.1			X			B
Toluene Diisocyanate	6.1				X		E
Toluenesulfonyl Isocyanate (All Isomers)	6.1		VSQ	X			LP
Trichloromethyl Chloroformate	6.1		VSQ	X			LP
Trichloronitrosomethane	6.1		VSQ	X			LP

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 7: Chemicals With Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 8)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
(2-Bromoally)trimethyl Silane	8		SQ		X		E
(Diethylamino)sulfur Trifluoride	8		VSQ	X			LP
1,2-bis(Dichloromethylsiy1) Ethane	8		SQ		X		E
1,4-Dichloro-2-Butyne	8		SQ		X		E
3,3,3-Trifluoropropyltrichlorosilane	8				X		E
3,5-D ichlorobenzoyl Chloride	8			X			E
4-Biphenylcarbonyl Chloride	8		SQ		X		E
4-Chlorophenyltrichlorosilane	8		SQ		X		E
Allytrichlorosilane	8		VSQ	X			LP
Ammonium Sulfide	8			X			E
Anisoyl Chloride	8		VSQ		X		LP
Antimony Pentachloride	8			X			E
Benzenetricarbonyl Trichloride	8		SQ	X			E
Benzoyl Chloride	8		SQ		X		E
Benzyl Chloroformate	8			X			E
Bromotrimethylsilane	8		SQ	X			E
Butyroyl Chloride	8		SQ		X		E
Chlorocyclohexyldimethylsilane	8		SQ		X		E
Chlorodimethyloctadecylsilane	8		SQ		X		E
Chlorodimethylphenylsilane	8		SQ	X			E
Chlorophenylmethyldiehlorosilane	8		SQ		X		E
Chlorosulfonyl Isocyanate	8		SQ	X			E
Chlorotributylsilane	8		SQ		X		E
Chlorotriethylsilane	8		SQ		X		E
Chromium Oxychloride	8		SQ		X		E
Chromyl Chloride	8		SQ		X		E
Cyanuric Chloride	8				X		E
Cyclohexyltrichlorosilane	8		SQ	X			E
Dibutyl Phosphite	8				X		E
Diethyldichlorosilane	8		VSQ	X			LP
Dimethylcarbambyl Chloride	8		SQ		X		E
Disulfuryl Chloride	8		SQ	X			E
Dodoecytrichlorosilane	8		SQ	X			E
Heptanedioyl Dichloride	8		VSQ	X			LP
Hexamethylsilandeiamine	8		VSQ	X			LP
Hexyltrichlorosilane	8		SQ	X			E
Hydrazine	8		SQ	X	X	>37% & <64%	E
Hydrofluoric Acid	8				>10%		E
Hydroxylamine Nitrate	8		SQ		X		E
Iodotrimethylsilane	8		VSQ	X			LP
Malonyl Dichloride	8		SQ		X		E
Mercaptoacetic Acid	8			X			B
Mercaptopropionic cid	8			X			B
Methanesulfonic Anhydride	8		SQ		X		E

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 7 continued: Chemicals with Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 8)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
Methylaluminum Dichloride	8		SQ		X		E
Methylbenzoyl Chloride (All Isomers)	8		SQ	X			E
N-(3-Trimethoxysilyppropy1)-1,2-Ethanediamine	8		SQ	X			E
Naphthalenesulfonyl Chloride	8				X		E
Nonyltrichlorosilane	8		SQ	X			E
Octyltrichlorosilane	8		SQ	X			E
Oxalyl Chloride	8		SQ	X			E
Perfluoropropionic Anhydride	8		SQ	X			E
Phenyl Isothiocyanate	8			X			E
Phenyl Mustard Oil	8			X			E
Phosphorus Oxybromide	8		SQ		X		E
Phosphorus Oxychloride	8		VSQ	X			LP
Phosphorus Pentachloride	8		SQ	X			E
Phosphorus Pentoxide	8		SQ		X		E
Phosphorus Tribromide	8		SQ	X			E
Phosphorus Trichloride	8		SQ	X			E
Phosphoryl Bromide	8		SQ		X		E
Phosphoryl Chloride	8		SQ	X			E
Pimeloyl Chloride	8		VSQ	X			LP
Potassium Oxide	8		SQ		X		E
Propyltrichlorosilane	8		VSQ	X			LP
Pyrosulfuryl Chloride	8		SQ	X			E
Silicon Tetrachloride	8		-SQ	X			E
Sodium Hexamethyldisilazane	8		VSQ	X			LP
Sulfur Dichloride	8		SQ	X			E
Sulfur Monochloride	8		VSQ		X		LP
t-Butylchlorodimethylsilane	8		VSQ	X			LP
t-Butylchlorodiphenylsilane	8		SQ		X		E
Tetrabutyl Titanate	8			X			E
Thioacetic Acid	8			X			B
Thioglycolic Acid	8			X			B
Thionyl Chloride	8		SQ	X			E
Thiophosphoryl Chloride	8		SQ	X			E
Titanic Chloride	8		SQ		X		E
Toluoyl Chloride (All Isomers)	8		SQ	X			E
Trichloro(3-Chloropropyl)silane	8		SQ	X			E
Trichloroacetonitrile	8			X			B
Triisopropylsilyl Chloride	8				X		E
Vanadium Tetrachloride	8		VSQ		X		LP

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 8: Chemicals With Restrictions on Acceptance (Hazard Class 9)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
(p-Bromophenoxy)trimethyl Silane	9		SQ	X			E
1,3-Benzenedimethanethiol	9			X			B
1,3-dithiane	9			X			B
1-(Trimethylsilyl)cyclopropyl Phenyl Sulfide	9			X			B
1-Decanethiol	9			X			B
1-Dodecanethiol	9			X			B
1-Isocyanobutane	9			X			E
2,5-Dimercapto-1,3,4-Thiadizaole	9			X			B
2-(3,4-Epoxycyclohexyl)ethyltrimethoxy	9				X		E
2-Chlorophenyl-2,2,2-Trichloroethyl Chlorophosphate	9		SQ	X			E
2-Mercaptoethylamine	9			X			B
2-Phenyl-1,3-Dithiane	9			X			B
2-Trimethylsily1-1,3-Dithiane	9				X		E
3,4-Dimercaptotoluene	9			X			B
4-Mercaptoanisole	9			X			B
4-Methoxybenzenethiol	9			X			B
Ally! Propyl Sulfide	9			X			B
Aminoethyl Hydrogen Sulfide	9				X		E
Cresyl Violet 670 Perchlorate	9		SQ		X		E
Cyanamide	9		SQ		X		E
Cyanuric Acid	9		VSQ	X			LP
Dibromoquionone Chlorimide	9		VSQ		X		LP
Dimercaptopropanol	9			X			B
Diphenyl Phosphorazidate	9				X		E
Dodecanethiol	9			X			B
Dodecyl Mercaptan	9			X			B
Ferric Hypophosphite	9		SQ		X		E
Ferrous Phosphide	9			X			E
Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	9				X		E
Hexadecyl Methacrylate	9			X			E
Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate	9			X			E
Iron Phosphide	9		SQ	X			E
Lauryl Mercaptan	9			X			B
Lauryl Methacrylate	9			X			E
Mercaptoethylamine Hydrochloride	9				X		E
Mercaptophenol	9			X			E
Mercaptosuccinic Acid	9			X			E
Methoxysilane	9		VSQ	X			LP
Methyl (Methylsulfinyl)methyl Sulfide)	9			X			B
N-Bromosuccinimide	9			X			E
n-Decyl Mercaptan	9			X			B
O,O-(Methoxymethylsilylene)dioxime 2- Butanone	9		SQ	X			E

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Tvpe
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk —5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 8 continued: Chemicals With Restrictions on acceptance (Hazard Class 9)

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
p-Bromophenyl Isocyanate	9			X			E
Phenyl Sulfide	9			X			E
Phenyl Tributyltin Sulfide	9			X			B
Propylene Glycol Dinitrate	9		SQ		X		E
Sodium Hypophosphite	9		VSQ		X		LP
Tetrakis(trimethylsiliyl) Silane	9		SQ	X			E
Thiodiethanol	9			X			B
Thiodiglycol	9			X			B
Triallyl Isocyanurate	9			X			E
Triethyl Phosphate	9		VSQ		X		LP
Trimethoxysilylchlcoromethylphenyl Ethane	9				X		E

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical) %: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	Size: Inbound Container Size SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: 1 gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution %: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 9: Chemicals With Restrictions on Acceptance Multi le Hazard Classes

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
(3-Chloropropyl)trimethoxy Silane	Comb		VSQ	X			LP
(Bromophenyl)trichlorosilane	Comb		SQ	X			E
2,6-Dimethylthiophenol	Comb			X			
2-(Trimethylsilyloxy)ethyl Methacrylate	Comb		SQ		X		E
2-Chlorobenzyl Mercaptan	Comb			X			B
2-Diethylarninoethyl Methacrylate	Comb		SQ	X			E
2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate	Comb		VSQ		X		LP
3-(Methacryloxypropyl)trimethoxy Silane	Comb		SQ		X		E
3-Phenyl- 1 -Propanethiol	Comb			X			B
3-Phenylpropyl Mercaptan	Comb			X			B
4-Mercaptotoluene	Comb			X			B
4-Thiocresol	Comb			X			B
4-Toluenethiol	Comb			X			B
Benzyl Mercaptan	Comb			X			B
Furfuryl Methacrylate	Comb				X		E

NA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	Sol'n: Chemical in Solution	**LP/B/E:** Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: I pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 10: Chemicals With Inhalation Hazard

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	SoI'n	LP/B/E
Perchloryl Fluoride	2.3 HZ B		VSQ		X		LP
Ethyl Isocyanate	3 HZ A		SQ		X		E
E -Crotonaldehyde	3 HZ B						
Crotonaldehyde	3 HZ B			X			B
Bromine Pentafluoride	5.1 HZ A		VSQ	X			LP
Bromine Trifluoride	5.1 HZ B		VSQ		X		LP
2-Propenal	6.1 HZ A			PURE			E
Acrolein	6.1 HZ A			PURE			E
Aziridine	6.1 HZ A		VSQ	X			LP
Chloroacetyl Chloride	6.1 HZ A		SQ	X			E
Ethleneimine	6.1 HZ A		SQ	X			E
Hydrogen Cyanide	6.1 HZ A		VSQ	X		X	LP
Iron Pentacarbonyl	6.1 HZ A		SQ	X			E
Methyl Chloroformate	6.1 HZ A		SQ	X			E
Methyl Isocyanate	6.1 HZ A		SQ		X		E
Nickel Carbonyl	6.1 HZ A		VSQ		X		LP
t-Butyl Isocyanate	6.1 HZ A		SQ		X		E
t-Butyl Isocyanate	6.1 HZ A			X			E
2-Chloroethanal	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Acetone Cyanohydrin	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Allyl Alcohol	6.1 HZ B		SQ		X		B
Allyl Chloroformate	6.1 HZ B		SQ		X		E
Allylamine	6.1 HZ B		SQ	X			E
Bromoacetone	6.1 HZ B				X		E
Chloroacetaldehyde	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Chloroacetone, Stabilized	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Chloroacetonitrile	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Dimethylhydrazine	6.1 HZ B		SQ	X			E
Ethyl Chloroformate	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Isopropyl-Methyl-Phosphoryl Fluoride	6.1 HZ B		VSQ	X			LP
Meth 1 Phosphonothioic Dichloride	6.1 HZ B		VSQ	X			LP
n-Butyl Chloroformate	6.1 HZ B				X		E
n-Butyl Isocyanate	6.1 HZ B		SQ	X			E
Perchloromethylmercaptan	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Phenyl Isocyanate	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Phenyl Isocyanate	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Phenyl Mercaptan	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Propyl Chloroformate	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Sarin	6.1 HZ B		VSQ	X			LP
sec-Butyl Chloroformat3	6.1 HZ B				X		E
Thiophenol	6.1 HZ B			X			B
Thiophosgene	6.1 HZ B		SQ	X			E
Trichloromethanethiol	6.1 HZ B			X			E
Bromine	8 HZ A		SQ		X	20-60%	E
Bromine	8 HZ A		SQ	X		<60%	E

DNA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	SoI'n: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state Used: A. dies if chemical is used or contaminated	SQ: 5 gallons or less VSQ: I gallon or less VVSQ: 1 pint or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n Used: Acceptable when used X: Acceptable only in sol'n	LP: Labpack B: Bulk - 5 gallons or more E: Labpack or bulk

Table II.A.5/6.-la (continued)
Chart 10 (continued l: Chemicals with Inhalation Hazard

Chemical	Haz Class	DNA	Size	DNO	DNC	Sol'n	LP/B/E
Sulfuryl Chloride	8 HZ A		SQ	X			E
Boron Tribromide	8 HZ B		VSQ	X			LP
Phosphorus Trichloride	8 HZ B		SQ	X			E
Sulfur Trioxide	8 HZ B		VSQ	X			LP

NA: Do Not Accept (X: Applies to this chemical)	Size: Inbound Container Size	SoPn: Chemical in Solution	LP/B/E: Inbound Packing Type
%: Applies if chemical is in this percent solution	SQ: 5 gallons or less	%: Acceptable percent sol'n	LP: Labpack
Cyl: Applies if chemical is a gas	VSQ: 1 gallon or less	Used: Acceptable when used	B: Bulk — 5 gallons or more
Dry: Applies if chemical is devoid of moisture	VVSQ: 1 pint or less	X: Acceptable only in sol'n	E: Labpack or bulk
Pure: Applies if chemical is by itself			
Solid: Applies if chemical is in solid state			
Used: Applies if chemical is used or contaminated			

Table II.A.5/6-2
METHODS USED TO SAMPLE WASTES

Hazardous Waste Types	**Sample Metho**	**Description of Sampling**	**Method Reference**
Homogeneous Liquids in Containers	Grab Sample	Disposable Coliwasa, Glass Tube, Composite Sample of Grabs from Top, Middle, and Bottom	(1)
Homogeneous Liquids in Bulk	Grab Sample	Same	(1)
Bi-Layered Liquids in Containers	Grab Sample	Same	(1)
Bi-Layered Liquids in Bulk	Grab Sample	Same	(1)
Multi-Layered Liquids in Containers	Grab Sample	Same	(1)
Multi-Layered Liquids in Bulk	Grab Sample	Same	(1)
Solid-Liquid Mixtures in Containers	Grab Sample	(2) Coliwasa, Trowel, or Scoop Composite Sample of Grabs from Top, Middle, and Bottom	(1)
Solid-Liquid Mixtures in Bulk	Grab Sample	(2) Same	(1)

(1)	deVera, E.R., et. al. Samplers and Sampling and Sampling Procedures for Hazardous Waste Streams. EPA-600/2-80-018, January, 1980. Found in: Appendix I of "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", and Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes SW-826.
(2)	Devise used is dependent upon density of waste materials.

Table II.A.5/6-3
ANALYSIS METHODS

CONSTITUENT	**SW-846 ANALYSIS METHOD**
Cyanide (Total & Amenable)	9010C
Mercury	7470A, 7171B
Sulfide	9030B
Metals (Except Mercury)	7000 Series/6010 [700B, 7010, 7061A, 7062, 7063, 7195, 7196A]
Volatile Organics	8240B
Semi-Volatile Organics	8270D
TCLP Extraction	1311
Hazardous Waste Corrosivity	1110A
Hazardous Waste Ignitibility	1010A, 1020B
Hazardous Waste Reactivity-Cyanide/Sulfide	The regulations do not require specific test methods for any of these properties. Therefore, generators must use waste knowledge to determine if their waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity.

Exhibit II.A.5/6.-1: WASTE MATERIAL PROFILE FORM

TRIUMVIRATE ENVIRONMENTAL

Waste Profile Sheet

Triumvirate Environmental of Florida, Inc.
10100 Rocket Blvd.
Orlando, FL 32824
Phone (800) 345-6393 Fax (407) 855-2812

Approval Number: _____

A. Generator Information:			**Customer Information:**		
Generator Name:			Customer Name:		
Mail Address:			Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:	City:	State:	Zip:
Contact:	Title:		Contact:	Title:	
Site Phone:	EPA ID:		Customer Phone:	Sic Code:	
Site Address:			Customer Fax:		

B. COMMON NAME OF WASTE: **MSDS / Analytical (Y/ N)** **SAMPLE**

Process generating waste:

Shipment Method: Drum (size): /(type): Bulk: Quantity: /mo. ☐qtr. ☐yr. ☐ one time ☐

C. Physical Properties: Color: Total Halogens (%) Odor: none ☐ mild ☐ strong ☐

Liquids (%) Solids (%) Sludge (%) Powder (%) Debris: Specific Gravity:

PH: BTU/Lb: ☐ <5000 ☐ <10,000 ☐ >10,000 Flash Point (f): ☐ <100 ☐<140 ☐ <200 ☐ >200

D. Waste Composition (list all haz & non-haz components)					**G. Metals: None ☐ TCLP ☐ TOTAL ☐**	
		-		%	D004 Arsenic 5mg/l:	D005 Barium 100mg/l:
		-		%	D006 Cadmium 1mg/l:	D007 Chromium 5mg/l:
		-		%		
		-		%		
		-		%	D008 Lead 5mg/l:	D009 Mercury 0.2 mg/l:
		-		%	D010 Selenium 1mg/l:	D011 Silver 5mg/l:
		-		%	Copper:	Nickel:
		-		%	Zinc:	

E. Hazardous Properties:					**H. Other Compounds: TCLP ☐ Total ☐**	
None ☐	Water Reactive ☐	Shock Sensitive ☐	Radioactive ☐		D012 Endrin ☐	D029 Dichloroethlene ☐
Dioxins ☐	Benzene Neshap ☐	Air Sensitive ☐	Pyrophoric ☐		D013 Lindane ☐	D030 2,4-Dinitrotoluene ☐
Explosive ☐	Etiological ☐	Polymerizable ☐	Pathogen ☐		D014 Methoxychlor ☐	D031 Heptachlor/epoxide ☐
Biological ☐	Pesticide/Herbicide/Insecticide ☐				D015 Toxaphene ☐	D032 Hexachlorobenzene ☐
Special Handling/Compatibility Concerns:					D016 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid ☐	
					D017 2,4,5 TP (Silvex) ☐	D033 Hexachlorobutadiene ☐
Cyanides ☐	Sulfides ☐	Amines ☐	PCB's ☐	Phenols ☐	D018 Benzene ☐	D034 Hexachloroethane ☐
F. DOT Shipping Name:					D019 Carbon Tetrachloride ☐	D035 Methyl Ethyl Ketone ☐
					D020 Chlorodane ☐	D036 Nitrobenzene ☐
Additional Description:					D021 Chlorobenzene ☐	D037 Pentachlorophenol ☐
Hazard Class:	UN/NA :	Packing Group:			D022 Chloroform ☐	D038 Pyridine ☐
EPA Code:	State Code:				D023 o-Cresol ☐	D039 Tetrachloroethylene ☐
					D024 m-Cresol ☐	D040 Trichloroethylene ☐
Is this material a Hazardous Waste under 40CFR 261.3 ☐Yes ☐ No					D025 p-Cresol ☐	D041 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol ☐
Is this a Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant per 49 CFR (DOT) ☐ Yes ☐ No					D026-cresol ☐	D042 2,4,6- Trichlorophenol ☐
Form Code:	Source Code:	Subpart CC (voc>500ppm):			D027 1,4-Dichlorobenzene ☐	D043 Vinyl Chloride ☐
					D028 1,2 Dichloroethane ☐	Notes:

Revision: 0
Date: 9/9/2013
2AWP-55

Generator Certification: I hereby certify that the waste identified or described on this waste profile conforms with the identifications or descriptions provided, and with analytical data or other specifications provided to the TSDF. To the extent the waste does not conform , the Generator agrees to indemnify Triumvirate Environmental (Florida), Inc. from all liability and damages arising therefrom. No deliberate or willful omissions of composition or properties exist and that all known or suspected hazards have been disclosed. I also certify that the obtained sample is representative of the waste material described above and give this TSDF permission and consent to make amendments and corrections.	
Name:	**Title:**
Signature:	**Date:**

Facility Certification:

As required by 40 CFR 264.12(b) of Florida Hazardous Waste Regulations, Triumvirate Environmental, Florida Inc. certifies that they possess the proper current licenses required by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to accept and store the waste listed above. The generator will be notified in writing within seven days of any changes in license status affecting the ability of Triumvirate Environmental Florida, Inc. to accept the above waste.

(For Triumvirate Environmental Use Only)

Authorized Signature:	**Printed Name**:	**Date:**	**Title:**
Off Site Codes:	**Disposal Restrictions**:		

Exhibit II.A.5/6.-2: COMPLIANCE REVIEW FORM

TRIUMVIRATE ENVIRONMENTAL | For services, trainings, careers & blogs: triumvirate.com

Example COMPLIANCE REVIEW

PROFILE NUMBER_____CSR _____ DATE_____

GENERATOR_____

CONTACT_____PHONE#_____

WASTE NAME_____

BROKER_____

COMMENTS_____

Exhibit II.A.5/6.-3: NOTICE OF APPROVAL LETTER

TRIUMVIRATE
ENVIRONMENTAL

NOTICE OF APPROVAL

Thank you for your submission of the Triumvirate Waste Profile Form. We have evaluated your waste stream, and it has been approved for management at a fully-permitted TSDF. Listed below, and on the attached pages, please find the pertinent information for the proper transportation and disposal of the waste. Pricing is included along with a copy of the analysis (if applicable), standard terms and conditions, and container shipment requirements. By shipping under this approval, you agree to the price set forth in the approval. In addition, you may be subject to additional fees or rejection should the shipped waste stream not conform to the specifications of this Waste Profile.

TSD Facility: Triumvirate Environmental (Florida) Inc. Auth. Date:

Expires:

Waste Name:
Profile #:

As required per 40 CFR 264.12(b), this letter serves as notification that Triumvirate Environmental has the appropriate permits in place to accept and manage your waste(s). Due in part to our permit, non- conforming waste may be rejected at a rate of $250.00, plus round trip transportation if the discrepancy cannot be resolved via manifest correction or price adjustment.

We appreciate your interest in Triumvirate Environmental and we look forward to assisting you with the disposal of your waste. To place an order, please contact our customer service department. Our telephone numbers are (407) 859-4441, (800) 345-6393.

Sincerely,

James F. Green
Vice President
Triumvirate Environmental (Florida), Inc.

Exhibit II.A.5/6.-4: LABPACK/DRUM INVENTORY FORM

Triumvirate Environmental / Providing Long-Term, Innovative Solutions / Serving New England to the South-Atlantic
Corporate Headquarters: Somerville, MA 02143 Tel: (800) 966-9282 Fax: (617) 628-8099

Approval #: _____

Labels:

Manifest #:

Process Code _____

Drum # Size: _____ Type: _____

Proper Shipping

Class.Div / UN/NA # / P / /

Special Permits

Waste Code Itemizatio

Container List	Comments	Source

ATTACHMENT II.A.5/6.-1

WASTE COMPATIBILITY TEST MANUAL

FOR

TRIUMVIRATE ENVIRONMENTAL
(FLORIDA), INC.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Revised May 2008
Revised January 2013

WASTE COMPATIBILITY TEST MANUAL
FOR
TRIUMVIRATE ENVIRONMENTAL (FLORIDA), INC.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

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II.A.5/6.1-1 COMPATIBILITY TEST LOG 2A-156

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The testing procedures contained in this manual are designed to simulate actual operating conditions that occur during consolidation operations. The objective of this test is to determine whether or not waste streams intended for consolidation will react when mixed. An incompatible test result may not indicate the waste streams must be banned from consolidation. Such a result will lead to a more exhaustive evaluation to establish the magnitude of the expected reaction and ways to mitigate the reaction, within permissible health and safety limits.

Another objective is to impose as little burden as possible on the existing sampling and testing process. This manual seeks to develop a plan that is easy to follow and to minimize necessary tasks.

2.0 OPERATIONS DESCRIPTION

Consolidation of waste takes place in the facility inside the north building. In the consolidation area in the north building, liquid and solid waste is consolidated into containers (totes, 55-gallon drums, or smaller sized containers). The consolidation area is identified in Figure I B 1.

Waste consolidated in the consolidation areas may be from labpacks or wastes of similar type arriving in small containers or partially empty containers. Placement in a larger container is intended to take advantage of shipping in larger containers. The term container means pails, drums, tote tanks, and other relatively small size containers that can be moved around by hand, with drum carts, or with forklift trucks. Transportation container refers to a larger sized container intended for bulk transport, such as a roll-off box, dump trailer, and tank trailer (tanker).

3.0 TEST CRITERIA

Incompatible materials are seldom present among a group of wastes that have been determined to be similar in type. The cause of incompatibility may be due to an anomaly in the identification of the name or property of materials. The intensity of the reaction between an incompatible waste and each waste stream in a consolidation batch will depend on the concentration levels and types of components present in the incompatible waste.

Chemical reactions caused by an incompatible waste during operations conducted in the consolidation areas may result in the generation of toxic and/or flammable gases or an exothermic reaction. Waste in the inner containers are consolidated by mixing in a 5 gallon compatibility container before being transferred to the final, larger shipping container. Small portions of the inner containers are mixed in the compatibility container to reduce the consequences of reaction incident.

The following test procedures apply to waste in a liquid state. Consolidation of solids occurs for labpack wastes, wastewater treatment sludge from electroplating operations, and when filling partially full containers.

4.0 TEST DESCRIPTION

A compatibility test for consolidation operations will be conducted as follows:

For labpacks, samples similar in volume from containers to be consolidated are combined in a test vessel one after another within the shortest possible period of time to achieve the maximum effect of a reaction. This part of the test is designed to detect any reactions that may occur if all waste streams to be mixed are mixed together. At this point, physical and chemical changes are observed.

The next step consists of adding to the mixture in the test vessel described above to sample of the waste stored in the consolidation container. The sample size should be about two times larger than the original test vessel mixture and representative of the waste currently stored in the consolidation container. Physical and chemical changes are observed. This step of the test is designed to determine the compatibility of waste streams to be added to the waste stored in the consolidation container. For labpack consolidation, a record of the results of the compatibility test will not be kept per Exhibit II.A.5/6.-1-1 to reduce the paperwork burden. However, for each labpack shipping container, documentation will be kept to indicate whether the compatibility test was performed or not.

For Bulk Containers

Samples similar in volume from containers to be consolidated are combined in the test vessel one after another within the shortest possible period of time to achieve the maximum effect of a reaction. This part of the test is designed to detect any reactions that may occur if all waste streams to be mixed are mixed together. At this point, a reading of the mixture temperature, time, observation of gases emanating from the mixture, bubbling action in the mixture, and any other visual observation that may indicate a reaction is taking place is entered in the log shown in Figure 4-1. This part of the compatibility test is labeled "STEP A."

The next step, labeled "STEP B," consists of adding to the mixture resulting from STEP A to a sample of the waste stored in the consolidation container. The sample size should be about two times larger than the STEP A mixture and representative of the waste currently stored in the consolidation container. Another record of the mixture temperature, time, and visual observations, as described for STEP A, should be entered in the log. This step of the test is designed to determine the compatibility of waste streams to be added to the waste stored in the consolidation container. A reading of the ambient temperature and its reading time is completed in STEP C, which should be entered in the log immediately after STEP B.

STEP D and STEP E consist of recording the mixture temperature, time, and visual observations fifteen and thirty minutes, respectively, after the temperature and time readings entered in the log for STEP C. An alarm watch or clock should be used to keep the fifteen- and thirty-minute time. An example of the test log used for the compatibility test for bulk containers is included as Exhibit II.A.5/6-1-1.

Consolidation of waste could take place in a tanker. For such consolidation, waste in containers should be transferred into a tote tank before pumping it into a tanker. The same compatibility test operations must be followed for consolidation of waste in tankers. Tote tanks will serve the same purpose as the large container used to transfer waste to storage tanks.

5.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

The following precautions and personnel protection equipment should be used when conducting the compatibility test:

Respiratory: Respirators are not needed provided an exhaust fan is in use for removing fumes and gases from the test area. Otherwise, respirators equipped with cartridges for organic vapor or acid gas should be used for waste consolidation.

Face Protection: A face shield or full mask respirator should be worn.

Hand Protection: A latex or rubber glove covering up to the wrist or to the elbow should be worn for fuel blending or waste consolidation, respectively.

Body Protection: Level D protection clothing (same as the one used for normal plant operations) should be worn.

Precautions: If gas generation or bubbling action is observed, the exhaust fan should be left on, the test area should be evacuated, and nearby personnel should be advised that gases with toxic and/or flammable characteristics are being generated.

6.0 TEST EQUIPMENT

The following equipment should be used for conducting the compatibility test:

An increase in temperature of the mixture as recorded in STEP D and STEP E of 10% over the ambient temperature recorded in STEP C is an indication that there may be reactants in the

Testing vessel
Alarm clock or watch
Ambient temperature
indicator Mixture
temperature indicator

7.0 INDICATION OF SUSPECTED REACTANTS

mixture. A generation of gases from the mixture or a bubbling action in the mixture is an indication that there may be reactants in the mixture.

8.0 EVALUATION OF SUSPECTED REACTANTS

Should compatibility test results indicate the presence of reactants, an evaluation of waste streams in the shipment or group of drums will be made to identify the reacting waste streams and determine the type and magnitude of the reaction. From this evaluation, a decision is made on the potential to obtain successful consolidation of the reacting waste streams. Mitigation will be applied in a manner that eliminates or minimizes the reaction effects under permissible safety and health limits. The decision to proceed with the consolidation of suspected reactants is made by the Facility Manager following the criteria described in the paragraph below.

Reacting materials will be classified with reaction codes depending on the consequences described in the table shown below. Only reacting materials classified with Reaction Codes H and G will be considered for mixing.

Reaction Codes and Consequences

Reaction Codes	Reaction Consequences
H	Generates heat by chemical reactions
F	Produces fire from extremely exothermic reactions, ignition of reaction mixtures, or of the reaction products
G	Generates innocuous gases such as nitrogen gas (N2), carbon dioxide (CO2), etc.
GT	Generates toxic gases such as hydrogen cyanide (HCN), hydrogen sulfide (H2S), etc.
GF	Generates flammable gases such as hydrogen gas (H2), acetylene (C2H2), etc.
E	Produces explosion due to extremely vigorous reactions or reactions producing enough heat to detonate unstable reactants or reaction products
P	Produces violet polymerization resulting in the generation of extreme heat and sometimes toxic and flammable gases