

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (MANAGEMENT OF SOLID AND
HAZARDOUS WASTES)**

REGULATIONS

[S.1. 15 of 1991.]

under section 37

[30th December, 1991]

[Commencement.]

PART 1

Objectives and designation of dangerous waste

1. Objectives of management of solid and hazardous waste

The objectives of solid and hazardous waste management shall be to-

- (a) identify solid, toxic and extremely hazardous wastes dangerous to public health and environment;
- (b) provide for surveillance and monitoring of dangerous and extremely hazardous wastes and substances until they are detoxified and safely disposed of;
- (c) provide guidelines necessary to establish a system of proper record keeping, sampling and labelling of dangerous and extremely hazardous wastes;
- (d) establish suitable and provide necessary requirements to facilitate the disposal of hazardous wastes;
- (e) research into possible re-use and recycling of hazardous waste.

2. Functions of appropriate Governmental agencies

(1) All industries shall inform the Agency of all toxic, hazardous and radioactive substances which they keep in their premises and/or which they discharge during their production process.

(2) The Agency shall maintain an up-to-date register of all industries which keep toxic, hazardous and radioactive substances or discharge toxic, hazardous and radioactive wastes.

(3) The Agency shall prescribe to the relevant industries, factories or other institutions methods of controlling the generation of toxic, hazardous and radioactive wastes.

(4) The Agency shall maintain a register of banned toxic, hazardous and radioactive substances and inform relevant industries, factories or institutions of the substances.

(5) For the purpose of the disposal of toxic solid and hazardous wastes, the Agency shall-

- (a) monitor and ensure that industries, factories or other institutions which discharge toxic, hazardous and radioactive waste as listed in column of the First Schedule to these regulations, shall treat such hazardous wastes in the manner prescribed in the Second Schedule to these regulations;
- (b) request from any industry on its register, information relating to the generation, handling, disposal of toxic, hazardous and radioactive wastes; it shall be unlawful for any industry to withhold any such information;
- (c) employ scientific and human resources to monitor and control all phases of life cycle of all substances likely to have an adverse effect on human health and environment;
- (d) determine and use the most advanced technology available for the disposal of toxic, hazardous and radioactive wastes;
- (e) set up regional bodies or committees to serve as "dump watch" for transboundary movement of toxic, hazardous and radioactive waste. The Agency shall prescribe necessary guidelines to the committees set up pursuant to paragraph (e) of this regulation.

(4). A solid waste shall be determined to be a dangerous waste or extremely hazardous waste if it conforms with the provisions of regulation 6 of these Regulations and it is out of waste specified as dangerous in the list of dangerous wastes specified in Schedule 6 to these Regulations.

PART 2

Dangerous Waste List

5. A waste shall be designated as discharged chemical product, if it is handled in any of the manners described in Schedule 4 to these Regulations.

6. Dangerous waste source

(1) A waste shall be deemed to be dangerous waste if the waste appears in the list of dangerous waste contained in F AC-000-000-9903 as listed in Schedule 12 to these Regulations.

(2) A waste shall be regarded as dangerous if it is-

(a) waste which appears in the dangerous waste source list as listed in Schedule 12 to these Regulations;

(b) waste which is a residue from the management of a waste listed in the dangerous waste source list in Schedule 12 to these Regulations and identified as "D.W"; and

(c) described in the footnotes of FAC-000-000-9904 as an extremely hazardous waste in the hazardous and dangerous waste sources list in Schedule 13 to these Regulations.

(3) Any waste appearing in the dangerous waste list shall be designated as exclusively hazardous waste (EHW).

7. Dangerous waste mixtures

Infectious dangerous wastes shall include but not be limited to infectious waste specified in Schedule 5 to these Regulations.

8. (1) Any waste whose constituents and concentration are known and which has not been designated as-

(a) a discarded chemical product;

(b) an infectious dangerous waste;

(c) a dangerous waste source,

shall be deemed as a dangerous waste mixture to which the provisions of these Regulations shall apply.

(2) A dangerous waste mixture shall also be determined as dangerous if-

(a) the category or degree of toxicity for each known constituent in the waste is known; or

(b) each known constituent in the waste is a halogenated hydrocarbon or a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon with greater than three rings and less than seven rings; or

(c) each known constituent of the waste is regarded by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as human or animal positive or a suspected carcinogen.

(3) Any person who has a dangerous waste material shall use data available to him to determine the extent of toxicity in the waste.

(4) Where the data available to the person who has the dangerous waste is inadequate to determine the extent of toxicity, the person concerned shall apply to the Agency or its employees to determine whether the waste is contained in the Exclusive List of Registered Dangerous Substances in the Register with the Agency.

9. Determination of toxicity in waste

(1) The toxicity category for each toxic constituent in a waste shall be determined by referring to the FEPA Register and by checking this data against Schedule 6 to these Regulations.

(2) Where the toxic constituent classified under more than one of the four toxicity categories (Aquatic, Oral, Inhalation or Dermal), the toxic constituent shall be assigned to the most acutely toxic category represented.

(3) The category of toxicity in a waste shall be determined in accordance with the toxicity category table in Schedule 6 to these Regulations.

10. Categorisation of toxic waste

(1) The degree of toxicity shall be categorised according to the formula prescribed in the Schedule 6 to these Regulations.

(2) If a person has established the toxicity of his waste by means of the Bioassay test methods and has determined his waste toxicity's range, then he shall designate his waste according to the Toxic Dangerous Waste Designation in Schedule 7 to these Regulations.

11. Persistent hazardous dangerous wastes

(1) Wastes which contain halogenated hydrocarbons (HH) and/or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with more than three rings and less than seven rings (PAH) shall be determined by the procedure specified in these Regulations.

(2) A person shall determine the concentration of (HH) and/or (PAH) in his waste by either testing his waste as specified in (a) of this sub-paragraph or by the calculation procedures described in (b) of this sub-paragraph, that is-

(a) concentration tests: A person shall test his waste to determine its concentration level as stated in sampling and testing method below;

(b) concentration calculations: if a person can demonstrate to FEPA beyond a reasonable doubt that any remaining persistent constituents for which he does not know the concentrations of would not contribute significantly to the total persistent concentration of his waste then he may calculate this concentration as follows:

(3) A person whose waste contains one or more halogenated hydrocarbons for which the concentrations are known shall determine his total halogenated hydrocarbon concentration by summing the concentration percentages for all of his waste's significant halogenated hydrocarbons.

12. Carcinogenic dangerous wastes

(1) A substance listed as an IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) human or animal positive or suspected carcinogen and is an inorganic, respiratory, carcinogen shall be a carcinogenic substance provided it occurs in a triable format (that is, if it is a waste which easily crumbles and forms dust which can be inhaled).

(2) Any person whose waste contains one or more IARC carcinogen(s) and if-

- (a) the monthly or batch waste quantity exceeds 100kg; or
- (b) the concentration of anyone positive (human or animal) carcinogen exceeds 1.0 per cent of the waste quantity-
 - (i) shall designate such waste as EHW (and such designation shall be determined by (i), (ii), (iii));
 - (ii) the concentration of anyone IARC positive (human or animal) carcinogen exceeds 0.01 per cent of the waste quantity, such waste shall be designated DW; or
 - (iii) the total concentration summed for all IARC positive and suspected (human or animal) carcinogens exceeds (1.0 per cent of the waste quantity) such waste shall be designated DW;
- (c) a substance shall not be carcinogenic if it is rated as IARC human or animal positive or suspected carcinogen merely because of studies involving implantation of the substance into the animals as site cause for the IARC rating.

13. Characteristic to determine solid waste as a dangerous waste

A solid waste shall be regarded as dangerous waste by determining any of the following parameters-

- (a) ignitability;
- (b) corrosivity;
- (c) reactivity;
- (d) extraction procedure toxicity (EPTOX);
- (e) halogenated hydrocarbons concentration;
- (f) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon concentration (PAH);
- (g) static acute fish toxicity test;
- (h) acute oral rate toxicity test;
- (i) polychlorinated Dibenzo p-dioxins and dibenzofurans concentrations;
- (j) polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's).

14. Methods and tests to determine representative samples

- (1) The method used for obtaining representative samples of a waste shall vary with the type and form of the waste.
- (2) The Agency shall consider such representative samples using any of the sampling methods.
- (3) If the waste samples have properties similar to the characteristics mentioned in regulation 13 of these Regulations and the materials indicated therein can cause any of the reactions indicated in regulation 13 of these Regulations then the waste shall be considered as a dangerous waste as described in paragraph (2) of this regulation.
- (4) The following methods shall be used by the Agency to determine representative samples as waste, that is-
 - (a) crushed or powdered material-ASTM standard method (D346-75);
 - (b) extremely viscous liquid-ASTM standard method (D 140-70);
 - (c) flash-like material-ASTM standard method (D22234- 7 6);
 - (d) solid-like material-ASTM standard method (D 1452-65);
 - (e) solid or rock-like materials-ASTM standard method (D420-69);
 - (f) containerised liquid waste (COLIW ASA) described in "Test Methods for the evaluation of solid waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" SW-846 USEPA (1985);
 - (g) liquid waste in pits, ponds, lagoons and similar reservoirs-"Pond sampler" described in "Test methods for the evaluation of solid waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" SW-846, USEP A (1985).

15. Ignitability test

- (1) A solid waste is ignitable if its representative sample has any of the following properties, that is-
 - (a) it is liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 per cent alcohol by volume and has a flash point of less than 60°C as defined by Pensky-Mertens Close cup Tester using the test method specified in ASTM standard D-93- 79 or D 93-80, or a seta flash closed cup tester using method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278;
 - (b) it is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, s so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard;
 - (c) it is an ignitable compressed gas;
 - (d) it is an oxidiser.
- (2) An ignitable solid waste not designated as dangerous waste under any of the Agency's Dangerous Waste Lists or the Agency's Dangerous Waste Criteria shall be assigned the dangerous waste number FD-001.

16. Corrosive testing

(1) A solid waste is corrosive if its representative sample has any or more of the following properties, that is-

- (a) it is aqueous and has a (pH) less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5 as determined by a (pH) meter using method 5.2 in Test Method for the evaluation of solid waste, (Physical/Chemical methods);
- (b) it is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35mm per year at a test temperature of 55°C as determined by standard Test Method 01-69 as standardised in "Test Methods for the evaluation of solid waste, (Physical/Chemical methods)";
- (c) it is a solid or semi-solid, and when mixed with an equal weight of water results in a solution, the liquid portion of which has the property specified in such paragraph (a) of this regulation.

(2) A corrosive solid waste not designated as a dangerous waste under any of the Agency Exclusive List of Dangerous Substances listed in Schedule 12 to these Regulations or has any of the characteristics of Dangerous Waste Criteria listed in regulation 13 of these Regulations shall be designated DW and shall be assigned the dangerous waste number FD-002.

17. Reactivity test

(1) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties, that is-

- (a) it is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent changes, without detonating;
- (b) it reacts violently with water;
- (c) it forms potentially explosive mixtures with water;
- (d) when mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapours or fumes in a quantity sufficient to pose danger to human or animal health or the environment;
- (e) it is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which when exposed to (pH) conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapours or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human or animal health or the environment.

18. Solid waste exhibiting characteristic of toxicity

Where a solid waste exhibiting the characteristic of EP toxicity is not designated a dangerous waste under any of the Agency's Dangerous Waste List or Dangerous Criteria, it shall be assigned to the Agency's dangerous waste number specified in Schedule 9 to these Regulations which corresponds to the toxic constituent causing it to be dangerous.

19. Generic dangerous waste numbers

A waste which exhibits any of the dangerous waste characteristics lists in Schedule 8 to these Regulations shall be assigned the dangerous waste number corresponding to the characteristic exhibited by the waste as shown in Schedule 9 to these Regulations.

Spills and discharges into the environment

20. Notification of discharge of waste

(1) Any person who intentionally or accidentally spills or discharges or causes to be spilled or discharged any quantity of dangerous waste or hazardous substance, detrimental to public health or the environment shall, (within 24 hours of the commencement of the spillage), notify the nearest "FEPA" Office or State environmental protection body and local government council of the area of the spillage.

(2) The Agency, or any person or authority authorised in that behalf shall do any or all of the following, that is-

- (a) instruct the person responsible for the spillage or discharge to clean up all released dangerous harmful wastes or hazardous substances within the time or days as may be specified;
- (b) designate and treat, store or dispose of all solids, water or other materials contaminated by the spillage or discharge in accordance with specific directives given in that behalf by the Agency or any person or authority authorised in that behalf to issue the directive;
- (c) restore the area affected by the spillage or discharge and replenish resources in a manner acceptable to the Agency or any other person or authority authorised in that behalf by the Agency;
- (d) where immediate removal or temporary storage of spilled or discharged dangerous wastes or hazardous substances is necessary to protect human health or the environment, the Agency may direct that it be removed by competent transporters.

21. Waste quantity

(1) When measuring the weight of a dangerous waste, the Agency or any person or authority authorised by it in that behalf shall consider only the weight of the residues and shall disregard the weight of the containers and innerliners thereof.

(2) A container or inner liner shall be considered to be "empty"-

- (a) when all wastes in it have been taken out using practises commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container or inner liner whichever quantity is least, until less than 2 cm of waste remains at the bottom of the container or innerliner-
 - (i) innerliner, the volume of waste remaining in the container or innerliner is equal to one per cent or less of the container's total capacity; or
 - (ii) if the containers total capacity is greater than 416 litres the volume of waste remaining in the container or innerliner is no more than 0.3 per cent of the container's total capacity;
- (b) when a container which holds compressed gas is empty, then the pressure inside the container equals or nearly equals atmospheric pressure.

22. Containers damaged by liquids

(1) Containers that may be damaged by liquids (e.g. cardboard, fibre containers without innerliners) may be vacuum-cleaned.

(2) Strike the open end of the container up, thrice on the ground, using a hammer or hand to remove base particles and vacuum-clean again.

(3) The equipment used for such vacuum-cleaning shall be decontaminated in the manner approved by the Agency or person or authority authorised by it in that behalf before such containers are destroyed or disposed of.

23. Over-packed containers

Small containers of dangerous waste may be placed in over-packed drums (or labpacks) provided the following conditions are met, that is-

- (a) hazardous waste shall be packaged in non-leaking inside containers designed and constructed of a material that does not react dangerously when decomposed or ignited by the dangerous waste and to minimise voids, inside containers shall be full, tightly and securely sealed and shall contain very little air inside them;
- (b) the inside containers shall be over-packed in an open head metal shipping container at no more than 614 litres capacity and surrounded by a sufficient quantity of absorbent material to completely absorb all the liquid contents of the inside packing;
- (c) the absorbent material referred to in paragraph (b) of this regulation shall not be capable of reacting dangerously when being decomposed or ignited by the contents in the containers.

24. Manifest system

There shall be a manifest system which shall include the following requirements-

- (a) Packaging-the generator of the waste shall package all dangerous waste for transportation in accordance with the directives of the Agency or its authorised officers;
- (b) Labelling-the generator of the waste shall label each package in the manner prescribed by the Agency;
- (c) Marking-the generator of the waste shall mark each package of dangerous waste with the following or equivalent words and information, very well displayed, that is-

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Federal and State laws prohibit improper disposal, if found, contact the nearest FEPA Zonal Office, Police or Public Health Authority.

Generator's name and address

.....
.....
.....
Manifest document number
.....

(d) the generator of the waste shall provide bold warning signs to the transporter(s) as may be prescribed by Agency.

25. Duties of owners and operators receiving dangerous waste

(1) Owners and operators who received dangerous waste accompanied by manifest from off-site sources shall-

- (a) sign and date each copy of the manifest to certify that the dangerous waste covered by the manifest was received;
- (b) note any significant discrepancies in the manifest;
- (c) immediately, deliver at least one copy of the signed manifest to the transporter;
- (d) within thirty days after the delivery, send a copy of the manifest to the generator of the waste;
- (e) retain at the place of delivery a copy of each manifest for at least three years from the date of delivery.

(2) If an owner or operator of a facility receives dangerous waste whose manifest or shipping paper contains discrepancies from a transporter, it shall notify the generator as well as Agency or its designated officer within 21 days from the receipt of the dangerous waste.

26. Discrepancies manifest

(1) Discrepancies in manifest shall be regarded as significant differences between the quantity or type of dangerous waste designated on the manifest or shipping paper and that actually received if-

- (a) significant discrepancies in quantity and variations are greater than ten per cent in weight for bulk quantities (e.g. any tanker, trucks, rail-road tank cars, etc.) or any variations in numerical figures for non-bulk quantities (i.e. any missing container or package);
- (b) significant discrepancies in type are obvious physical or chemical differences which can be discovered by inspection or waste analysis (e.g. waste solvent substituted for waste acid);
- (c) there appears in the manifest obvious omission of FEPA or State identification numbers, generator certification or signature from the manifest.

(2) Upon discovering a significant discrepancy, the owner or operator of a facility to which a dangerous waste has been delivered shall attempt to reconcile the discrepancies with the waste generator or transporter.

(3) Where the owner or operator fails to resolve the discrepancies with the generator or transporter within fifteen days after receiving the waste, the owner or operator shall immediately notify the Agency by sending a copy of the manifest or shipping paper at issue, describing the discrepancies and attempts made to reconcile it.

27. Non-acceptance of dangerous waste shipments

(1) Dangerous waste shipments shall be rejected on the following grounds if-

- (a) any or all of the facility to which the waste was delivered could not properly manage the type of dangerous waste which was in the shipment;
- (b) there is a significant discrepancy between the shipment and the waste listed on the manifest or shipping papers; or
- (c) the shipment arrived in a condition which the owner or operator of the facility believes would present an unreasonable hazard to facility operations or facility personnel handling the dangerous waste.

(2) If the owner or operator is unable to handle the waste he may send the shipment on to the alternate facility designated on the manifest or shipping paper or contact the generator of the waste who will identify another facility capable of handling the waste and provide for its delivery to that other facility.

(3) If however, the containers are in such a condition as to present a hazard to public health or the environment in the process of further transportation a contingency plan shall be put in operation.

28. Preparedness and prevention

Facilities for the reception, treatment or disposal of dangerous wastes shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated in such manner-

- (a) to prevent, or to minimise the possibility of fire, explosion, sudden or non-sudden release of dangerous waste or its constituents;
- (b) to prevent its exposure to air, soil, or ground water which could threaten public health or the environment.

29. Except if it can be demonstrated to FEPA that none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility would necessitate their usage, all facilities, waste reception, treatment or disposal shall be equipped with the following, that is-

- (a) an internal communication or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instructions to personnel employed or engaged within the premises, building or precinct of the facility;
- (b) a device, such as a telephone or hand-held two-way radio capable of summoning emergency assistance from the police and service departments or State or local government on-the-scene co-ordinator (OSC);
- (c) portable fire extinguishers, fire equipment, spill control equipment and decontamination equipment; and

- (d) water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water, hose streams, foam-producing equipment, automatic sprinklers or water-spray systems.

30. All communications or alarm systems, fire-protection equipment, spill-control equipment and decontamination equipment, installed with waste-reception facility shall be tested and maintained as and when necessary to assure their proper operation and functioning in times of emergency.

31. Access to communications or alarms

Whenever dangerous waste is being poured, mixed, spread or otherwise being handled, facility personnel shall have immediate access to signalling devices such as-

- (a) internal or emergency communication device;
- (b) telephone or hand-held, two way radio (capable of summmomng external emergency assistance) .

32. Aisle space

The owner or operator shall maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill-control equipment and decontamination equipment to any area of the facility operation at all times and particularly in an emergency.

33. Arrangement with local organisations and Agencies

(1) The owner or operator of waste generating facility shall notify the Agency that he has made the following arrangement-

- (a) familiarise the police, fire services department or any emergency response team and other such members of the local response team with the layout of the facility, the properties of dangerous waste or hazardous substances handled at said facility and places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to and roads inside the facility and possible evacuation routes;
- (b) familiarise local hospitals with the properties of dangerous waste or hazardous substances handled at the facility and the type of injuries or illness which could result from fires, explosions or emissions at the facility;
- (c) where more than one party might respond to an emergency, reach agreement with the others to provide support to the primary emergency authority;
- (d) notify the designated "OSC" in the event of any emergency, who will then co-ordinate response activities by the local response teams.

(2) The owner or operator of a waste facility shall notify the Agency of all the arrangements and agreements entered into with the person or authorities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of paragraph (1) of this regulation unless the hazards posed by the waste or substance handled at the facility, would not require those arrangements.

(3) Where the waste or substance handled at the facility would not required the arrangements under paragraph (2) of this regulation, prior opportunity to assess the facility to confirm this shall be given to the Agency or its authorised officer to exempt the facility from the arrangement.

(4) The Agency shall regularly be permitted to continuously determine that the situation in the facility remains constant.

34. Failure to enter into arrangements

Where the Agency State or local government decline to enter into arrangement under regulation 33 of these Regulations, are the owner or operator shall enter the refusal in the operating record and the onus of proof of that refusal shall rest with the owner or operator.

PART 4

Contingency plan and emergency procedure

35. Contingency plan

(1) An owner or operator of a facility shall develop a contingency plan to lessen the potential impact on public health and the environment in the event of an emergency, including a fire, sudden or non-sudden release of dangerous waste or its constituents or hazardous substances to air, soil, surface water or ground water.

(2) Each owner or operator shall have an on-site and off-site contingency plan at his facility for use in the emergencies mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation which threaten public health and the environment.

(3) The on-site plan shall conform to the provisions of regulation 28 of these Regulations relating to preparedness and prevention while the off-site contingency plan shall be drawn up to integrate the right of the community within the areas known to the potential dangers in the activities being carried on the facility.

(4) The community within the area where a facility is located shall be aware of the potential dangers of sudden or non-sudden discharges and all activities to mitigate any emergencies arising from the facility.

36. Contents of contingency plans, etc.

(1) The contingency plan shall contain the following that is-

(a) a description of the actions to be taken by facility personnel to comply with provisions of these Regulation;

(b) a description of the actions to be taken when a dangerous waste shipment, which is damaged or presents a hazard to public health and the environment and unacceptable to the owner, arrives at the facility, but cannot be immediately transported or disposed of without causing danger to human health and the environment or the effect of which may result in the emission, of fire or explosion.

(2) In the event of any of the contemplated under subparagraph (1) of this regulation, report of the findings of the owner or operator of the facility shall be submitted to the Agency.

(3) The emergency co-ordinator's report shall include-

- (a) the name and telephone number of the reporter;
- (b) the name and address of facility;
- (c) the time and type of incident (e.g. emission, fire);
- (d) the name and quantity of material(s) involved to the extent known;
- (e) the extent of injuries, if any; and
- (f) the possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.

(4) The emergency co-ordinator for a facility shall-

- (a) take all reasonable measures to ensure that fires, explosions, and emissions do not occur;
- (b) whenever any of these occurs, the co-ordinator shall take steps to contain the spread of any fire, explosion or emission to other dangerous waste;
- (c) stop processes and operation at the facility;
- (d) collect and contain released waste or hazardous substances; and
- (e) remove or isolate all containers within the facility.

(5) If the facility stops operations to fire, explosions or emission, the emergency co-ordinator shall monitor leaks, pressure build up, gas generation or ruptures in valves, pipes or other equipment in the facility.

(6) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency co-ordinator shall provide for treating, storing or disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soil, surface water or any other material that results from a release, fire or explosion at the facility.

(7) The emergency co-ordinator shall ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility-

- (a) no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until clean-up procedures are completed; and
- (b) all emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan are cleaned and made fit for their intended re-use before operations are resumed.

37. Contents of the contingency plans

(1) The contingency plan shall contain the following particulars that is-

- (a) a description of the arrangements agreed to by local police and fire service departments, hospital, contractors, zonal or State response teams to co-ordinate emergency services;
- (b) a current list of names, addresses and phone numbers (office and residence) of all persons qualified to act as the emergency co-ordinator in accordance with the provisions of the Agency's directives;
- (c) an up-to-date list of all emergency and response equipment required at the facility such as-

- (i) fire extinguishing system;
- (ii) spill control equipment;
- (iii) communication equipment;
- (d) an evacuation plan for facility personnel where necessary describing the signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes and alternate evacuation routes.

(2) In addition, the plan shall include the location, physical description of each item on the list and a brief outline of its capabilities; and

(3) A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan shall be-

- (a) maintained at the facility; and
- (b) submitted to the designated OSC and all members of the State or local response team.

(4) The owner or operator shall review and immediately amend the contingency plan, if necessary, whenever-

- (a) applicable regulations or the facility permit are revised;
- (b) the plan fails in an emergency;
- (c) the facility changes (in its design, construction, operation, maintenance or other circumstances) in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or release of dangerous waste constituents or hazardous substances, or in a way that changes the response necessary in an emergency;
- (d) the list of emergency co-ordinator changes; or
- (e) the list of emergency equipment changes.

(5) At all times, there shall be at least one employee either on the facility premises or on call with the responsibility for co-ordinating all emergency response measures.

(6) This emergency co-ordinator shall be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan required by the Agency, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and properties of all waste and hazardous substances handled, the location of all records within the facility layout and all other aspects of the facility's plan required by the Agency for contingency control.

(7) In addition, the emergency co-ordinator shall have the authority of the owner or operator of the facility to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

(8) The emergency co-ordinator for a facility shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur or spread to other dangerous waste by stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste or hazardous substances and removing or isolating containers.

(9) If the facility stops operations in response to fire, explosion or release the emergency co-ordinator shall monitor for leaks, pressure build up, gas generation or ruptures in valves, pipes or other equipment.

(10) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency co-ordinator shall provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water or any other material that results from a release, fire or explosion at the facility.

(11) The emergency co-ordinator shall ensure that, in the affected area of the facility, no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored or disposed of until clean-up procedures are completed and all emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan are cleaned and made fit for their intended re-use before operations are resumed.

(12) The owner or operator shall notify the Agency or any appropriate local government that the facility is in compliance with regulation 37 (10) of these Regulations before operations are resumed in the affected area of the facility.

38. Emergency proceedings

(1) In the case of an imminent or actual emergency, the emergency co-ordinator shall promptly notify all the personnel within the factory premises and mobilise all the necessary equipment to deal with the emergency situation.

(2) He shall also inform the Agency, if the release or outcome of the emergency would endanger human health or the environment outside the factory or facility.

(3) The report of the emergency co-ordinator shall contain the following particulars, that is-(i) the name and telephone number of the reporter;

- (ii) the name and address of the facility;
- (iii) the time and type of incident (e.g. release, fire);
- (iv) the name and quantity of material(s) involved to the extent known;
- (v) the extent of injuries, if any; and
- (vi) the possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.

(4) The owner or operator shall enter in the operating record the time, date and details of any incident that requires implementing the emergency procedures within fifteen days after the incident.

(5) The owner or operator shall submit a written report on the incident to the Agency offices of the incident.

(6) The report shall include-

- (a) the name, address and telephone number of the owner or the operator;
- (b) the name, address and telephone number of the facility;
- (c) the date, time and type of incident (e.g. fire, explosion);
- (d) the name and quantity of materials involved;

- (e) the extent of injuries, if any;
- (f) an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable;
- (g) estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials that resulted from the incident;
- (h) the cause of the incident; and
- (i) the description of corrective action taken to prevent reoccurrence of the incident.

PART 5

Record keeping in the facility

39. Operating record

(1) A factory or industry or facility in which wastes are stored, operated, recycled or purified shall keep an up-to-date written record at the premises of the factory, industry or facility.

(2) The following particulars shall be kept by the owner or operator, that is-

- (a) a description of the quantity of each hazardous waste received and managed on-site and the method and date of its treatment, or storage or disposal at the industry;
- (b) a map or diagram of each cell or disposal area, showing the location of each hazardous waste within the industry. Every hazardous consignment shall be accompanied by a manifest;
- (c) cross-reference to specific manifest document numbers;
- (d) records and results of waste analysis;
- (e) summary reports and details of all incidents that require implementing the contingency plan;
- (f) results of general inspections carried out by the Agency or on behalf of the Agency;
- (g) analytical data of dangerous waste.

40. Instructions on record keeping

(1) In accordance with instructions by the Agency, the information in section 39 of these regulations shall be kept in the operating record in the following manner, that is-

- (a) every hazardous consignment received shall be accompanied by a manifest;
- (b) information required by these Regulations shall be kept for three years and shall not be destroyed without the written approval from the Agency;
- (c) each hazardous waste received or managed shall be described by its common name and by its hazardous waste number.

(2) Where a hazardous waste contains more than one hazardous waste number, the waste description shall include all applicable hazardous waste numbers. If the hazardous waste number is not listed then the waste description shall include the process which generated the waste.

(3) The description required in paragraph (2) of this regulation shall include the waste's physical form (whether liquid, solid, sludge, or gas).

(4) The weight or volume and density of the hazardous waste shall be recorded, using one of the units of measure specified in Schedule 10 to these Regulations.

41. Power of the Agency to require for information about waste disposal, etc.

(1) The Agency shall have power to call for relevant information pertaining to records and plans about waste disposal by any industry at any given time.

(2) While any enforcement action is pending the Agency shall have power to hold on to any record and no limitation of time shall apply in respect thereof.

(3) All records of waste disposal shall be submitted to the nearest Agency's office, including all particulars of the site of the disposal and the area of land covered by the disposal.

PART 6

Ground water protection

42. Applicability of the Agency's regulations

(1) All regulations made by the Agency for the control and protection of ground waste shall apply to industries and factories that treat, store or dispose of the dangerous waste in surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units or land fills.

(2) The regulations shall also apply where waste migrate beyond the industry's waste management area unless the industry or factory can prove to the satisfaction of the Agency that such waste originated from another source.

(3) Factories or industries shall not be subject to any regulation to control or protect ground water if-

- (a) the factory or industry designs and operates a surface impoundment as a landfill;
- (b) the Agency finds that the treatment zone of a land treatment unit does not contain levels of dangerous constituents that are above background levels of these constituents by an amount that is statistically significant.

(4) An exemption under this regulation may only relieve an owner or operator of responsibility to meet the requirements of this or any regulation during the closure care period, or the Agency finds that there is no potential for migration of liquid from a regulated unit to the uppermost aquifer during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period) and the post-closure care period:

Provided that this demonstration shall be certified by a qualified geologist or geo-technical engineer.

(5) Any regulation made to control or protect underground water shall apply during-

- (a) the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period);
- (b) the post-closure period if the factory or industry is conducting a detection monitoring programme and during the compliance period;
- (c) conducting a compliance monitoring programme; or
- (d) a corrective action programme.

(6) If, however, all the waste, waste residues, contaminated containment system components and contaminated subsoils are removed or decontaminated at closure, the regulation controlling or protecting underground water shall not apply.

Required programme

43. Monitoring and response programme

Factories and industries subject to these Regulations shall conduct monitoring and response programmes as specified hereunder.

44. Ground water protection standard

(1) The factory or industry shall comply with conditions specified in the permit given by the Agency that dangerous constituents entering the ground water from the regulated unit, do not exceed the concentration limits in the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management area during the compliance period.

(2) Where it is not practicable for the Agency to establish a standard at the time a permit is issued or when an already established permit is not protective enough, the Agency shall establish a ground water protection standard when dangerous constituents have entered the ground water from a regulated unit.

45. Dangerous constituents

(1) The Agency shall specify in the facility permit the dangerous constituents to which the ground water protection standard of regulation 4 of these Regulations shall apply.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation, dangerous constituents shall be-

- (a) constituents identified in F AC000-000-9905 contained in Schedule 14 to these Regulations;
- (b) constituents which have caused a waste to be regulated under these Regulations however detected.

(3) The Agency may also specify in the permit indicator parameters as identified in the detection monitoring programme that provide a reliable indication of the presence of dangerous constituents in the ground water.

(4) The Agency shall not treat as dangerous a constituent which is not capable of posing a substantial and potential hazard to human health or the environment.

(5) In deciding to apply paragraph (4) of this regulation, the Agency shall consider whether or not the waste constitutes a hazard to-

- (a) human health;
- (b) the environment;
- (c) ground water quality.

46. Concentration limits

(1) The Agency shall specify in the facility permit that concentration limits-

- (a) shall not exceed the background level of that constituent in the ground water;
- (b) for any of the constituents listed in Schedule 11 to these Regulations shall not exceed the background level of the constituent;
- (c) shall not exceed an alternative limit established by the Agency.

(2) The Agency may establish an alternative concentration limit for a dangerous constituent and in doing so may consider the same factors listed in paragraph (1) of this regulation.

47. Point of compliance

(1) The Agency shall specify in the facility permit the point of compliance at which the ground water protection standard of these Regulations shall apply and at which monitoring shall be conducted.

(2) The point of compliance is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically down gradient limit of the waste management area that extends down into the uppermost aquifer underlying the regulated units.

(3) Alternatively, the point of compliance may be any closer point identified by the Agency at the time the permit is issued, considering the following, that is-

- (a) risks of the facility;
- (b) the wastes and constituents managed there;
- (c) the potential for waste constituents to have already migrated past the alternate compliance point; and
- (d) the potential threats to ground and surface water.

(4) The waste management area is the limit projected in the horizontal plane of the area in which waste may be placed during the active life of a regulated unit.

(5) The waste management area shall include horizontal space taken up by any liner, dike or other barrier designed to contain waste in a regulated unit.

48. Compliance period

(1) The facility permit granted by the Agency shall also state compliance period that is the number of years of the active life of the waste management area.

(2) The compliance period begins when the factory or industry initiates a compliance monitoring programme thus satisfying the requirements of the Agency.

(3) If the factory or industry is engaged in a corrective action programme at the end of the compliance period, the period shall be extended until the factory or regulated industry can demonstrate that the ground water protection standard of these Regulations has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

49. General ground water monitoring requirements

(1) The ground water monitoring system shall consist of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depth to yield ground water samples from the uppermost aquifer that is-

(a) represents the quality of background water that had not been affected by leakage from a regulated unit; and

(b) represents the quality of ground water passing the point of compliance.

(2) Industries with more than one regulated unit need not have separate ground water monitoring systems for each unit provided that the system used for sampling the ground water in the upper-water aquifer shall detect and measure dangerous constituents entering the ground water in the uppermost from the regulated units.

(3) All monitoring wells shall be cased in a manner allowing collection of representative ground water samples and maintaining the integrity of the monitoring well bore-hole.

(4) Wells shall be constructed in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the samples, then sampled strata and the layers between aquifers and water-bearing strata.

50. Detection monitoring programme

(1) Any factory or industry required to establish a detection monitoring programme shall monitor the ground water for indicator parameters (e.g. pH, specific conductance, total organic carbon (TOC), total organic halogen (TOH), or heavy metals), waste constituents, or reaction products that provide a reliable indication of the presence of dangerous constituents in ground water.

(2) The Agency shall specify the parameters or constituents to be monitored in the permit issued to the facility.

51. Compliance monitoring programme

(1) An industry or factory required to establish a compliance monitoring programme shall-

(a) monitor the ground water to determine whether regulated units are in compliance with the ground water protection standard under regulation 44 of these Regulations;

(b) install a ground water monitoring system at the compliance point as specified by the Agency;

(c) determine the concentration of dangerous constituents and parameters in ground water at each monitoring well at the compliance point at least quarterly during the compliance period:

Provided that the owner or operator shall express the concentration at each monitoring well in a form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases;

- (d) determine the rate and direction of ground water flow in the uppermost aquifer at least annually;
- (e) analyse samples from all monitoring wells at the compliance point for constituents identified in FAC000-000-9905 contained in Schedule 14 to these Regulations and any other dangerous constituents not listed but which are specified in the permit issued to the facility at least annually to determine whether additional dangerous constituents are present in the uppermost aquifer if those constituents are young:

Provided that all the findings shall be reported to the Agency within seven days after completion of the analysis;

- (f) use procedures and methods for sampling and analysis that meet the requirements of the Agency;
- (g) determine whether there is an increase in the concentration limits for any dangerous constituents specified in the permit;
- (h) notify the Agency in writing within seven days that the ground water protection standard is being exceeded at any monitoring well at the point of compliance;
- (i) submit to the Agency an application for a permit modification to establish a corrective action programme within 90 days (or for regulated units managing EHW, within 60 days) if an engineering feasibility study has been previously submitted to the Agency;
- (j) demonstrate that a source, other than a regulated unit, caused the increase or that the increase resulted from error in sampling, analysis or evaluation, such demonstration being without prejudice to an application for permit modification;
- (k) submit an application for a permit modification on determining that the compliance monitoring programme no longer satisfies the requirements of this regulation;
- (l) assure the Agency that monitoring and corrective action measures necessary to achieve compliance with the ground water protection standard under regulation 44 of these Regulations are taken during the term of the permit.

52. Corrective action programme

The owner or operator shall take corrective action to ensure that regulated units are in compliance with the ground water protection standard under regulation 44 of these Regulations and this shall be specified in the permit issued by the Agency to the facility.

PART 7

Surface impoundments

53. Surface impoundments to conform to standard

(1) Owners or operators of surface impoundments shall ensure that a surface impoundment conforms with standards and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Agency, from time to time.

(2) A surface impoundment shall have a liner of such quality and strength as would prevent an escape of waste into the adjacent sub-surface soil or ground water at any time during the active life of the impoundment.

(3) The intending owner of a surface impoundment shall apply to the Agency for necessary guidance.

54. Design operating requirement

(1) During the active life of a surface impoundment, the liner shall be-

(a) designed, constructed and installed with materials to prevent any flow of wastes in and out of the impoundment during the active life of the facility;

(b) constructed with materials which can withstand physical contact with waste to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation and the stress of daily operation;

(c) placed upon a base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure above and below the liner;

(d) installed to cover all surrounding areas likely to be in contact with the waste or leachate; and

(e) for EHW management, the factory or industry shall submit an engineering report with its permit application affecting the basis for selecting the liners.

(2) The report shall be certified by a licensed professional engineer approved by the Agency.

(3) The factory or industry which own a new surface impoundment in which liquid EHW is managed shall-

(a) install a double-lined system which incorporates the specifications of regulation 55 of these Regulations;

(b) comply with the ground water monitoring requirements.

(5) A surface impoundment shall-

(a) be constructed and operated to prevent overflowing and take into account the effect of wind and wave action, rainfall run-on malfunctions of level controllers, alarms and other equipment and human error;

(b) be designed so that any flow of waste into the impoundment can be immediately shut off in the event of overtopping or liner failure;

(c) have at all times, functional dikes, where earthen, the dikes shall have a protective cover to preserve their structural integrity.

(6) The Agency shall specify in the permit to be obtained by the industry, designs and operating practices that are necessary in the construction of surface impoundments and dikes.

55. Double-lined surface impoundment

(1) Except as provided in regulation 54 of these Regulations, a factory or industry which owns a double-lined surface impoundment shall not be subject to the provisions of the said regulations if the following conditions are met, that is-

- (a) the impoundment (including its underlying liners) shall be located entirely above the seasonal high-water table;
- (b) the impoundment shall be underlaid by two liners which are designed and constructed in a manner that prevents the migration of liquid into or out of the space between the liners:

Provided that both liners shall meet all the specifications of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) of this regulation;

- (c) a leak detection system shall be constructed and operated between the liners to detect any migration of liquids into the space between the liners; and
- (d) a leachate detection, collection and removal system be constructed and operated to remove accumulated liquid from the system as quickly as possible to avoid unnecessary building of hydrostatic pressure in the system.

(2) If liquid leaks into the leak detection system, the factory or industry shall-

- (a) notify the Agency of the leak in writing within seven days after detecting the leak; and
 - (b) within a period of time specified in the permit, remove accumulated liquid, repair or replace the liner which is leaking and obtain a certification from a qualified engineer that the leak has been stopped;
- or
- (c) begin to comply with any detection monitoring programmes specified in the permit.

(3) The Agency shall specify in the permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the requirements of this regulations are satisfied.

56. Monitoring and inspection during construction and installation

(1) During construction and installation of liners and cover systems, that is-

- (a) membranes;
- (b) sheets; or
- (c) coatings,

shall be inspected for uniformity, and imperfections, holes, cracks, thin spots, or foreign materials.

(2) During maintenance-

- (a) synthetic lines and covers shall be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints for the absence of tears, punctures or blisters;

(b) soil-based and admixed liners and covers shall be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes or other structural non-uniformities that may cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover.

57. Inspection of surface impoundment

(1) While a surface impoundment is in operation, it shall be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following-

- (a) deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of overtopping control system;
- (b) sudden drops in the level of the impoundment's contents;
- (c) the presence of liquids in leak detection system, where installed to comply with regulation 55 (1) (c) of these Regulations;
- (d) severe erosion or other signs of deterioration in the dikes or other containment devices.

(2) Where an impoundment has not been in use for at least six months and a permit has not been issued, a certification by a qualified engineer proving the structural integrity of the impoundment dike, shall be provided by the factory or industry.

(3) The certification shall establish, in particular, that the dike-

- (a) shall withstand the stress of the pressure exerted by the types and amounts of waste to be placed in the impoundment; and
- (b) shall not fall due to scouring or piping, and remain without dependence of any liner system included in the surface impoundment construction.

58. Emergency repairs and contingency plans

(1) A surface impoundment shall be removed from service in accordance with regulation 59 of these Regulations if-

- (a) unexpected changes of liquid levels occur;
- (b) the dike leaks.

(2) When a surface impoundment is to be removed from service as required by regulation 59 of these Regulations, the owner or operator shall-

- (a) immediately shut off the flow or stop the addition of waste into the impoundment;
- (b) immediately contain any surface leakage which has occurred or is occurring;
- (c) immediately stop the leak;
- (d) take any other necessary steps to stop or prevent catastrophic failure;

- (e) empty the impoundment, if a leak cannot be stopped by any other means; and
- (f) notify the Agency of the problem in writing within seven days after detecting the problems.

(3) As part of the contingency plan in regulation 35 (1) of these Regulations and in this regulation,

a factory or industry shall specify a procedure for complying with the requirements of this regulation and a containment system evaluation and repair plan describing-

- (a) the testing and monitoring techniques;
- (b) the procedures to be followed to evaluate the integrity of the containment system, in the event of a failure;
- (c) a description of a schedule of actions to be taken in the event of possible failure;
- (d) repair techniques, available materials to be used in the event of leakage due to containment system failure or deterioration.

59. Closure and post-closure care

(1) At closure, the factory or industry shall-

- (a) remove and decontaminate all waste and its residues, system components including liners, subsoils and structures and equipment which have all been contaminated with dangerous waste and leachate, and manage them as dangerous waste; or
- (b) eliminate free liquids by removing wastes and waste residues;
- (c) stabilise the remaining waste to a bearing capacity sufficient to support a final cover; and
- (d) cover the surface impoundment with final cover designed and constructed to provide long-term minimisation of the flow of liquids through the closed impoundment;
- (e) promote drainage and minimise erosion or abrasion of the final cover and accommodate settling and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained.

(2) If some waste residues or contaminated materials are left in place at final closure (except that no EHW may be left in place) all factory and industries shall comply with all post-closure requirements.

(3) The owner or operator may-

- (a) maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, including making repairs to the cap as necessary to correct the effects of setting, subsidence, erosion or other events;
- (b) maintain and monitor the leak detection system in accordance with regulation 58 of these Regulations where such a system is present between double liner systems;
- (c) maintain and monitor the ground water system;
- (d) prevent run-off from arising or otherwise damaging the final cover.

(4) If a factory or industry plans to close a surface, impoundment in accordance with regulation 59 of these Regulations and the impoundment does not comply with the liner requirements of regulation 54 of these Regulations and is not exempted from those requirements in regulation 55 of these Regulation then-

(a) the closure plan shall include both a plan for complying with regulation 59 of these Regulations and a contingent plan for complying with regulation 59 (2) in case not all contaminated subsoil can be practically removed at closure; and

(b) the owner or operator shall prepare a contingent post-closure plan for complying with regulation 59 (2) of these Regulations in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at the closure.

(5) During the post-closure care period, if liquids leak into a leak detection system installed under regulation 55 (1) (c), the owner or operator shall notify the Agency of the leak in writing within seven days after detecting the leak.

(6) The Agency shall then modify the permit to require compliance with applicable requirements or if so requested by the owner or operator, removal of all materials in accordance with regulation 59 of these Regulations.

60. Special requirement for ignitable or reactive waste

Ignitable or reactive waste shall not be placed in a surface impoundment, unless the waste is treated or mixed before or immediately after placement in the impoundment so that the resulting waste, mixture or dissolution of material is no longer ignitable.

61. Special requirements for dangerous wastes

Incompatible wastes and materials shall not be placed in the same surface impoundments.

62. Special wastes not to be placed in a surface impoundment

(1) The wastes with code numbers FEF020, FEF021, FEF023, FEF026 or FEF027 shall not be placed in a surface impoundment unless the factory or industry operates the surface impoundment in accordance with the management plan for these wastes as approved by the Agency.

(2) The factors to be considered are-

(a) the volume, physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes, including their potential to migrate through soil, their volatility or escape into the atmosphere;

(b) the attenuative properties of underlying and surrounding soils or other materials;

(c) the mobilising properties of other materials so disposed with these wastes; and

(d) the effectiveness of additional treatment, design or monitoring techniques.

Land treatment

63. Land treatment programme

(1) Factories and industries that treat or dispose of dangerous waste in land treatment units shall establish a land treatment programme designed to ensure that dangerous constituents placed in or on the treatment zone are degraded, transformed or immobilised within the treatment zone specified by the Agency when issuing the permit.

(2) The Agency shall specify in the permit the dangerous constituents that shall be degraded, transformed or immobilised as specified.

(3) These dangerous constituents are those identified in FAC-0000-9905 and any other constituent which, although not listed, is considered dangerous by the Agency.

64. Treatment of dangerous waste in the treatment zone

(1) Prior to the application of the waste to be treated in the treatment zone, the factory or industry shall demonstrate using field tests, laboratory analysis, available data or, in the case of existing units, operating data, to show that dangerous constituents in the waste can be completely treated in the treatment zone.

(2) For the treatment of waste within the treatment zone a land treatment demonstration permit is required.

65. Design, construction, etc., of factory or industry to minimise dangerous constituent

The factory or industry shall design, construct, operate and maintain-

- (a) the unit in accordance with all design and operating conditions that were used in the treatment demonstration under regulation 64 of these Regulations;
- (b) minimise the sum of dangerous constituents during the active life of the land treatment unit;
- (c) a run-on control system capable of preventing flow unto the treatment zone during discharge from at least a twenty- five years storm;
- (d) a run-off management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a twenty-five years storm;
- (e) a run-off management system to collect at least the water volume resulting from a twenty-five year storm.

66. Field test and laboratory analysis

(1) Any field test or laboratory analysis conducted in order to make the demonstration under regulation 65 of these Regulations shall-

- (a) accurately simulate the characteristics and operating conditions for the proposed land treatment unit including-

- (i) the characteristics of the waste and of the dangerous constituent present;
 - (ii) the topography of the surrounding area;
 - (iii) the characteristics and depth of soil in the treatment zone; and (v) the operating practices to be used at the unit;
- (b) be conducted in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

67. Design and operating requirement

(1) The Agency shall specify in the permit issued for the facility how the factory or industry shall design, construct, operate and maintain the land treatment unit in compliance with these Regulations.

(2) Collection and holding facilities (e.g. tanks or basins) associated with run-on and run-off control system after storm shall be emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

(3) If the treatment zone contains particulate matter which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator shall control the wind dispersal.

(4) The owner or operator shall inspect the unit weekly and after storms to detect evidence of-

- (a) deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on and run-off control system; and
- (b) improper functioning of wind dispersal control measures.

68. Food chain crops

(1) The Agency may allow the growth of food chain crops in, or on the treatment zone only if the factory or industry satisfied the conditions of these Regulations.

(2) The Agency may specify in the permit issued for the facility the specific food chain crops which may be grown on the treatment zone.

(3) The factory or industry shall demonstrate that there is no substantial risk to human health caused by the growth of such crops in or on the treatment zone by demonstrating prior to the planting of such crops, that dangerous constituents other than cadmium-

- (a) shall not be transferred to the plant by intake or direct contact and shall not otherwise be ingested by food chain animals grazing within the treatment zone; or
- (b) shall not occur in greater concentrations on crops grown on the treatment zone than when the same crops are grown on untreated soils under similar conditions and in the same region.

69. Demonstration by the use offield and test greenhouse studies

(1) In making such a demonstration, the factory or industry may use field tests, greenhouse studies, available data and in the case of existing units, operating data, and shall-

- (a) base the demonstration on conditions similar to those present in the treatment zone, including soil characteristics (for example pH, cation-exchange capacity) specific wastes, application rates or methods, and crops to be grown; and
- (b) describe the procedures used in conducting such tests, including the sample selection criteria, sample size, analytical methods, and statistical procedures.

(2) If the owner or operator intends to conduct field tests or greenhouse studies in order to make the demonstration, he shall obtain a permit from the Agency for conducting such activities.

70. Unsaturated zone monitoring

(1) Subject to this regulation, an industry or factory shall establish an unsaturated zone monitoring programme to monitor the soil and soil-pore liquid to determine whether dangerous constituents migrate out of the treatment zone.

(2) The Agency shall specify the dangerous constituents as specified in regulation 63 (2) of these Regulations to be monitored in the facility permit.

(3) The Agency may require monitoring for principal dangerous constituents (PDCS) in lieu of those constituent specified under regulation 63 (2) of these Regulations.

(4) An unsaturated zone monitoring system mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation which includes soil monitoring, soil cores and soil-pore liquid monitoring using devices such as lysimeters and shall consist of a sufficient number of sampling points at appropriate locations and depths yield samples that represent the quality of background soil-pore, liquid quality and the chemical make-up of the soil that has not been affected by leakage from and below the treatment zone.

(5) The factory or industry shall establish a background value for each dangerous constituent to be monitored.

(6) The Agency shall specify the frequency and timing of soil and soil-pore liquid monitoring in the permit issued to the facility after considering the frequency, timing and rate of waste application, and the soil permeability.

(7) The owner or operator shall use consistent sampling and analysis procedures that are designed to ensure sampling results that provide a reliable indication of soil-pore, liquid quality and the chemical make-up of the soil below the treatment zone.

(8) In addition to regulation 70 (2) of these Regulations, the factory or industry shall implement procedures and techniques for-

- (a) sample collection;
- (b) sample preservation and shipment;
- (c) analytical procedures; and
- (d) control of custody and distribution of sample.

(9) The factory or industry shall conduct soil monitoring from time to time to determine whether there is a statistically significant change over background values for any dangerous constituents to be monitored under regulation 70 (2) of these Regulations.

(10) If the owner or operator determines, pursuant to regulation 70 (6) of these Regulations, that there is a statistically significant increase of dangerous constituents below the treatment zone, he shall-

- (a) notify the Agency of this finding in writing within seven days and the notification shall indicate what constituents have shown statistically significant increases;
- (b) within 45 days, submit to the Agency an application for a permit modification to amend the operating practices at the facility in order to maximise the success of degradation, transformation, or immobilisation processes in the treatment zone;
- (c) continue to monitor in accordance with the unsaturated zone monitoring programme established under this regulation;
- (d) demonstrate that a source other than regulated units caused the increase or that the increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation.

(11) In addition to making a demonstration under this regulation, a factory or industry shall within 45 days submit concurrently a permit modification application, unless such demonstration successfully shows the increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, evaluation or from a source other than regulated units.

71. Record keeping

The owner or operator shall include dangerous waste application dates and rates in the operating record.

72. Closure and post-closure

(1) During the closure period, the owner or operator shall-

- (a) continue all operations (including pH control) necessary to maximise degradation, transformation or immobilisation of dangerous constituents within the treatment zone as required under regulations 63, 64, 65 of these Regulations, except to the extent that such measures are inconsistent with these Regulations;
- (b) continue unsaturated zone monitoring except that in soil-pore liquid, monitoring may be terminated ninety days after the last application of waste to zone; and
- (c) establish a vegetative cover on the portion of the facility being closed at such time that the cover will not substantially impede degradation, transformation or immobilisation of dangerous constituents in the treatment zone and the vegetative cover shall be capable of maintaining growth without extensive maintenance.

(2) When closure is completed, the owner or operator shall submit to the Agency a certification by an independent qualified soil scientist or a licensed professional engineer, that the facility has been closed in accordance with the specifications in the approved closure plan.

73. Special requirement for ignitable or reactive waste

The owner or operator of a facility, factory, or industry shall not apply ignitable or reactive waste to the treatment zone unless the waste is immediately incorporated into the soil so that the resulting material is no longer ignitable or reactive waste.

74. Special requirement for incompatible waste

The owner or operator of a facility, factory or industry shall not place incompatible wastes or incompatible materials, in the same treatment zone, unless-

- (a) the waste is immediately incorporated into the soil so that the resulting waste, mixture or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable and reactive wastes;
- (b) the waste is managed in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause it to ignite or react.

75. Special requirement for extremely hazardous waste

(1) Under no circumstances will extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) be allowed to remain in closed land treatment unit after concluding the postclosure care period unless-

- (a) the Agency extends the postclosure care period; or
- (b) the Agency requires that all EHW be disposed off-site or that it be treated in around or safe environment manner.

(2) In deciding whether to extends postclosure care which required disposal or treatment of extremely hazardous waste the Agency may take into account the likelihood that the waste will or will not continue to degrade the land treatment zone to the extend that it is still regarded as of extremely hazardous waste (EHW).

(3) For the purposes of this regulations, EHW shall be considered to remain in a land treatment zone if representative samples of the treatment zone are designated as EHW by procedures for representative sampling and testing specified in the permit.

76. Special requirements for dangerous wastes

(1) Dangerous wastes with Code Nos. FEF020, FEF021, FEF022, FEF023, FEF026 or FEF027 contained in Schedule 12 and these mentioned in Schedule 13 of these Regulations shall not be placed in a land treatment zone unless the owner or operator operates the treatment zone in accordance with a management plan.

(2) The factor to be considered are as specified in section 62 of these Regulations.

PART 9

Waste Piles

77. Applicability

(1) The provisions of this Part shall apply in this section to owners and operator of facilities that store or treat dangerous waste piles but not to factories or industries that are located near or very close to the facilities

containing the waste piles provided that such waste piles are subject to the provisions of Part VII of these Regulations.

(2) Any factory or industry whose waste pile is inside or under a structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither run-off nor leachate is generated, is not subject to the provisions of section 62 of these Regulations provided that-

- (a) liquid or materials containing free liquids are not placed in the pile;
- (b) the pile is protected from surface water run-on by the structure or in some other manner;
- (c) the pile is designed and operated to control dispersal of the waste by wind, by means other than wetting; and
- (d) the pile shall not generate leachate through decomposition or any other reactions.

(3) All EHW and respiratory carcinogens stored in waste piles shall be protected from dispersal by precipitation or wind (covered, stored inside a building, etc.).

78. Design and operating requirements

(1) A waste pile shall have-

- (a) a liner that is designed, constructed, installed and maintained to prevent any migration of wastes out of the pile into the adjacent subsurface soil or ground water or surface water at any time during the active life (including the closure period) of the waste pile;
- (b) the liner may be constructed of materials that may allow waste to migrate into the liner itself (but not into the adjacent subsurface soil or ground water or surface water) during the active life of the facility:

Provided the liner shall be as specified in regulation 54 of these Regulations;

- (c) the leachate collection and removal system which conform with the Agency's specifications in regulation 55 (d) to collect and remove leachate from the pile.

(2) For extremely hazardous waste management, the owner or operator of the factory or industry shall submit an engineering report certified by a licensed professional engineer with his permit application stating the basis for the liner required in regulation 62.

(3) If the Agency finds, based on a demonstration by the factory or industry, that, alternate design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, shall prevent the migration of any dangerous constituents into the ground water or surface water at any future time the factory or industry may be exempted from the requirements of regulation 66 of these Regulations.

(4) The owner or operator shall design, construct, operate and maintain a run-on control system and a run-off management system to conform with regulation 65 (iii) and (iv) of these Regulations.

79. Double-lined piles

(1) The factory or industry of a double-lined waste pile is not subject to the provisions of this Part if the conditions specified in regulation 55 (a) (i) for impoundment are satisfied.

(2) If liquid seeps into the leak detection system the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of regulation 58 of these Regulations.

(3) The Agency shall specify in the permit all design and operating practices that are necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Part are complied with.

80. Inspection of lines

(1) The owner or operator of a pile shall be subject to the following guidelines-

- (a) the pile (including its underlying liner) shall be located entirely above the seasonal high-water table;
- (b) the pile shall be underlain by a base that meets all the specification of regulation 55 (1) (a) of these Regulations;
- (c) the wastes in the pile shall be removed periodically and the liner shall be inspected for deterioration, cracks or other conditions that may result in leaks;
- (d) the frequency of inspection plans shall be based on the potential for the liner (base) to crack or otherwise deteriorate under the conditions of operation;
- (e) the liner shall be of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to puncture, cracking, tearing, or other physical deterioration from equipment used to place waste in the pile or to clean and expose the liner surface for inspection.

(2) If deterioration, cracking or other condition is identified that is causing or could cause a leak, the owner or operator of the factory shall-

- (a) notify the Agency in writing within seven days after detecting the condition; and
- (b) repair or replace the liner (base) and obtain a certification from a qualified engineer that the liner (base) has been repaired and leakage shall not occur; or
- (c) comply with a detection monitoring programme as defined in the permit.

81. Monitoring and inspection

During construction or installation, liners and cover systems shall be inspected for uniformity, damage and imperfections as specified in regulation 56 (a) (b) of these Regulations for surface impoundments.

82. Containment system and repairs contingency plans

- (1) Whenever there is any indication of a possible failure of the containment system, such as-
- (a) liquid detected in the leachate detection system;
 - (b) evidence of leakage or the potential for leakage in the base;

- (c) erosion of the base; or
- (d) apparent or potential deterioration of the liner(s) based on observation or samples of the liner materials,

then that system shall be inspected in accordance with the provisions of the containment system evaluation and repair plan required by regulation 58 of these Regulation.

(2) Whenever there is a positive indication of a failure of the containment system, the waste pile shall be removed from service.

(3) Such failure as maintained in subparagraph (1) of this regulation may include detection in the leachate detection system or breach such as hole, tear, crack, or separation in the base.

(4) If the waste pile is to be removed from service as required by the factory or industry, the owner or operator of the factory shall immediately-

- (a) stop adding waste to the pile;
- (b) contain any leakage which has occurred or is occurring;
- (c) cause the leakage to be stopped; and
- (d) remove the waste from the leak if it cannot be stopped by any other means.

(5) As part of the contingency plan the owner or operator shall specify-

- (a) a procedure for complying with the provisions of regulation 58 of these Regulations; and
- (b) a containment system evaluation and repair plan describing-
 - (i) testing and monitoring techniques;
 - (ii) procedures to be followed to evaluate the integrity of the containment system in the event of a possible failure;
 - (iii) a schedule of actions to be taken in the event of a possible failure; and
 - (iv) a description of the repair techniques and materials (and their availability) to be used in the event of leakage due to containment system failure or deterioration which does require the waste pile to be removed from service;
- (c) for extremely hazardous waste piles, the factory or industry shall submit with his permit application a statement signed by a licensed professional engineer stating the basis on which the evaluation and repair plan was established.

(5) No waste pile that has been removed from service pursuant to regulation 58 of these Regulations may be restored to service unless the containment system has been-

- (a) repaired;

(b) certified by a qualified engineer as meeting the design specification approved in the permit.

(6) A waste pile which has been removed from service pursuant to regulation 58 of these Regulations and cannot be repaired, shall be closed in accordance with regulation 59 of these Regulations.

83. Special requirements for incompatible waste

(1) Piles of incompatible wastes shall not be served by the same system and shall be separated or protected by means of a dike, bam, well or other device.

(2) Dangerous wastes shall not be piled on the same base where incompatible wastes or materials were previously piled, unless the base has been decontaminated sufficiently.

84. Closure and post-closure care

At closure, the factory or industry shall comply with the requirement specified in regulation 72 of these Regulations.

85. Special requirements for dangerous wastes

(1) Dangerous waste with code No.'s FEF020, FEF021, FEF022, FEF023, FEF026 and FEF027 shall not be placed in waste piles that are not enclosed as defined in regulation 76 of these Regulations unless the factory or industry operates the waste pile in accordance with a management plan approved by the Agency in accordance with the provisions of regulation 65 of these Regulations.

(2) The factories to be considered are specified in regulation 62 of these Regulations.

PART 10

Landfills

86. Applicability of the provisions of Chapter

The provisions in this Chapter shall apply to owners and operators of facilities that dispose of dangerous waste in landfills.

87. Design and operating requirements

(1) A landfill shall have the requirements specified in regulations 54 of these Regulations.

(2) The design, construction, maintenance and operation of a leachate collection and removal system shall conform to specifications in regulations 54 and 55 (1) (c) of these Regulations.

(2) Any owner or operator of a landfill covered by sub-paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be exempted from the provisions of regulation 55 (1) (a)-(d) of these Regulations.

(3) The owner or operator of landfill covered by sub-paragraph (1) of this regulation shall design, construct, operate, and maintain a run-out control system of the landfill during peak discharge from at least a twenty years storm, and a run-off.

89. Double-lined landfills

The factory or industry of a double-lined landfill is not subject to the provisions of this Chapter if the provisions of regulation 59 of these Regulations have been complied with.

90. Monitoring and inspection

During construction or installation, liners and cover systems shall be inspected for uniformity, damage and imperfections as specified in regulation 56 of these Regulations.

91. Surveying and record-keeping

The factory or industry of a landfill shall maintain the items in the operating record, that is-

- (a) on a map, the exact location and dimensions, including depth of each cell with respect to permanently surveyed benchmarks; and
- (b) the contents of each cell and the approximate location of each dangerous waste type within each cell.

92. Closure and post-closure care

(1) At final closure of the landfill or upon closure of any cell, the factory or industry shall-

- (a) comply with the specifications contained in regulation 59 of these Regulations covering surface impoundments;
- (b) provide long-term minimisation of migration of liquids, through the closed landfill;
- (c) function with minimum maintenance;
- (d) promote drainage and minimise exertion or abrasion of the cover;
- (e) accommodate setting and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained; and
- (f) have a permeability less than or equal to that of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present.

(2) After final closure, the owner or operator shall comply with all post-closure provisions in regulations 59 of these Regulations.

(3) In addition, the owner or operator shall continue to-

- (a) operate the leach collection and removal system until leachate is no longer detected;
- (b) protect and maintain surveyed benchmarks used in accordance with the provisions of section 55 (2) of these Regulations.

(4) During the post -closure care period, if liquid leaks into a leak detection system, the owner or operator shall notify the Agency.

93. Special requirements for incompatible waste

Incompatible wastes, or incomparable wastes and materials shall be treated in accordance with regulations 74 and 83 of these Regulations.

PART 11

Incinerators

94. (1) The provisions of this Part shall apply to factories and industries that incinerate solid and dangerous waste in boilers or industrial furnaces in order to destroy them-

(a) after an examination of the waste analysis included with Part B of the factory or industries permit application.

(2) The agency may exempt the facility from the provisions of this Part, if the waste is to be burned in an incinerator of a factory or industry, Part B of the application for a permit has been examined by the Agency and the waste has been carefully analysed as not detrimental to human health and the environment after burning.

(3) Throughout normal operation the operator shall conduct sufficient waste analysis to verify that waste feed to the incinerator is within the physical and chemical composition limits specified in his permit.

96. Designation of principal organic dangerous constituents and dangerous combustion by products

(1) Organic constituents or by-products which present the greatest degree of difficulty of incineration shall be designated principal organic dangerous constituents (PODC's) and dangerous combustion by-products (DCBP's) and shall be treated to the required standards specified in regulation 64 of these Regulations.

(2) The Agency shall consider constituents as dangerous if they are present in large quantities or concentrations.

(3) For each waste feed to be burned, one or more PODC's and dangerous combustion by-products shall be specified in the facility's permit from among those constituents listed in FAC 000-000-9905 and where possible to the practicable, from among those constituents which contribute to the toxicity, persistence or carcinogenicity of wastes designated under regulations 11, 12, and 13 of these Regulations.

(4) This specification shall be based on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents of waste feed and its combustion by-products and their concentration or mass, considering the results of waste analysis and trials.

97. Performance standards

(1) An incinerator burning dangerous waste, shall be designed, constructed and maintained so that when operated in accordance with operating requirements specified under regulation 99 of these Regulations, it shall meet certain performance standards specified by the Agency.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this regulation an incinerator burning dangerous waste shall achieve destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99 per cent for each PODC designated in its permit for each waste feed. DRE is determined for each PODC from the following equation, that is-

$$(a) \quad DRE = \frac{W_{in} - W_{out}}{W_{in}} * 100\%$$

where W_{in} - Mass feed rate of one PODC in the waste stream feeding the incinerator, and W_{out} - Mass emission rate to the same PODC present in exhaust emission prior to release to the atmosphere.

(b) An incinerator burning dangerous waste FEF020, FEF021, FEF022, FEF026 or FEF027 contained in Schedule 13 of these Regulations shall achieve DRE 99.999 per cent for each PODC's designated in its permit. This performance must be demonstrated on PODC's that are more difficult to incinerate than tetrapentadioxins and hexachlorodibenz- P-dioxin and dibenzofurans.

(c) DRE is determined for each PODC's from the equation in subsection (a) above. In addition, the owner or operator of the incinerator shall notify, the Agency of his intent to incinerate dangerous wastes FEF020, FEF022, FEF023, FEF026 or FEF027.

(d) Incinerators burning dangerous waste shall destroy dangerous combustion by products designated under section 96 that the total mass emission rate of these by-products emitted from the stack, is no more than 10 per cent of the total mass feed rate of PODG's fed into the incinerator.

(e) (i) An incinerator burning dangerous waste and producing stack emissions of more than 1.8 kilograms per hour of hydrogen chloride (HCL) emissions such that the rate of emission is no greater than the larger of either 1.8 kilograms per hour or one percent of the HCL in stack gas prior to entering any pollution control equipment.

(ii) An incinerator burning dangerous waste shall not emit particulate matter in excess of 180 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter when corrected for the amount of oxygen in the stock gas according to the formula-

$$P_c = \frac{P_m \times 14}{21 - Y}$$

Where P_c is the corrected concentration of particulate matter, P_m is the measured concentration of particulate matter and Y is the measured concentration of oxygen in the stack gas, using the Orsat method for oxygen analysis of dry flue gas. This correction procedure is to be used by all dangerous waste incinerators except those operating under conditions of oxygen environment. For these facilities the Agency will select an appropriate correction procedure to be specified in the facility permit.

(f) The emission standards specified in sub-paragraph (e) above shall be met when no other more stringent standards exist. Where a state or local air pollution control authority has jurisdiction and has more stringent emission standards, an incinerator burning dangerous wastes shall comply with the applicable air pollution control authority's emission standards (including limits based on best available control technology).

(g) For the purpose of permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the permit under regulation 99 of these Regulations shall be regarded as compliance with regulation 97 of these Regulations, however evidence that compliance with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the performance requirements of regulation 99 of these Regulations, it may be evidence justifying modification, revocation, or re-issuance of a permit.

98. Trial burns and permit modifications

(1) The owner or operator of a dangerous waste incinerator shall only wastes specified in his permit and only under operating conditions specified for those wastes under regulation 99 of these Regulations except-

- (a) in approved trial s; or
- (b) under exemptions created under regulation 97 (b) of these Regulations.

(2) New dangerous wastes may be burned only after operating conditions have been specified in a trial burn permit or a permit modification has been issued as applicable. Operating requirements for new wastes shall be based on trial burn results or included with a permit application.

(3) The permit for a new dangerous waste incinerator shall establish appropriate conditions for each of the applicable requirements of this paragraph, including but not limited to allowable feeds and operating conditions necessary to meet the requirements of section 99 but sufficient to comply with the following standards-

- (a) the period beginning with initial introduction of dangerous waste to the incinerator and ending with initiation of the trial burn, shall exceed 1020 hours operating time for treatment of dangerous waste;
- (b) during the trial , the operating requirements shall be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the performance standards of section 99 and shall be in accordance with the approved trial burn plan;
- (c) immediately after following completion of the trial , and for the minimum period sufficient to allow sample analysis, data computation, and submission of the trial results by the applicant, and review of the trial results and modification of the facility permit.

99. Operating requirements

(1) An incinerator shall be operated in accordance with operating requirements specified in the permit. These will be specified on a case-by-case basis as those demonstrated in a trial burn.

(2) Each set of operating requirements shall specify the composition of waste feed, and acceptable operating limits including the following conditions-

- (a) carbon monoxide (CO) level in the stack exhaust gas;
- (b) waste feed rate;
- (c) combustion temperature;
- (d) an appropriate indicator of combustion gas velocity;

- (e) allowance variations in incinerator system designed or operating procedures; and
- (f) such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the performance standards of regulation 97 of these Regulations are met.

(3) During start-up and shut-down of an incinerator, dangerous waste (except waste exempted in accordance with subsection 97 (b)) shall not be fed into the incinerator and shall not operate within the conditions of operation (temperature, air feed rate, etc.) specified in the permit.

(4) Fugitive emissions from the combustion zone shall be controlled by-

- (a) keeping the combustion zone totally sealed;
- (b) maintaining a combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure; or
- (c) providing an alternate means for fugitive emissions control, equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure.

(5) An incinerator shall be operated with a functioning system to automatically cut off waste feed to the incinerator when operating conditions deviate from limits established under this section.

(6) An incinerator shall cease operation if waste feed, incinerator design, or operating conditions exceed limits designated in its permit.

100. Monitoring and inspection

(1) The factory or industry shall conduct, and closely monitor the following while incinerating dangerous waste-

- (a) combustion temperature, waste feed rate, and the indicator of combustion gas velocity specified in the facility permit on a continuous basis;
- (b) carbon monoxide (CO) on a continuous basis at a point in the incinerator down-stream of the combustion zone and prior to release to the atmosphere; and
- (c) as required by the Agency, sampling and analysis of the waste and exhaust emissions to verify that the operating requirements established in the permit achieve the performance standard of section 97.

(2) The incinerator and associated equipment (pumps, valves, conveyors, pipes, etc.) shall be completely inspected at least daily for leaks, spills, fugitive emissions and signs of tampering.

(3) All emergency waste feed cut-off controls and system alarms must be tested at least weekly to verify proper operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Agency that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspections will be adequate.

(4) Emergency cut-off and alarm systems shall be tested at least monthly.

(5) Monitoring and inspection data shall be recorded and the records shall be placed in the operating log.

101. Closure

(1) At closure the factory or industry operator shall remove all dangerous waste and dangerous waste residues (including but not limited to ash scrubber liquids, and from scrubber site).

(2) The remaining equipment, basis, liners, soil and debris containing, or contaminated with dangerous waste or waste residues shall be decontaminated or removed, and disposed in an environmentally safe manner.

PART 12

Harmful/dangerous/hazardous/toxic wastes

Tracking programme

102. The tracking programme

(1) The tracking programme shall-

- (a) provide for tracking of the collection, transportation and treatment of the wastes from its generation to the disposal;
- (b) include a system for providing the generator of the waste with assurance that the waste is received by the disposal facility;
- (c) use a uniform format for tracking;
- (d) include the following requirements-
 - (i) segregation and/or recovery of the waste at the point of generation, where practicable;
 - (ii) placement of the waste in containers that will protect waste handlers and the public from exposures;
 - (iii) appropriate labelling of containers of the wastes.

(2) The waste that is incinerated need not be tracked after incineration except for the disposal of the ash.

103. Medical waste and laboratory waste tracking programme

The following types of harmful/dangerous/hazardous/medical wastes to be tracked include, but are not limited to the following types of solid waste-

- (a) cultures and stock of infectious agents and associated biological materials, including cultures from medical and pathological laboratories, cultures; and
- (b) stock of infectious agents, from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from the production of biological, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures;
- (c) pathological wastes; including tissues, organs and body parts that are removed during surgery and autopsy;

- (d) wastes of afterbirth (placenta), human blood and products of blood including serum, plasma and other blood components;
- (e) sharp instruments that have been used in patient care or in medical research or industries, including hypodermic needles, syringes, pasteur pipettes, broken glass, and scalpel blades;
- (f) contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and cages used for animals that were exposed to infectious agents during research, production of biological or testing of pharmaceutical;
- (g) wastes from surgery or autopsy that were in contact with infectious agents, including soiled dressings, sponges, drapes, lavage-tubes, drainage sets, under-pads, and surgical gloves;
- (h) laboratory wastes from medical, pathological, or industrial laboratories that were in contact with infectious agents, including slides and cover slips, disposable gloves, laboratory coats and aprons;
- (i) dialysis wastes that were in contact with the blood of patients undergoing haemodialysis, including contaminated disposable equipment and supplies such as tubing, filters, disposable sheets, towels, gloves, aprons and laboratory coats;
- (j) discarded medical equipment and parts that were in contact with infectious agents;
- (k) biological wastes and discarded materials contaminated with blood, faecal matter, exudate or secretion from human beings or animals who are isolated to protect others from communicable diseases;
- (l) such other waste materials that result from the administration of medical care to a patient by a health care provider and is found by the Agency to pose a threat to human health or the environment; and
- (m) radioactive medical wastes.

104. Inspection

Any person who generates, stores, treats, transports, disposes of, or otherwise handles or has handled medical, hazardous, toxic or harmful wastes shall upon request of any officer, employee or representative duly designated by the Agency furnish information relating to such wastes, including any tracking forms required to be maintained according to the provision of these guidelines, conduct monitoring or testing, and permit such persons at all reasonable times to have access to, and copy all records relating to waste. For such purpose, such persons are authorised to-

- (a) enter at reasonable times, any establishment, or other place, where medical or harmful/dangerous hazardous wastes have been generated, stored, treated or transported from;
- (b) conduct monitoring or testing; and
- (c) inspect and obtain samples from any bonafide staff or representative of the establishment of any such wastes and samples of any container or labelling for such wastes.

105. Procedure

(1) Each inspection under this section shall be commenced and completed within a reasonable period as determined by the Agency.

106. Inspection

(1) If the official from the Agency obtains any sample prior to leaving the premises, he shall give to the owner, operator, or agent in charge a receipt describing the sample obtained and if requested, a portion of each sample in volume or weight to the portion retained, (if giving such an equal portion is feasible).

(2) If analysis is made of such samples, a copy of the result of such analysis shall be furnished promptly to the owner of the factory or industry in charge of the premises concerned.

(3) The mechanism for implementation and enforcement shall be co-ordinated by the Agency in collaboration with relevant federal and state ministries and parastatals.

107. Enforcement

The procedure for compliance with this order and violations shall be as contained in the provisions of Decree 42 of 1988 and Decree 58 of 1988 in addition to any other laws for the time being in force including appropriate penalties.

108. Penalty

A person who contravenes a provision of these Regulations is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalty specified in section 35 or 36 of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency Act.

109. Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

"**Agency**" means the Federal Environmental Protection Agency established by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency Act;

"**person**" includes a corporate and incorporate body, industry, enterprises operator, owner of a facility in which waste or hazardous substances, are handled;

"**waste or hazardous waste**" has the meaning assigned thereto by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency Act.

200. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations.

SCHEDULE 1

[Regulation.]

TABE 1.1

Toxicity Category Table

Category	TLM 96 (Fish) (Fish) or LC 50 mg/-	Oral (Rat) LD 50 (mg/kg)	Inhalation (Rat) LC 50 LC50 (mg/kg)	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50 (mg/kg)
X	<0.01	<0.5	<0.02	<2
A.....	0.1-1	0.5-5	0.02-0.2	2-20
B.....	1-10	5-5	0.2-2	20-200
C.....	10-100	50-500	2-20	200-2000
D.....	100-1000	500-5000	20-200	2,000-20,000

(a) In this table the degree of toxicity decreases from X to D with X being the most acutely toxic category.

(b) Any person or factory generating waste containing one or more toxic categories shall determine the equivalent concentration for the waste on the basis of the following formular that is-

Equivalent concentration (%)

$$= X\% + \frac{A\%}{10} + \frac{B\%}{100} + \frac{C\%}{1,000} + \frac{D\%}{10,000}$$

Where (X, A, B, C, or D)% is the sum of all the concentration percentage of a particular toxic category.

TABLE 1.2

Toxic Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Designation Table

<i>If your waste's toxic range falls in the wastes, designation is-</i>	<i>And your monthly or batch waste quantity is-</i>	<i>Then your</i>
D Category	Greater than 100kg	DW
X, A, B, or C	182 –100kg	DW
Category	Greater than 100kg	EHW

TABLE 1.3

Persistent Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Table

Dangerous Waste Number

Dangerous Waste Criteria and Designation

Toxic Dangerous Wastes

FWT01	EHW
FWT02	DW
FWPO1	EHW
FWP02	DW

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

FWP03	EHW
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Carcinogenic Dangerous Wastes

FWCO1	EHW
FWCO2	DW

SCHEDULE 4

- (a) discarded chemical products;
- (b) dangerous waste products;
- (c) infectious dangerous wastes;
- (d) dangerous waste mixture;
- (e) toxic dangerous waste;
- (f) persistent dangerous waste; and
- (g) carcinogenic dangerous waste.

(a) discard or intended to be discarded or described as abandoned i.e. disposal of or burned or incinerated, accumulated, stored or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed through burning or incineration;

(b) burned for purposes of energy in lieu of their original intended uses;

- (c) used to produce fuel in lieu of their original intended uses;
- (d) applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use; or
- (e) contained in products that are applied to land in lieu of their intended use.

Schedule 5

[Regulation 5.]

Discharged chemical products

- (a) a commercial chemical product or manufacturing intermediate which has the generic name listed in the discarded chemical product list F AC 000-000-9903;
- (b) an off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which if it had met specification should have the generic name listed in the discarded chemical product list FAC 000-000-9903;
- (c) any container or inner liner that have been used to hold any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that has, or any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which if it had met specification would have the generic name listed on the acutely dangerous chemical product list of F AC 000-000-9903 unless the container or inner liner is empty and has been triple-rinsed;
- (d) any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the clean up of a spill of a commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which if it had met specification would have the generic name listed in the discarded chemical product list FAC 000-000-9903.

(2) The materials or items described in (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this sub-paragraph shall be designated as dangerous waste when they are.

SCHEDULE 6

[Regulation 7.]

List of infectious wastes

- (a) culture and stock of infectious agents;
- (b) pathological wastes;
- (c) human blood waste and products of blood;
- (d) sharp instruments that have been used in patient care or in medical, research, or industrial laboratories;
- (e) contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, etc.;

- V) wastes from surgery or autopsy that were in contact with infectious agents, etc.;
- (g) laboratory wastes from medical, pathological, pharmaceutical or other research, commercial or industrial laboratories.
- (b) a person whose waste mixture contains one or more toxic constituents shall determine the equivalent concentration for his waste from the following formula-

$$= x\% \quad A\% \quad B\% \quad C\% \quad D\%$$

$$+ \quad \frac{\quad}{10} \quad + \quad \frac{\quad}{100} \quad + \quad \frac{\quad}{1,000} \quad + \quad \frac{\quad}{10,000}$$

SCHEDULE 7

[Regulation 10 (2).]

Toxic Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Designation Table

If your waste's toxic range falls in the- And your monthly or batch waste quantity is- Then your wastes, designation is-

D Category	Greater than 100kg	DW
X, A, B, or C	182 –100kg	DW
Category	Greater than 100kg	EHW

Schedule 8

Extraction Procedure (EP) Toxicity List

<i>Dangerous waste number</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>EHW maximum concentration in extract (mg/l)</i>	<i>D W maximum concentration in extract (mg/l)</i>
FD 004	Arsenic	500	5 - 500
FD 005	Barium	10,000	100 - 10,000

FD 006	Cadmium	100	1 - 100
FD 007	Chromium	500	5 - 500
FD 008	Lead	500	5 - 500
FD 009	Mercury	20	02 - 20
FD 010	Se1enuim	100	1 - 100
FD 011	Silver	500	5 - 500
FD 012	Endrin	2	0.02 - 20
FD 013	Lindane	40	0.4 - 40
FD 014	Methoxychlor	1,000	10 - 1,000
FD 015	Toxaphene	50	0.5 - 50
FD 016	2,4 - D	1,000	10 - 1,000
FD017	2,4,5,-T	100	1-100

(3) Two levels of concentration are established for the contaminants listed (Schedule 9) Any waste containing one or more contaminants with concentrations in EHW (extremely hazardous waste) ranges shall cause that waste to be designated EHW. Any waste containing contaminants which occur at concentrations in the dangerous waste (DW) range only (i.e. no EHW contaminants) shall be designated DW.

SCHEDULE 9

Generic Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Numbers Table

<i>Dangerous waste criteria</i>	<i>Dangerous waste number</i>	<i>Dangerous waste criteria and designation toxic dangerous waste</i>
Toxic dangerous waste	FWTC 1	EHW
	FMT 02	DW
Persistent dangerous.....	FWPC 1	EHW
Halogenated hydrocarbons.....	FWP 02	DW
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.....	FWP03	EHW
Carcinogenic dangerous wastes.....	FWC 01	EHW

Schedule 10

Maximum concentration of constituents for ground water protection

Constituents	Maximum concentration (mg 1-1)
Arsenic05
Barium	1.0
Cadmium.....	0.01
Chromium	0.05
Lead	0.05
Mercury	0.002
Selenium	0.01
Silver	0.05
Endrin	0.0002 Waste analysis
Lindane.....	0.004
Methoxychlor.....	0.1
Toxaphene	0.005
2, 4,-D.....	0.1
2,4, 5-TP Silver (Tree Killer).....	0.01

Handling codes for Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management

- 1. Storage-
 - FS01 Container (barrel, drum, etc.)
 - FS02 Tank
 - FS03 Waste pile
 - FS04 Surface impoundment

FS05 Other (specify)

2. Treatment-

(a) Thermal Treatment

- FT06 Liquid injection incinerator
- FT07 Rotary kiln incinerator
- FT08 Fluidised bed incinerator
- FT09 Multiple hearth incinerator
- FT10 Infrared furnace incinerator
- FT11 Molten salt destructor
- FT12 Pyrolysis
- FT13 Wet air oxidation
- FT14 Calcinator
- FT15 Microwave discharge
- FT16 Cement kiln
- FT17 Lime kiln
- FT18 Other (specify)

(b) Chemical Treatment

- FT19 Absorption mound
- FT20 Absorption field
- FT21 Chemical fixation
- FT22 Chemical oxidation
- FT23 Chemical precipitation
- FT24 Chemical reduction
- FT25 Chlorination
- FT26 Chlorinolysis
- FT27 Cyanide destruction
- FT28 Degradation

FT29	Detoxification
FT30	Ion exchange
FT31	Neutralisation
FT32	Ozonation
FT33	Photolysis
FT34	Other (specify)

(c) Chemical Treatment

(i) Separation of Components

FT35	Centrifugation
FT36	Clarification
FT37	Coagulation
FT38	Decanting
FT39	Encapsulation
FT40	Filtration
FT 41	Flocculation
FT42	Flotation
FT43	Foaming
FT44	Sedimentation
FT45	Thickening
FT46	Ultra-filtration
FT47	Other (specify)

(ii) Removal of specific components

FT48	Absorption-molecular sieve
FT49	Activated carbon
FT50	Blending
FT51	Catalysis
FT52	Crystallisation

FT53	Dialysis
FT54	Distillation
FT55	Electrodialysis
FT56	Electrolysis
FT57	Evaporation
FT58	High gradient magnetic separation
FT59	Leaching
FT60	Liquid ion exchange
FT61	Liquid-liquid extraction
FT62	Reverse osmosis
FT63	Solvent recovery
FT64	Stripping
FT65	Sand filter
FT66	Other (specify)

(d) Biological Treatment

FT67	Activated sludge
FT68	Aerobic lagoon
FT69	Aerobic tank
FT70	Anaerobic lagoon or tank
FT71	Composting
FT72	Septic tank
FT73	Spray irrigation
FT74	Thickening filter
FT75	Trickling filter
FT76	Waste stabilisation pond
FT77	Other (specify)
FT78 - 79	(Reserved)

- (e) Disposal
- FD80 Underground injection
 - FD81 Landfill
 - FD82 Land treatment
 - FD83 Ocean disposal
 - FD84 Surface impoundment (to be closed as a landfill)
 - FD85 Other (Specify)

SCHEDULE 11

1.0 Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products (FAC 000-000-9903)

1.1 Acutely Hazardous (Dangerous) Chemical Products List

<i>Hazardous Dangerous Waste No.</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>FEPA* hazardous designation</i>	<i>Reason for designation</i>
FA023	Acetaldehyde, chloro-	EHW	BH
FBO01	Acetaldehyde	EHW	C
FB034	Acetaldehyde, trichloro	EHW	H
FAOO2	Acetamide, N- (aminothioxomethyl)EHW	B
FA057	Acetamide, 2-fluoro	EHW	BH
FA058	Acetic acid, fluoro-sodium salt	EHW	AH
FB144	Acetic acid, lead salt	EHW	DEP
FA066	Acetimidic acid, N-[methylcarbamoyl] oxy] thio-methyl ester	EHW	B
FB003	Acetonitrile	EHW	CI
FAOO1	3-(alpha-Acetyl-benzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts	EHW	A
FAOO2	l-Acetyl-2-thiourea	EHW	B
FBO06	Acetyl chloride	EHW	CHaR

FA003	Aero lein	EHW	X
FBO07	Acrylamide	EHW	C
FBO08	Acrylic acid	EHW	COL
FBO09	Acrylonitrile	EHW	C+I
FA070	Aldicarb	EHE	B
FA004	Aldrin	EHW	XH
FA005	Allyl alcohol	EHW	B
FA006	Aluminium phosphide	EHW	BR
FA007	5 (Aminomethyl)-3 isoxazolo	EHW	B
FA008	4-Aminopyridine	EHW	B
FA009	Ammonium picrate	EHW	B
FA119	Ammonium vanadate	EHW	B
FB012	Aniline	EHW	CI
FBO10	Arsenic acid	EHW	B
FA012	Arsenic (III) oxide	EHW	B+
FA011	Arsenic (V) oxide	EHW	B
FA011	Arsenic pentoxide	EHW	B
FA012	Arsenic trioxide	EHW	B+
FA038	Arsine, diethyl-	EHW	B
FB015	Azaserine	EHW	C+
FA054	Aziridine	EHW	B+
FBO10	Azirino (2, 3 : 3,4) pyrrolo (1, 2a) indole 4, 7-dione, 6-amino- [8 (amino carbonyl) oxy methyl]-1, 1a, 2, 8a, 8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-	EHW	B+
FA013	Barium cyanide	EHW	A
FB157	Benz [j] acenathrylene, 1,2,	EHW	HP
FB017	Benzyl chloride	EHW	DH

FB018	Benz [a] anthracene	EHW	p*
FB018	1, 2-Benzanthracene	EHW	p*
FB094	1, 2-Benzanthracene, 7, 12-dimethyl-	EHW	CP
FB012	Benzenamine	EHW	C
FA024	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	EHW	CH
FB049	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-	EHW	H
FB093	Benzenamine, N, N-dimethyl-4 (phenylazo)-	EHW	C+
FB158	Benzenamine, 4, 4-methylenebis (2-chloro)-	EHW	H+
FAOn	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	EHW	D
FA028	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-	EHW	BH+
FB019	Benzene	EHW	C+I
FB038	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chloro-phel ethyl	EHW	H
FB030	Benzene, l-bromo-4-phenoxy-	EHW	H
FB037	Benzene, chloro-	EHW	BH1
FB190	1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid anthydride	EHW	C
FB070	Benzene, 1, 2-dichloro-	EHW	BH
FB071	Benzene, 1, 3-dichloro-	EHW	BH
FBOOn	Benzene, 1, 4-dichloro-	EHW	BH
FB017	Benzene, 1,3 (dichloromethyl)-	EHW	DH
FB223	Benzene, 1, 3-disocyanatomethyl-	EHW	BR
FB239	Benzene, dimethyl-	EHW	C1
FB201	1, 3-Benzenediol	EHW	C
FB127	Benzene, hexachloro-	EHW	H
FB056	Benzene, hexahydro-	EHW	C
FB188	Benzene, hydroxy	EHW	C
FB220	Benzene, methyl	EHW	C

FB105	Benzene, l-methyl- 1,2,4 dinitro	EHW	C
FB106	Benzene, l-methyl-2, 6-dinitro-	EHW	C1
FB055	Benzene, (l-methylethyl)-	EHW	C
FB169	Benzene, nitro	EHW	H
FB183	Benzene, pentachloro	EHW	DH+
FB185	Benzene, pentachloronitro	EHW	DHOP
FB020	Benzenesulphonic acid chloride	EHW	DHOP
FB020	Benzenesulphonyl chloride	EHW	DH
FB207	Benzene, 1,2,4,5 tetrachloro-	EHW	HOR
FB023	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-		
FA042	1, 2- Benzenediol, 4-(l-hydroxy- 2-(methylamino) ethyl)-	EHW	B
FA014	Benzenethiol	EHW	A
FB021	Benzidine	EHW	B+
FB022	Benzo (a) pyrene	EHW	P+
FB022	3, 4-Benzopyrene	EHW	P+
FB197	p-Benzo uinone	EHW	C
FB023	Benzotrichloride	EHW	HOR
FB050	1, 2-Benzphenanthrene	EHW	P+
FA028	Benzyl chloride	EHW	PH+
FA015	Beryllium dust.....	EHW	C+
FB085	2, 2-Bioxirane.....	EHW	B1
FB021	(1,1 '-Biphenyl)-4, 4'-diamine.....	EHW	B+
FB073	(1, 1'-Biphenyl)-4, 4'-diamine, 3, 3-dichloro-.....	EHW	H+
FB095	(1, 1'-Biphenyl)-4, 4'-diamine, 3, 3-dimethyl-.....	EHW	C+
FB024	Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	EHW	CH
FB027	Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	EHW	CHG

FA016	Bis (chloromethyl) ether	EHW	CH+
FB246	Bromine cyanide.....	EHW	CH
FA017	Bromoacetone.....	EHW	CH
FB225	Bromoform	EHW	H
FB030	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	EHW	H
FA018	Brucine.....	EHW	A
FB128	1, 3-Butadiene, 1, 1,2,3,4, 4-hexachloro-	EHW	CH
FB035	Butanoic acid 4-[bis (2-chloroethyl) amino] benzene-	EHW	H
FB160	2-Butanone peroxide	EHW	BR
FB074	2-Butene, 1, 4-dichloro-	EHW	B1
FB053	2-Butenal.....	EHW	B1
FB074	2-Butene, 1, 4-dichloro-	EHW	CH1
FB032	Calcium chromate.....	EHW	C+EP
FA021	Calcium cyanide.....	EHW	B
FA123	Camphene, octachloro-	EHW	XH
FA097	Camphor	EHW	A
FA178	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-ethyl ester	EHW	C+
FB176	Carbamide, N-ethyl-nitroso.....	EHW	C+
FB177	Carbamide, N-methyl-N-nitros	EHW	C+
FB219	Carbamide, thio-.....	EHW	C+
FA103	Carbamimidoseleonic acid.....	EHW	B
FB097	Carbamoyl chloride, dimethyl.....	EHW	DH+
FA022	Carbon bisulphide	EHW	D1?
FA022	Carbon disulphide.....	EHW	D1?
FB156	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester.....	EHW	BH1
FB033	Carbon oxyfluoride	EHW	BHR

FB211	Carbon tetrachloride.....	EHW	CH+
FA095	Carbonyl chloride	EHW	BH
FB033	Carbonyl fluoride	EHW	BHR
FB035	Chlorambucil.....	EHW	H+
FB036	Chlodane, trechnical	EHW	XH
FA033	Chlorine cyanide.....	EHW	AH
FB026	Chlnaphazine.....	EHW	H+
FA023	Chloroacetaldehyde	EHW	BH
FA024	p-Chloroanilin	EHW	CH
FB037	Chlorobenzene	EHW	BH1
FB039	4-Chloro-m-CresolEHW	H
FB041	1-Chloro-2, 3-epoxypropane	EHW	CH+1
FB042	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EHW	CH
FB044	Chloroform	EHW	CH+
FB046	Chloromethyl methyl ether	EHW	DH+1
FB047	beta-Chloronaphtalene	EHW	DH
FB048	O-Chlorophenol	EHW	DH
FA026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl) thiourea	EHW	AH
FA027	3-Chloropropionitrile	EHW	BH
FB049	4-Chloro-o-tuluidine, hydrochloride	EHW	H
FB032	Chromic acid, calcium salt	EHW	C+EP
FB050	Chrysene	EHW	P+
FA029	Copper cyanides	EHW	B
FB052	Cresols	EHW	B
FB052	Cresylic acid	EHW	B
FB053	Crotonaldehyde	EHW	B
FB055	Cummene	EHW	Cl

FA030	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not elsewhere specified	EHW	A
FA031	Cyanogen	EHW	B1
FB246	Cyanogen bromide	EHW	CH
FA033	Cyanogen chloride	EHW	AH
FB197	1, 4-Cyclohexadienedione	EHW	C
FB056	Cyclohexane	EHW	C1
FB057	Cyclohexanone	EHW	C1
FB130	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5, 5,-hexachloro	EHW	XH
FB058	Cyclophosphamide	EHW	CH+1
FB240	2, 4-D, salts and esters	EHW	BH
FB060	DDD	EHW	CH+
FB061	DDT	EHW	XH+
FB142	Decachlorooctahydro- 1,3,4, -metheno-2H cyclobuta [c, d,]- pentalen-2-one	EHW	XH
FB062	Diallate	EHW	CH+
FA133	Diamine	EHW	B+R
FB063	Dibenz [a, h] anthracene	EHW	AP+
FB063	1,2 : 5, 6-Dibenzanthracene	EHW	P+A
FB064	1,2 : 7, 8-Dibenzopyrene	EHW	P+
FB064	Dibenz [a, i] pyrene	EHW	P+
FB066	1, 2-Dibromo-3- Chloropropane	EHW	CH+
FB062	S- (2, 3-Dichloroally) dicopropylthio carbamate	EHW	CH+
FB070	o-Dichlorobenzene	EHW	BH

FB071	m-Dichlorobenzene	EHW	BH
FBO n	p-Dichlorobenzene	EHW	BH
FB073	3, 3-Dichlorobenzidine	EHW	B+
FB074	1, 4-Dichloro-2-butene	EHW	CHI
FB075	Dichlorodifluor-omethane	EHW	H
FB060	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	EHW	CH+
FB061	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	EHW	XH+
FB078	1, 1-Dichloroethylene	EHW	CH+
FB079	1, 2-Dichloroethylene	EHW	DH
FB025	Dichloroethyl	EHW	CH
FB081	2, 4-Dichlorophenol	EHW	DH
FB082	2, 6-Dichlorophenol	EHW	DH
FB240	2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salt and esters	EHW	BH
FA036	Dichlorophenylarsine	EHW	BH
FB083	1, 2-Dichloropropane	EHW	CHI
FA037	Dieldrine	EHW	XH+
FB085	1,2,3, 4-Diepoxybutane	EHW	BI
FA038	Diethylarsine	EHW	B
FA039	0, O-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio) ethyl] phosphorodithioate	EHW	A
FB087	0, O-Diethyl-S-methyl-dithiophosphate	EHW	B
FA041	Diethyl-p-nitrophenylphosphate	EHW	A
FA040	0, O-Diethyl-pyrazenyl phosphorothioate	EHW	A
FA043	Disopropyl fluorophosphate	EHW	BH

FA044	Dimethoate	EHW	A
FB092	Dimethylamine	EHW	Cl
FB093	Dimethylaminoazobenze	EHW	C+
FB094	7, 12-Dimethylbenz[a]-anthracene	EHW	CP
FB095	3, 3-Dimethylbenzidine	EHW	C+
FB096	alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperer Oxide ..	EHW	CR
FB097	Dimethylcarbamoylchloride	EHW	DH+
FB099	1, 2-Dimethylhydrazine	EHW	C+I
FA045	3, 3-Dimethyl-l-(methylthio-butanone, O-[(methyl carbonyl] oxime	EHW	B
FA071	O, O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate	EHW	A
FA082	Dimethylnitrosamine	EHW	B+
FA046	Alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	EHW	C
FB103	Dimethyl sulphate	EHW	CO+
FA047	4, 6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	EHW	B
FA034	4, 6-Dinitro-o-cydohexylphenol	EHW	C
FA048	2, 4-Dinitrophenol	EHW	B
FB105	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene	EHW	C
FB106	2, 6-Dinitrotoluene	EHW	C
FA020	Dinoseb	EHW	B
FB109	1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine	EHW	C
FB035	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl	EHW	?
FBII0	Dipropylamine	EHW	C??

FBI 11	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	EHW	C+
FA039	Disulphoton	EHW	A
FA049	2, 4-Dithiobiuret	EHW	A
FA109	Dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	EHW	A
FA050	Endosulphan	EHW	XH
FA088	Endothiol	EHW	B
FA051	Endrin	EHW	XH
FA042	Epinephrine	EHW	B
FBOOI	Ethanal	EHW	C
FBI74	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso	EHW	C+
FA046	Ethanamine, 1, 1-dimethyl-W-phenyl-	EHW	C
FB067	Ethane, 1, 2-dibromo-	EHW	CH+
FB076	Ethane, 1, 1-dichloro-	EHW	DH
FBO n	Ethane, 1, 2-dichloro-	EHW	DH
FBI I4	1, 2-Ethanedrylibiscarba-modithioc acid	EHW	B
FBI31	Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2-hexachloro-	EHW	H
FB024	Ethane, 1, 1-[methylenebis (oxy) bis [2-chloro-	EHW	CH
FB247	Ethane, 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2-2-bis (p-metoxypheny)	EHW	DH
FB003	Ethanenitrile	EHW	C
FB025	Ethane, 1, 1, oxybis 2-chloro	EHW	CH
FBI84	Ethane, pentachloro-	EHW	AH
FB208	Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2-tetrachloro-	EHW	H
FB209	Ethane, 1, 1, 2-tetrachloro-	EHW	H
FB227	Ethane, 1, 1, 2-irichloro-	EHW	CH
FB084	Ethenamine, N-methy I-N-nitroso	EHW	B+

FB043	Ethene, chloro-	EHW	DH+
FB042	Ethane, 2-chloroethoxy-	EHW	CH
FB078	Ethene, 1, 1-dichloro-	EHW	CH+
FB079	Ethene, trans-1, 2-dichloro-	EHW	DH
FB210	Ethene, 1, 1,2, 2-tetrachloro-	EHW	CH
FBO06	Ethanoyl chloride	EHW	CH
FBIOi	Ethyl cyanide	EHW	B
FB038	Ethyl 4, 4-diclorobenzilate	EHW	DH
FBII4	Ethylenebis (dithiocarbamic acid), salts and esters	EHW	B
FB067	Ethylene dibromide	EHW	CH
FBon	Ethylene dichloride	EHW	DH
FB115	Ethylene oxide	EHW	CI
FA054	Ethylenimine	EHW	B+
FB076	Ethylidene dichloride	EHW	DH
FA056	Fluorine	EHW	B
FA057	Fluoroacetamide	EHW	BH
FA058	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	EHW	AH
FB122	Formaldehyde	EHW	C
FA065	Fulminic acid, mercury (II) salt	EHW	R?
FB125	2-Furancarboxaldehyde	EHW	C?
FB147	2, 5-Furandione	EHW	C
FB125	Furfural	EHW	C?
FB126	Glycidylaldehyade	EHW	C+

FB163	Guanidine N-nitroso-N-methyl-N'nitro-	EHW	C+
FA059	Heptachlor	EHW	XH+
FB127	Hexachlorobenzene	EHW	H
FB128	Hexachlorobutadiene	EHW	CH
FB130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (gamma isomer)	EHW	XH
FA05I	1,2,3,4, 10, IO-Hexachloro-6, 7-epoxy-l, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8a-octahydro-endo, end-l, 4, 5, 8-dimetha-nophalene	EHW	XH
FA037	1,2,3,4, 10, IO-Hexachloro-6, 7-epoxy-l, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8a-octahydro-endo-, exo-l, 4, 5, 8, -dimethanonaphalene	EHW	XH+
FB13I	Hexachloroethane	EHW	H
FA060	1,2,3,4, 10, IO-Hexachloro-l, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 8a-hexahydro- 1,4,5, 8 -endo endo-dimethanonapha-leine	EHW	BH
FA004	1,2,3,4, 10, IO-Hexachloro-l, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 8a-hexahydro-l, 4, 5, 8-endo, exodimethanonaphthalene	EHW	BH
FA060	Hexachlorohexahydro-endo endodimethanonaphtl	EHW	BH
HB132	Hexachlorophene	EHW	CH
FB243	Hexachloropropane	EHW	H
FA062	Hexaethyltetraphosphate	EHW	B
FB133	Hydrazine	EHW	B+R
FBI16	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	EHW	B
FB099	Hydraxine, 1, 2-dimethyl-	EHW	C+
FB109	Hydrazine, 1, 2-diphenyl-	EHW	C

FA068	Hydrazine, methyl-	EHW	A
FA063	Hydrocyanic acid	EHW	A
FA063	Hydrogen cyanide	EHW	A
FA096	Hydrogen phosphide	EHW	B
FB135	Hydrogen sulphide	EHW	BI
FB096	Hydroperoxide-methyl-l-phenyletyl-	EHW	CR
FB245	Indomethacin	EHW	BH
FA064	Isocyanic acid, methyl ester	EHW	17
FA007	3 (2H)-Isozalone, 5-(animomethyl)	EHW	B
FB142	Kepone	EHW	XH
FB143	Lasiocarpine	EHW	C+
FB144	Lead acetate	EHW	DEP
FB129	Lindane	EHW	H+
FB147	Maleic anhydride	EHW	C
FB149	Malononitrile	EHW	C
FB151	Mercury	EHW	EP
FA092	Mercury (acetato-O), phenyl-	EHW	B
FA065	Mercury fulminate	EHW	R7
FB152	Methacrylotrinile	EHW	B
FB092	Methanemine, N-methyl	EHW	C
FA016	Methane, oxybis (chloro)-	EHW	BH+
FA112	Methane, tetranitro-	EHW	AR
FB029	Methane, bromo	EHW	H
FB045	Methane, chloro-	EHW	H

FB046	Methane chloromethoxy-	EHW	DH+
FB068	Methane, dibromo-	EHW	CH+
FB080	Methane, dichloro-	EHW	CH
FB075	Methane, dichlorodiphloro-	EHW	H
FB138	Methane, iodo-	EHW	H+
FB211	Methane, tetrachloro-	EHW	CH+
FA118	Methanethiol, trichloro-	EHW	H
FB153	Methanethiol	EHW	B
FB225	Methane, tribromo	EHW	H
FB121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	EHW	H
FB044	Methane, trichloro-	EHW	CHI
FA059	4,7-Methano-H-indeno, 1,4,5,6, 7, 8, 8-heptachloro-3a, 4, 7, 7a-tetrahydro-		
FA036	4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6, 7, 8, 8-octachloro-3a, 4, 7, 7a-tetrahydro-	EHW	XH
FA066	Methomyl	EHW	B
FA067	2-Methylaziridine	EHW	B+
FA068	Methyl hydrazine	EHW	AI
FA064	Methyl isocyanate	EHW	1
FA069	2-Methylactonitrite	EHW	A
FA071	Methyl parathion	EHW	A
FB029	Methyl bromide	EHW	H
FB045	Methyl chloride	EHW	HI
FB156	Methyl chlorocarbonate	EHW	GHI

FB226	Methyl chloroform	EHW	CH
FB157	3-methylchloranthrene	EHW	HP
FB158	4, 4-methylenebis (2-chloroniline)	EHW	H+
FB132	2, 2-methylenebis (3, 4, 6-trichlorophenol)	EHW	CH
FB068	Methylene bromide	EHW	CH+
FB080	Methylene chloride	EHW	CH
FB112	Methylene oxide	EHW	C
FB160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	EHW	BR
FB138	Methyl iodide	EHW	H+
FB163	N-Methyl-N-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine	EHW	C+R
FBOIO	Mitomycin C	EHW	B+
FB165	Naphthalene	EHW	B
FB047	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	EHW	DH
FB166	1, 4-Naphthalenedione	EHW	C
FB236	2, 7-Naphthalenedisulphonic acid, 3, 3- [(3, 3 dimethyl- (1, 1-biphenyl)- 4, 4 diyl)] -bis (azo) bis (5-amino-4-hydroxy, tetrasodium salt	EHW	H+
FB116	1,4, naphthaquinone	EHW	C
FB167	1-naphthylamine	EHW	B+
FB168	2-naphthylamine	EHW	B+
FB167	alpha-naphthylamine	EHW	B+
FB168	beta-naphthylamine	EHW	B+
FB026	2-Naphthylamine, N, N-bis (2-chloromethyl)- ..	EHW	H+
FAOn	alpha-Naphthylthiourea	EHW	B
FA073	Nickel carbonyl	EHW	B
FA074	Nickel cyanide	EHW	DR
FA074	Nickel (II) cyanide	EHW	DR

FA073	Nickel tetracarbonyl	EHW	B
FA075	Nicotine and salts	EHW	B
FA076	Nitric oxide	EHW	B
FA077	p-Nitroaniline	EHW	D
FB169	Nitrobenzene	EHW	C
FA078	Nitrogen dioxide	EHW	A
FA076	Nitrogen (II) oxide	EHW	B
FA078	Nitrogen (IV) oxide	EHW	A
FA081	Nitroglycerine	EHW	R
FB170	p-Nitrophenol	EHW	C
FB171	2-Nitropropane	EHW	C
FB174	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	EHW	C+
FA082	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	EHW	B+
FB176	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	EHW	C+
FB177	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	EHW	C+
FB178	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	EHW	C+
FA084	N-Nitrosomethylvinyl-amine.....	EHW	B+
FB179	N-Nitrosopiperidine	EHW	C+
FBI 11	N-Nitroso-N-propylamine.....	EHW	C+
FA050	5-Norbornene-2, 3,-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7, 7-hexachloro, cyclic sulphite.....	EHW	XH
FA085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate	EHW	A
FA087	Osmium oxide	EHW	B
FA087	Osmium tetroxide	EHW	B
FA088	7-Oxabicyclo (2, 2, 1) heptane-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid	EHW	B
FB058	2 H1, 3, 2-Oxazaphosphorine, 2-[bis		

	(2-chloroethyl amino) tetrahydro-, oxide 2-	EHW	CH+
FB115	Oxirane.....	EHW	X
FB041	Oxirane, 2-(chloromethyl)-	EHW	CH+
FAO 9	Parathion	EHW	X
FB1 3	Pentachlorobenzene	EHW	H
FB18	Pentachloroethane	EHW	AH
FB185	Pentachloronitrobenzene	EHW	DH
See FE207	Pentachlorophenol.....	EHW	AH
FB188	Phenol.....	EHW	C
FA034	Phenol, 2-Cyclohexyl-4, 6 dinitro-	EHW	C
FA048	Phenol, 2, 4-dinitro-	EHW	C
FA047	Phenol, 2, 4,-dinitro-6-methyl, and salts	EHW	B
FA020	Phenol, 2, 4-dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-	EHW	B
FA009	Phenol, 2, 4, 6-trinitro-ammonium salt	EHW	R
FB048	Phenol, 2-chloro-	EHW	DH
FB039	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	EHW	H
FB081	Phenol, 2, 4,-dichloro-	EHW	DH
FB082	Phenol, 2, 6-dichloro-	EHW	DH
FB170	Phenol, 4-nitro-	EHW	C
See	Phenol, pentachloro	EHW	AH
See	FEF027 Phenol, 2, 3,4, 6-tetrachloro-	EHW	CH
See	FEF027 Phenol, 2, 4, 5-trichloro.....	EHW	AH
See	FEF027 Phenol, 2, 4, 6-trichloro	EHW	AH
FA036	Phenol dichloroarsine	EHW	BH
FA092	Phenylmercuricacetate	EHW	B
FA093	N-Phenylthiourea	EHW	A
FA094	Phorate.....	EHW	X

FA095	Phosgene	EHW	BH
FA096	Phosphine	EHW	B
FA041	Phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitophenyl ester	EHW	A
F A044	Phosphorodithioic acid O, O-dimeth 12-[2-(methylamino)- 2-oxoethyl] ester	EHW	X
F A043	Phosphofluoride acid, bis(1-methylpethyl)-ester	EHW	BH
F A094	Phosphorothioic acid, O, -diethyl S (ethylthio) methyl ester	EHW	X
F A097	Phosphorothioic acid, O, O-dimeth 1 -[p-di: ethylamino) -sulphonyl (phenyl ester)	EHW	A
F A089	Phosphorothioic acid, O, O-diethyl O-(p-nitro-phenyl) ester.....	EHW	X
F A040	Phosphorothioic acid, O, O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester.....	EHW	A
FB189	Phosphorus sulphide.....	EHW	BIR
FB190	Phthalic anhydride	EHW	C
FB191	2-Picoline	EHW	C
FAIIO	Plumbane, tetraethyl-	EHW	A
FA098	Potassium cyanide	EHW	A
FA009	Potassium silver cyanide	EHW	A
FA070	Prop anal, 2-methyl-2 (methylthio) O-methylamino car-bonyl] oxime	EHW	B
FB194	I-Propanamine	EHW	C
FBIIO	I-Propanamine, N-propyl-	EHW	C
FB066	Propana, 1, 2-dibromo-3-chloro	EHW	CH+
FB149	Propanedinitrile	EHW	C
FB101	Propanenitrile	EHW	B
FB027	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro	EHW	BH

	FA079	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2 methyl-	EHW	A
	FB171	Propane, 2-nitro-	EHW	C
	FB027	Propane, 2, 2, oxybis [2-choloro-	EHW	CHO
	FA081	1,2, 3-Propanetriol, trinitrate-	EHW	R?
	FB235	I-Propanol, 2, 3-dibromo-, phosphate (3 : 1)	EHW	DH
	FB126	I-Propanol, 2, 3-epoxy-	EHW	C*
	FA017	2-Propanone, -bromo-	EHW	CH
	FA102	Prop argyl alcohol.....	EHW	X
	FA003	2-Propenal.....	EHW	X
	FB007	2-Propenamide	EHW	C
	FB084	Propene, 1, 3-dichloro-	EHW	CH
	FB243	I-Propene, 1, 1,2,3, 3-hexachloro-	EHW	H
	FB009	2-Propenenitrile	EHW	C*
	FB152	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-.....	EHW	B
	FB008	2-Propenoic acid	EHW	COI
	FA005	2-Propen-I-ol	EHW	B
See	FEF207	Propionic acid, 2-(2, 4, 5,-trichlorophenoxy-	EHW	B
	FB194	n-Propylamine	EHW	BH
	FB083	Propylene dichloride	EHW	CH1
	FA067	1, 2-Propylenimine	EHW	B+1
	FA102	2-Propyn-I-ol	EHW	X
	FA008	4-Pyridinamine	EHW	B
	FA075	Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2- pyrrolidinyl)-, and salt	EHW	B
	FB196	Pyridine	EHW	C1
	FB179	Pyridine, hexahydro-N-nitroso-	EHW	C+
	FB191	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	EHW	C
	FA11 1	Pyrophosphoric acid, terraethyl ester	EHW	A

FB201	Resorcinol.....	EHW	C
F103	Selenourea	EHW	B
FB015	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	EHW	C+
FA104	Silver cyanide	EHW	C
See	FEF027 Silvex	EHW	BH
	FA105 Sodium azide.....	EHW	A
	FA106 Sodium cyanide	EHW	A
	FA107 Strontium sulphide	EHW	R
	FA108 Strychnidin 10-one, and salts	EHW	B
	FA018 Strychnidin-10, 2, 3-dimethoxy-.....	EHW	A
	FA108 Strychnine and salts	EHW	B
	FB135 Sulphide hydride.....	EHW	B
	FB103 Sulphuric acid, dimethyl ester.....	EHW	CO+
	FB115 Sulphuric acid thallium (1) salt	EHW	B
	B189 Sulphur phosphide	EHW	BIR
See	FEF027 2,4, 5-T	EHW	BH*
See	FEF027 1,2,4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene	EHW	DH
	FB208 1,1,1, 2-Tetrachloroethane.....	EHW	H
	FB209 1, 1,2, 2-Tetrachloroethane	EHW	H
	FB210 Tetrachloroethylene	EHW	CH+
	FB212 2,3,4, 6,-Tetrachloro phenol.....	EHW	CH
	FB109 Tetraethyldithiopy rophosphate	EHW	A
	FA110 Tetraethyllead	EHW	A
	FA111 Tetraethylhyrophosphate.....	EHW	A
	FA112 Tetranitromethane	EHW	AR
	FA062 Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	EHW	B
	FA113 Thallic oxide	EHW	B

	FA113	Thallium (III) oxide	EHW	B
	FA114	Thallium (I) selenide.....	EHW	C
	FA115	Thallium (I) sulphate.....	EHW	B
	FA045	Thiofanox	EHW	B
	FA049	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide	EHW	A
	FB153	Thiometainol.....	EHW	B1
	FA014	Thiophenol.....	EHW	A
	FA116	Thiosemicarbazide	EHW	BH+
	FB219	Thiourea	EHW	C+
	FA026	Thiourea, 2-(chlorophenyl)-	EHW	AH
	FAOn	Thiourea, 1-naphtalenyl-	EHW	B
	FA093	Thiourea, Phenyl-	EHW	A
	FB220	Toluene	EHW	CI
	FB223	Toluene diisocyanate	EHW	BR
	FA123	Toxaphene	EHW	XH
	FB226	1,1, 1-trichloroethane.....	EHW	CH
	FB227	1, 1, 2-trichloroethane.....	EHW	CH
	FB228	Trichloroethene.....	EHW	CH
	FB228	Trichloroethylene	EHW	CH+
	FA11 8	Trichloromethanethiol.....	EHW	H
	FB121	Trichloromonoffuoromethane	EHW	H
See	FEF 207	2,4, 5-Trichlorophenol.....	EHW	AH
See	FEP207	2,4, 6-Trichlorophenol.....	EHW	AH
See	FE 207	2,4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid.....	EHW	BH+
	FB235	Tris (2, 3, -dibromopropyl) phosphate	EHW	DH
	FB236	Trypan blue	EHW	H+
	FB237	Uracil, 5-[bis (2-chloromethyl) amino]-	EHW	BH+

FB237	Uracil mustard.....	EHW	BH+
FA119	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	EHW	B
FA120	Vanadium pentoxide	EHW	B
FA120	Vanadium (V) oxide	EHW	B
FB043	Vinyl chloride	EHW	DH+
FA001	Warfarin	EHW	A
FB239	Xylene	EHW	C
FA121	Zinc cyanide.....	EHW	C
FA122	Zinc phosphide.....	EHW	BR

1.2 Moderately Hazardous/Dangerous Chemical Products

FB187	Acetamide, N-ethoxyphenyl)-	DW	D+
FB005	Acetamide, N-9H fluoren-2-yl-	DW	
FB112	Acetic acid, ethyl ester.....	DW	D1
FB214	Acetic acid, thallium (I) salt.....	DW	
FB002	Acetone	DW	D1
FB004	Acetophenone	DE	D
FB005	2-Acetylaminofluorene	DW	
FB150	Alanine, 3-[p-bis (2-chloroethyl) amino] phenyl	DW	+
FB328	2-Amino-l-methyl benzene	DW	D+
FB353	4-Amino-l-methyl benzene	DW	D
FB011	Amitrole	DW	D+
FB014	Auramine	DW	+
FB016	Benz [c] acridine	DW	+
FB016	3, 4-Benzacridine	DW	+
FB014	Benzenamine, 4, 4-carbonimidoyl bis (N, N-dimethyl-	DW	+
FB222	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	DW	D+

FB181	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro	DW	D
FB028	1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	DW	
FB069	1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	DW	D
FB088	1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	DW	
FB102	1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester.....	DW	
FB107	1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-n-octyl ester.....	DW	
FB203	Benzene 1, 2-methyl enedioxy-4-allyl-	DW	D
FB141	Benzene, 1, 2-methyl endioxy -4-propenyl-	DW	D+
FB090	Benzene, 1, 2-methyl- enedioxy-4-propyl.....	DW	D+
FB234	Benzene, 1,3, 5-trinitro-	DW	D
FB202	1, 2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1, l-dioxide, and salts.....	DW	+
FB120	Benzo [j, k] floureno	DW	D
FB091	(1, l-Biphenyl)-4-'diamine, 3, 3-dimeth-oxy-.....	DW	D+
FB244	Bis (dimethylthio carbomoyl) disulfide	DW	D
FB028	Bis (2-ethythoxyl) phthalate	DW	
FB172	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	DW	D+
FB031	1-Butanol.....	DW	D1
FB159	2-Butanone	DW	D1
FB031	n-Butyl alcohol.....	DW	D1
FB136	Cacodylic acid	DW	D
FB215	Carbonic acid, dithallium (l) salt	DW	
FB051	Creocote	DW	D
FB059	Daunomycin	DW	+
FB221	Diminotoluene	DW	
FB069	Dibutyl phthalate.....	DW	D
FB192	3, 5-Dichloro-N-(1, 1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) Benzamide.....	DW	

FB108	1, 4-Diethylene dioxide.....	DW	D+
FB086	N, N-Diethylhdrazine.....	DW	*
FB088	Diethyl phthalate	DW	
FB089	Diethylstilbestrol.....	DW	+
FB148	1, 2-Dihydro-3-6-pyridizincdione	DW	D
FB090	Dihydrosafrole	DW	D
FB091	3,3 Dimethoxybensidine	DW	D+
FB098	1, l-Dimethylhydrazine	DW	+ 1
FB101	2, 4-Dimethylphenol	DW	D+
FB102	Dimethyl phthalate	DW	?
FB107	Di-n-octyl phthalate.....	DW	?
FB108	1, 4-Dioxane.....	DW	D+
FB117	Ethane, 1, l-oxybis	DW	D+
FB218	Ethanethioamide	DW	+
FB173	Ethanol, 2, 2-(nitrosoimino) bis	DW	+
FB004	Ethanone, l-phenyl-	DW	D
FB112	Ethyl acetate	DW	D
FB113	Ethyl acrylate	DW	DI
FB238	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	DW	+
FB116	Ethylene thiourea	DW	D+
FB117	Ethyl ether	DW	DI
FB118	Ethyl methacrylate.....	DW	D
FB119	Ethyl metha nesulphonate.....	DW	+
FB139	Ferric dextran	DW	+
FB120	Fluoranthene	DW	D
FB123	Formic acid	DW	DO
FB124	Furan.....	DW	

FB213	Furan, tetra hydro-	DW	
FB124	Furfuran	DW	
FB213	Furan, tetra hydro-	DW	
FB059	5, 12- Naphthacenedione, (8S-cis) -8-acety-10-[(3-amino-2, 3, 6-trideoxy-alpha-l-ly; oxyl]-7, 8, 9, 10- tetrahydro-6, 8,11 - trihydroxy-l-metoxo-	DW	+
FB172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine.....	DW	D+
FB173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	DW	+
FB180	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	DW	D+
FB181	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	DW	D
FB193	1,2, -Oxathiolane, 2, 2-dioxide.....	DW	+
FB182	Paraldehyde	DW	DI
FB186	1, 3-Pentadiene.....	DW	DI
FB187	Phenacetin	DW	D*
FB101	Phenol, 2, 4-dimethyl-	DW	D
FB137	1, 10-(1, 2-Phenylene) pyrene	DW	*
FB145	phosphoric acid, lead salt	DW	*
FB087	phosphorodithioc acid, O.O-diethyl-S-methylester	DW	?
FB192	Pronamide	DW	?
FB193	1, 3-Propane sultone	DW	*
FB140	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-	DW	DI
FB002	2-Propanone	DW	DI
FB113	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester.....	DW	DI
FB118	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	DW	I
FB162	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-methyl ester	DW	DI
FB234	Syn-Trinitrobenzene	DW	DR
FB182	1,3, 5-Trioxane, 2, 4, 5-trimethyl-	DW	DI

FB200 Y ohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11, 17-di-methoxy-18-(3, 4, 5,-trimethoxy-benzoy oxy)-methyl ester

KEY

- *EHW..... Extremely Hazardous Waste
- DW..... Dangerous Waste
- X..... Toxic, Category X
- A Toxic, Category A
- B Toxic, Category B
- C Toxic, Category C
- D Toxic, Category D
- H Persistent Halogenated Hydrocarbon
- O..... Corrosive
- P Persistent, Polycyclic Hydrocarbon
- * IARC Animal or Human, Positive or suspected Carcinogen
- I..... Ignitable
- R Reactive
- EP..... Extraction Procedure Toxicity

Inconclusive

SCHEDULE 12

[Regulation 76 (1).]

2.0 Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Sources List (FAC 000-000-9904)

2.1 Non-Specific Sources

Dangerous Sources
waste No.

2.1.1 Generic

- FEF001 The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: Tetrachloroethylene trichloroethylene chloride, 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; and sludges from the recovery of these solvents in degreasing operations (See footnote 1, below).
- FEF002 The following halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1, 1, 2-trichloro-1, 2, 2, -trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene and trichlorofluoromethane; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents (See footnote 1, below).
- FEF003 The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexane and methanol; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.
- FEF004 The following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and acrylic acid.
- FEF005 The following spent non-halogenated solvents: Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulphide, isobutanol, pyridine, and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.
- FEF006 Waste water treatment sludges from electro-plating operations, except from the following processes: (1) sulphuric acid anodising of aluminium; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminium or zinc-aluminium plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning, stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminium plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminium.
- FEF007 Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.
- FEF008 Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operation where cyanides are in the process.
- FEF009 Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
- FEF010 Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
- FEF011 Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.
- FEF012 Quenching waste water treatment sludges from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
- FEF020 Wastes (except waste water and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification), from the production or manufacturing (used as a reactant chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticides derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenol). (See footnote 2, below).
- FEF021 Wastes (except waste water and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant chemical intermediate or component in a

formulating process) of pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives (See footnote 2, below).

FEF022 Wastes (except waste water and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (See footnote 2, below).

FEF023 Wastes (except waste water and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification, from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols (See footnote 2, below). This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5 trichlorophenol).

FEF024 Wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor cleanout wastes from the production of chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon content from one to five, utilising free radical catalysed processes (See footnote 1, below). (This listing does not include light ends spent filters and filter aids, spent desiccants, waste water, waste water treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and waste listed under specific sources, below).

FEF026 Wastes (except waste water and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-penta or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions (See footnote c, below).

FEF027 Discarded unused formulations containing tri-tetra- or pentachlorophenol or discharged formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols (See footnote 2, below). (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesised from prepurified 2, 4, 5-trichloropheno as the sole component).

FEF028 Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with non-specific sources wastes FEF027.

2.2 Specific Sources

2.2.1 Wood Preservation

FEK001 Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of waste waters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol (See footnote 1, below).

2.2.2 Inorganic pigments

FEK002 Waste water treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.

FEK003 Waste water treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.

FEK004 Waste water treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.

FEK005 Waste water treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.

FEK006 Waste water treatment sludge from the production of oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).

FEK007 Waste water treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.

FEK008 Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.

2.2.3 Organic Chemicals

FEK009 Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.

FEK010 Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.

FEK011 Bottom stream from the waste water stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.

FEK013 Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.

FEK014 Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.

FEK015 Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride (See footnote 1, below).

FEK016 Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride (See footnote 1, below).

FEK017 Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin (See footnote 1, below).

FEK018 Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethylchloride production (See footnote 1, below).

FEK019 Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production (See footnote 1, below).

FEK020 Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production (See footnote 1, below).

FEK021 Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production (See footnote 1, below).

FEK022 Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenolacetone from cumene.

FEK023 Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

FEK024 Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

FEK025 Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.

FEK026 Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.

- FEK027 Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.
- FEK028 Spent catalyst from the hydro chlorinator reactor in the production of 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane (See footnote, below).
- FEK029 Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane (See footnote 1, below).
- FEK030 Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene (See footnote 1, below).
- FEK083 Distillation bottoms from aniline production.
- FEK093 Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from orthoxylene.
- FEK094 Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from orthoxylene.
- FEK095 Distillation bottoms from the production of 1, 1, 1 trichloroethane (See footnote 1 below).
- FEK096 Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1, 1, 1 trichloroethane (See footnote 1, below).
- FEK 1 03 Process residues from aniline extration from the production of aniline.
- FEK104 Combined waste water streams generated from nitobenzene/aniline production.
- FEK085 Distillation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes (See footnote 1, below).
- FEK105 Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes (See footnote 1, below).
- FEK111 Product wash waters from the production of dinitrosotoluene via nitration of toluene.
- FEK112 Reaction bye-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrosotoluene.
- FEK113 Condensed liquid light from the purification oftoluenediamine in the production oftoluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
- FEK114 Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenedianmine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
- FEK115 Heat ends from the purification oftoluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
- FEK116 Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation oftoluenediamine (See footnote 1, below)

2.2.3 Explosive

- FEK04 Waste water treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.

FEK045 Spent carbon from the treatment of waste water containing explosive.

FEK046 Waste water treatment sludges from the manufacturing formulation and loading of lead based initiating compounds.

FEK047 Pink/red water from TNT operations.

2.2.4 Inorganic Chemicals

FEK071 Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.

FEK073 Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production (See footnote 1, below).

FEK106 Waste water treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.

2.2.5 Petroleum Refining

FEK048 Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.

FEK049 Slop oil emulsion from the petroleum refining industry.

FEK050 Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.

FEK051 API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.

FEK052 Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.

2.2.6 Iron and Steel

FEK061 Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnace.

FEK062 Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).

2.2.7 Pesticides

FEK031 By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.

FEK032 Waste water and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane (See footnote 3, below).

FEK033 Waste water and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane (See footnote 3, below).

FEK034 Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane (See footnote 3, below).

- FEK097 Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane (See footnote 3, below).
- FEK035 Waste water treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.
- FEK036 Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulphoton.
- FEK037 Waste water treatment sludges from the production disulphoton.
- FEK038 Waste water from the washing and stripping of phorate production (See footnote 3, below).
- FEK039 Filter cake from the filtration of diethyphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate (See footnote 3, below).
- EK040 Waste water treatment sludge from the production of phorate production (See footnote 3, below).
- FEK041 Waste water sludge from the production of toxaphene (See footnote 3, below).
- FEK098 Untreated process waste water from the production to toxaphene (See footnote 3, below).
- FEK042 Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation oftetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2, 4, 5- T (See footnote 1, below).
- FEK043 2, 6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2, 4-D (See footnote 1, below).
- FEK099 Untreated waste water from the production of 2, 4-D (See footnote 1, below).
- FEK123 Process waste water (including superuates, filterates, and waste waters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.
- FEK124 Reactor vent scrubber from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic and its salts.
- FEK125 Filtration, evaporation and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.
- FEK126 Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salt.

2.2.8 Secondary Lead

- FEK069 Emission control dust/sludge from the secondary lead smelting.
- FEK100 Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.

2.2.9 Veterinary Pharmaceuticals

- FEK084 Waste water treatment sludges during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.
- FEK101 Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organoarsenic compounds.

FEK102 Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolourisation in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

2.2.10 Ink Formulation

FEK086 Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning, tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilisers containing chromium and lead.

2.2.11 Coking

FEK060 Ammonia still-lime sludge from coking operations.

FEK087 Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.

NOTES-

1. These wastes contain or may contain halogenated hydrocarbons. Although 1.2 states that these wastes are DW, generators who know that their waste contains greater than one per cent of these listed halogenated hydrocarbons should designate their waste as EHW.
2. For wastes listed with the dangerous waste numbers EF020, FEF021, FE022, FEF023, FEF026 or FE027 the quantity exclusions limit is 1 kg per month or per batch.
3. These wastes contain or may contain X Category toxic constituents. Although section 1.2 states that these wastes are DW generators who know that their waste contains greater than 0.1 per cent of these listed toxic constituents should designate their waste EHW.

SCHEDULE 13

[Regulation 76 (1).]

4. Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Constituents List (FAC 000-000-9905).

Acetonitrile (Ethanenitrile)

Acetophznone (Ethanone l-phenyl) -alpha (Acetonylbenzyl)-4 hydroxycoumarin and salt (Warfarin).

2-Acetylaminofluorene (Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-) Acetyl chloride (Ethanoyl Chloride)

1-Acetyl-2-thiourea (Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl-Acrolein (2-propenal) Aery lonitrile (2 Propenenitrile)

Aflatoxins

Aldrin (1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-Hexachloro-l, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 8a, 8b- hexahydro-endo, exo-l, 4, 5,

Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers) 4, 7,- Methanoindan, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8-octachloro-3, 4, 7, 7a-tetrahydro-) (alpha and gamma isomers)
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. * Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. *

Chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S. * Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. * Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. *
Chloroacetaldehyde (Acetaldehyde, chloro Chloroalkyl ether, N.O.S. *

Chloroaniline (Benzenamine, 4-chlor-)

Chlorobenzene (Benzene, Chloro-)

Chlorobenilate (Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha- (4 chlorophenyl) alpha hydroxy, ethylester)

2-Chloro-1, 3-butadiene

p-Chloro-m-cresol (Phenol, 4-Chloro-3-methyl)

1-Chloro 2 3-epoxypropane (Oxirane, 2-(chloromethyl-)

2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (Ethene, (2 chloro-ethoxy)-) Chloroform (Methane, trichloro-)

Chloromethane (Methyl, chloride)

Chloromethyl methyl ether (methane, chloromethoxy-)

2-Chloronaphthalene (Naphthalene, betachoro-) 2-Chlorophenol (Phenol, o-chloro-)

1-(o-Chlorophenyl) thiourea (Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-)

3-Chloropropene

3-Chloropropionitrile (Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-) Chromium and compounds, N.O.S. *

Chrysene (1, 2-Benzphenanthrene)

Citrus red No.2 (2-Naphthol, 1-[(2, 5-dimethoxyphenyl) azol]-] Coaltars

Copper cyanide

Creosote (Creosote, wood)

Cresols (Cresylic acid) Phenol, methyl-) Crotonaldehyde (2-Butenal)

Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes), N.O.S. *

Cyanogen (Ethanedinitrile)

Cyanogen bromide (Bromine cyanide)

Cyanogen chloride (Chlorine cyanide)

Cyasin (beta-D-Glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy) methyl-)

2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4, 6-dinitro-) Cyclophosphamide (2H -1, 3, 2-)

Oxazaphosphorine, [bis (2-chloroethyl) amino-] tetrahydro, 2-oxide)

Daunomycin (5, 12- Naphthacenedione, (8S-cis)-8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2, 3,

6- trideoxy)-alpha- L-xylo- hexopyranosyl oxy]- 7, 8, 9, 10- tetrahydro-6, 8, 11- trihydroxy-1- methoxy -)

DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane) (Ethane, 1, 1-dichloro-2, 2-bis (p-chloro-phenyl)-)

DDE (Ethylene, 1, 1-dichloro-2, 2-bis (4-chlorophenyl)-)

DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) (Ethane 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2,2- bis (p-chloro

-phenyl)-) Diallylate (S-(2, 3-dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate)

Dibenz [a, h] acridine (1, 2, 5, 6-Dibenzacridine)

Dibenz [a, j] acridine (1, 2, 7, 8- Dibenzacridine)

Dibenz [a, h] anthracene (1, 2, 5, 6-Dibenzanthracene)

7H-Dibenzyl [c, g] carbazole (3, 4, 5, 6 -Dibenzcarbazole)

Dibenzo [a, e] pyrene (1, 2, 4, 5-Dibenzpyrene)

Dibenzo [a, h] pyrene (1, 2, 5, 6-Dibenzpyrene)

Dibenzo [a, i] pyrene (1, 2, 7, 8-Dibenzpyrene)

1, 2- Dibromo- 3 -chloropropane (Propane, 2-dibromo- 3 -chloro-)

Dibenzo [a, i] pyrene (1, 2, 7, 8-Dibenzpyrene)

1, 2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide)

Dibromomethane (Methylene bromide)

Di-n-butyl phthalate (1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester)

o- Dichlorobenzene (Benzene, 1, 2-dichloro-)

m-Dichlorobenzene (Benzene, 1, 3-dichloro-)

p- Dichlorobenzene (Benzene, 1, 4-dichloro-)

Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S. * (Benzene, dichloro-, N.O.S. *

3, 3-Dichlorobenzidine ([1, 1-Biphenyl]-4, 4'-diamine, 3, 3-dichloro-) 1, 4-Dichloro-2-butene (2-Butene, 1, 4-Butene, 1, 4-dichloro-) Dichlorodifluoromethane (Methane, dichlorodifluoro-)

1, 1-Dichloroethane (Ethylidene dichloride) trans-1, 2-Dichloroethene (1, 2-Dichloroethene) Dichlo

roethylene, N.O.S. * (Ethene, dichloro-, N.O.S.)

1, 1-Dichloroethylene (Ethene, 1, 1-dichloro-)

Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)

2, 4-Dichlorophenol (Phenol, 2, 4-dichloro-) 2, 6-Dichlorophenol (Phenol, 2, 6-dichloro)

2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D), salts and esters (Acetic acid, 2, 4-dichloro-

phenoxy-, salts and esters)

Dichlorophenylarsine (Phenyl dichloroarsine)

Dichloropropane, N.O.S. * (Propane, dichloro-, N.O.S. *) 1, 2-

Dichloropropene (Propylene dichloride) Dichloropropanol, N.O.S. * (Propanol, dichloro-, N.O.S. *)

Dichloropropene, N.O.S. * (Propane, dichloro, N.O.S. *)

1, 3-Dichloropropene, (1-Propene, 1, 3-dichloro-)

Dieldrin (1, 2,3,4,10, 10-hexachloro-6, 7-epoxy- 1,4, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8a-octa hydro-endo, exo- 1,

4: 5, 8-Dimethanonaphthalene)

1,2: 3, 4-Diepoxybutane (2, 211z-Bioxirane)

Diethylarsine (Arsine, diethyl-)

N, N-Diethylhydrazine (Hydrazine, 1, 2-diethyl)

O, O-Diethyl S-methyl ester of phosphorodithioic acid (Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O

-diethyl S-methyl ester O, O-Diethylphosphoric acid, O-p-nitrophenyl ester (Phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl ester)

Diethyl phthalate (1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester)

O, O-Diethyl O-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Phosphorothioic acid, O, O-diethyl O pyrazinyl ester)

Diethylstilbestrol (4,4' -Stilbenediol, alpha, alpha-diethyl bis (dihydrogen phosphate, (E)-) Dihydrostilbestrol (Benzene, 1, 2-methylenedioxy-4-propyl-)

3-4-Dihydroxy-alpha-(methylamino) methyl benzyl alcohol (1-2-benzendiol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino) ethyl-)

Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP) (Phosphorofluoride acid, bis (1-methylethyl) ester)

Dimethoate (Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-dimethyl S-[-methylamino]-2-oxoethyl) ester

3, 3¹/₂-Dimethoxybenzidine/ 1, 11z-Biphenyl-4, 41z dimethine, 3-3 dimethoxy-
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (Benzenamine, N, N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-)

7, 12-Dimethylbenz [a] anthracene (1, 2-Benzanthracene, 7, 12-dimethyl-)

3, 3^{1/2} Dimethylbenzidine ([1, 1 liz-Biphenyl] -4, 4^{1z} diamine, 3, 3^{1z}-dimethyl-)

Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride (Carbamoyl chloride, dimethyl-)

1, 1-Dimethylhydrazine (Hydrazine, 1, 1-dimethyl-)

1, 2-Dimethylhydrazine (Hydrazine, 1, 2-dimethyl-)

3, 3-Dimethyl-[(methylthio)-2-butanone, O-](methylamino) carbonyl]oxine (Thiofanox) alpha,
alpha- Dimethylphenethylamine

(Ethanamine, 1, 1-dimethyl-2-phenyl)

2, 4-Dimethylphenol (Phenol, 2, 4-dimethyl-)

Dimethyl phthalate (1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic, acid, dimethyl ester)

Dimethyl sulfate (Sulphuric acid, dimethyl ester)

Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S. * (Benzene, dinitro-, N.O.S. *

4, 6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts (Phenol, 2, 4-dinitro-6-methyl-, and salts)

2, 4 Dinitro-o-cresol and salts (Phenol, 2, 4-dinitro-)

2, 4- Dinitrotoluene (Benzen, 1-methyl-2-4-dinitro-)

2, 6-Dinitrotoluene (Benzene, 1-methyl-2, 6-dintro-)

Di-n-octyl phthalate (1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, Dioctyl ester)

1, 4-Dioxane (1, 4-Diethylene oxide)

Diphenylamine (Benzenamine, N-Phenyl-)

1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine, Hydaazine 1,2- diphendyl-)

Di-n-propylnitrosamine (N - Nitroso-di-n-propylamine)

Disulphoton (0, O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio) ethyl] phosphorodithioate)

2, 4- Dithiobiuret (Thioimidodicarbonic diamide)

Endosulphan (5-Nobomene, 2, 3-dimethanol,

1,4,5,6, 7, 7-hexachloro-, cyclic sulphite)

Edrin and metabolites (1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-6, 7-epoxy-, 4 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8a-

octahydro-endo, endo-, 4 : 5, 8- dimethanonaphthalene, and metabolites)

Ethyl carbamate (Urethan) (Carbamic acid, ethyl ester)

Ethyl cyanide (propanenitrile)

Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters (1, 2-Ethanediylobiscarbamodithioic acid,

salts and esters

Ethyleneimine(Aziridine)

Ethylene oxide (Oxirane) Ethylenethiourea (2- Imidazo-idinithione)

Ethylmethacrylate (2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester)

Ethylmethanesulphonate

(Methanesulphonic acid, ethyl ester)

Fluorine

Fluoranthene (Benzo [j, k] fluorene)

2- Fluoroacetamide (Acetamide, 2- fluoro-)

Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt (Acetic acid, fluorine, sodium salt)

Formaldehyde (Methylene oxide)

Formic acid (Methanoic acid)

Glycidylaldehyde (1-Propanol-2-3-epoxy)

Halomethane, N.O.S. *

Heptachlor (4, 7- Methano- 1H-indeno, 1,2,5,6, 7, 8, 8-heptachloro-3a, 4, 7, 7a-

tetrahydro-)

Heptachlor epoxide (alpha, beta, and gamma isomers) (4, 7-Methano-1 H-indeni 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-heptachloro-2, 3-epoxy-3a, 4, 7, 7- tetrahydro-, alpha beta, and gamma isomers

Hexachlorobenzene (Benzene, hexachloro-)

Hexachlorobutadiene (1, 3-Butadiene, 1, 1,2,3,4, 4-hexachloro-)

Hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers) (Lindane and isomers)

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (1,3- Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5, 5-hexachloro-)

Hexachlorodibenzo- p-dioxins

Hexachloroethane (Ethane, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, - hexachloro-)

1,2,3,4, 10, 10-Hexachloro-1, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 8a-dimethanonaphthalene

Hexachlorohexahydro-endo, endo- dimethanonaphthalene)

Hexachlorophene (2, 2' -Methylenebis (3, 4, 6-trichlorophenol)

Hexachloropropene (1- Propene, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3,- hexachloro-)

Hexaethyl tetraphosphate (Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester)

Hydrazine (Diamine)

Hydrocyanic acid (Hydrogen cyanide)

Hydrofluoric acid (Hydrogen fluoride) Hydrogen sulphide (Sulphur hydride)

Hydroxydimethylarsine oxide (Cacodylic acid)

Indeno (1, 2, 3-cd) pyrene (1, 10-(1,2- phenylene) pyrene)

Iodomethane (methyl iodide)

Iron Dextran (Ferric dextran)

Isocyanic acid, methyl ester (Methylisocyanate)

Isobutyl alcohol (1-Propanol, 2-methyl-)

Isosafrole (Benzene, 1, 2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-)

Kepon (Decachlorooctahydro-1, 3, 4,-Methano-2H-Cyclobuta (cd) pentalen-2-one)

Lasiocarpine (2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7- [(2, 3-dihydroxyethyl)-3methyl-oxobutoxy) methyl]-2, 3, 5, 7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-yl ester)

Lead and compounds, N.O.S. *

Lead acetate (Acetic acid, lead salt)

Lead phosphate (Phosphoric acid, lead salt)

Lead sub acetate (Lead, bis (acetato-O) tetrahydroxytri-)

Maleic anhydride (2, 5-Furandione)

Maleic hydrazide (1, 2-Dihydro-3, 6- pyridazinedione)

Malononitrile (Propanedinitrile)

Melphalan (Alanine, 3-[p-bis (2-chloroethyl) amino] phenyl- L-)

Mercury Fulminate (Fulminic acid, mercury salt)

Mercury and compounds, N.O.S. *

Methacrylonitrile (2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-)

Methanethiol (Thiomethanol)

Methapyrilene (Pyridine, 2-[2-dimethylamino) ethyl]-2-ethenylmino-)

Metholonyl (Acetimidic acid, N [(methylcarbamoyl) oxy] thio-, methyl ester)

Methoxychlor (Ethane, 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2, 2- bis (p-methoxyphenyl)-)

2-Methylaziridine (1, 2-Propylenimine)

3- Methylchloranthrene (Benz)(J) aceanthrylene, 1, 2-dihydro-3-methyl-)

Methyl chlorocarbonate (Carbanocloridic acid, methyl ester)

4, 4' - Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)

(Benzenamine, 4, 4' -methylenebis-(2-chloro-)

Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) 2-Butanone)

Methyl hydrazine (Hydrazine, methyl-)

2-Methylactonitrile (Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-)

Methyl methacrylate (2-Propenoic acid, 2- methyl-, methyl ester)

Methyl methanesulphonate (Methanesulphonic acid, methyl ester)

2-Methyl-2-(methylthio) propionaldehyde-o-(methycarbonyl) oxime (Prop anal, 2-methyl-2(methylthio)-0- (Methylamino) carbonyl) oxime)

N-methyl-N' -nitro- N-nitrosoguanidine

(Guanidine N-nitros-N-methyl-N-iz nitro-)

Methyl parathion (0, O-dimethylO-(4 nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate

Methylthiouracil (4-1 1 1-Pyrimidinone, 2, 3- dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-)

Mustard gas (Sulphide, bis (2-chloroethyl-)

Naphthalene

1, 4-Naphthoquinone (1, 4-Naphthanedione)

1- Naphthylamine (alpha- Naphthylamine)

2- Naphthylamine (beta- Naphthylamine)

Nickel and compounds, N.O.S. *

Nickel carbonyl (Nickel tetracarbonyl)

Nickel cyanide (nickel (II) cyanide)

Nicotine and salts, Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl- 2-pyrrolidinyl-, and salts)

Nitric oxide (Nitrogen (II) oxide)

p-Nitroaniline Benzenamine, 4-nitro-) Nitrobenzine (Benzene, nitro-)

Nitrogen dioxide (Nitrogen (IV) oxide)

Nitrogen mustard and hydrochloride salt (Ethanamine, 2-chloro- N-(2-chloroethyl)

-N-methyl- and hydrochloride salt)

Nitrogen mustard N-oxide and hydrochloride salt (Ethanamine, 2-chloro-, N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-, and hydrochloride salt)

Nitroglycerine (1, 2, 3,-Propanetriol, trinitrate)

4- Nitrophenol Phenol, 4-dinitro-) 4-Nitroquinoline-I-oxide (Quinoline,

4-nitro-I-oxide-) Nitrosamine, N.O.S. *

N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-)

N - Nitrosodiethanolamine (Ethanol, 2, 2- (nitrosoimino) bis-)

N-Nitrosodiethylamine (Ethanamine N-Ethyl- N-nitroso-)

N - Nitrosodimethylamine

(Dimethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea (Carbamide, N-ethyl- N-nitroso-)

N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)

N-Nitroso-N-methylurca (Carbamide,) N-methyl-N-nitroso-)

N-Nitroso-N-methylthane (Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester)

N-Nitrosomethyl-virylamine (Ethenamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso)

N-Nitrosomorpholine (Morpholine, N-nitroso-)

N-Nitrosonomicotine (Nicotine, N-nitroso-)

N - Nitrosopiperidine (Pyridine, hexahydro-, N -nitroso-)

Nitrosopyrrolidine (Pyrrole, tetrahydro-,

N-nitroso-) Nitrosopyrrolidine (pyrrole, tetrahydro, N-nitroso-

N - Nitrososarcosine (Sarcosine, N -nitroso-)

5-Nitro-o-toluidine (Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5- nitro-)

Isobutyl alcohol (1-Propanol, 2-methyl-)

Isosafrole (Benzene, 1, 2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-)

Kepone (Decachlorooctahydro-1, 3, 4,-Methano-2H-Cyclobuta [cd] pentalen-2-one)

Lasiocarpine (2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-,7- [2, 3-dihydroxyethyl]-3 methyl-l- oxobutoxy) methyl]-2, 3, 5, 7 atetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-yl ester)

Lead and compounds, N.O.S.

Lead acetate (Acetic acid, lead salt)

Lead phosphate (Phosphoric acid, lead salt)

Lead sub acetate (Lead, bis (acetato-O) tetrahydroxytri-)

Maleic anhydride (2, 5- Furandione)

Maleic hydrazide (1, 2- Dihydro-3, 6-pyridazinedione)

Malonoitrile (Propanedinitrile)

Melphalan (Alanine, 3-[p-bis (2-chlorosthyl) amino] phenyl-L-)

Mercury Fulminate (Fulminic acid, mercury salt)

Mercury and compounds N.O.S.

Methacrylonitrile (2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-)

Methanethiol (Thiomethanol)

Methapyrilene (Pyridine, 2-[2- dimethylamino) ethyl]-2-thenylamino-)

Metholonyl (Acetimidic acid, N- [(methylcarbamoyl) oxy] thio-, methyl ester Methoxychlor (Ethane, 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2, 2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl)-)

2-Methylaziridine (1, 2-Propylenimine)

3-Methylcholanthrene (Benz [j] aceanthrylene, 1, 2-dihydro-3-methyl-)

Methyl chlorocarbonate (Carbanochloridic acid, methyl ester)

4, 4,-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (Benzenamine, 4, 4-methylenebis-(2-chloro-)

Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (2-Butanone)

Methyl hydrazine (Hydraxine, methyl-)

2-Methylactonitrile (Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-)

Methyl methacrylate (2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-methyl ester)

Methyl methanesulphonate (Methanesulphonic acid, methyl ester)

2-Methyl-2-(methylthio) propionaldehyde-o- (methycarbonyl) oxime (Prop anal, 2 methyl-2(methylthio)-O- [(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime)

N - Methy 1- N -nitro- N -nitro s oguanidine (Guanidine, N -nitros- N -methyl- Nianitro-

Methyl parathion (0, O-dimethyl 0-(4 nitrophenyl phosphorothioate

Methylthiouracil (4-1H-Pyrimidinone, 2, 3- dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-

Mustard gas (Sulphide, bis (2-chloroethyl)-

Naphthalene

1, 4- Naphthoquinone (1,4- N aphtanclenedione)

1-Naphthylamine (alpha-Naphthylamine)

2- N aphty lamine (beta- N aphty lamine)

1-Naphthy12-thiourea (Thiourea, l-naphthalenyl-)

Nickel and compounds, N.O.S. *

Nickel carbonyl (Nickel tetracarbonyl)

Nickel cyanide (nickel (II) cyanide)

Nicotine and salts, Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, and salts)

Nitric oxide (Nitrogen (II) oxide

P-Nitroaniline Benzenamine, 4-nitro-)

Nitrobenzene (Benzene, nitro-)

Nitrogen dioxide (Nitrogen (Nitrogen (IV) oxide)

Nitrogen mustard and hydrochloride salt (Ethanamine, 2-chloro-, N-(2-cloroethyl)-

N-methyl-, and hydrochloride salt

Nitrogen mustard N-Oxide and hydrochloride salt (Ethaanamine, 2-chloro-, N-(2-chloroethyl) N-methyl-, and hydrochloride salt)

Nitroglycerine (1, 2, 3-Propanetriol, trinitrate)

4- Nitrohenl (Phenol, 4-dinitro-)

4- Nitroquinoline- I -oxide (Quinoline, 4-nitro-l-oxide-)

Nitrosamine, N.O.S.

N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-)

N-Nitrosodiethanolamine (Ethanamine, N- thyl-N-nitroso-)

N - Nitrosodimethylamine (Dimethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea (Carbamide, N-ethyl- N-nitroso-)

N-Nitrosodiethanolamine (Ethanol, 2, 2- ((nitrosoimino) bis-)

N - Nitrosodimethylamine (Dimethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosomethylethylaminethylethylamine (Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)

N-Nitroso-N-methylurea (Carbamide, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)

N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane (Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester)

N-Nitrosomethyl-vinylamine (thenemine, N-methyl-N-nitroso)

N - Nitrosomorpholine (orphonline, N -nitroso-)

N-Nitrosomonicotine (Nomicotine, N-nitroso-)

N - Nitrosopiperidine (Pyridine, hexahydro-, N -nitroso-)

Nitrosophrolidine (Pyrrole, tetrahydro-, N-nitroso-)

Nitrosopyrrolidine (Pyrrole, tetrahydro-, N-nitroso-

N- Nitrososacrosine (arcosine, N-nitroso-) 5- Nitro-o-tol dine (Benzenamine, 2- 2-methyl-
5- nitro-)

Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate (Disphosphoramidate, octamethyl-)

Osmium tetroxide (Osmium (VII) oxide)

7-Ocabicyclo [2,2, 1] heptane-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid (Enodothal)

Paraldehyde (1, 3, 5- Trioxane, 2, 4, 6-triethyl)-

Parathion (Phosphorothioc acid, O O-diethyl O-(P-nitrophenyl ester

Pentachlorobenzene (Benzene, pentachloro-)

P enthachlorodibenzo- p-dioxins

Pentachlorodibenzofurans

Pentachloroethane (Ethane, pentachloro-)

Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB) (Benzene, pentachloronitro-)

Pentachlorophenol (Phenol, pentachloro-)

Phenacetin (Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-)

Phenol (Benzene, hydroxy-)

Phenylenediamine (Benzenediamine)

Phenylmercury acetate (mercury, acetatophenyl-)

N-Phenylthiourea (Thiourea, phenyl-) Phosgene (Carbonyl chloride)

Phosphine (Hydrogen phosphide)

Phosphrodichioic acid, O, O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio) methyl] ester (Phorate)

Phosphorothioic acid, O, O-dimethyl O-[p-(dimethylamino) sulphonyl] phenyl] ester (camphur)

Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S* (Benzene, 1, 2-dicarboxylic acid, esters, N.O.S.*

Phthalic anhydride (1, 2- Benzenedicarboxylic acid anhydride)

2-Picoline (Pyridine, 2-methyl-)

Polychlorinated biphenyl, N.O.S. *

Potassium cyanide

Potassium silver cyanide (Argentate (1-), dicyano, potassium)

Pronamide (3, 5-Dichoro-N-(1, l-dimethyl-2-propynl benzamide)

1, 3- Propaneuslphone (1, 2-Oxathiolane 2, 2-dioxide) n-Propylamine (1-Propane)

Propy lthiouracil (Undecamethy lenediamine,

N, N¹/₂-bis (2-chlorobenzyl)-, dihydrochloride

) 2-Propyn-l-ol (Progargyl alcohol)

Pyridine

Reserpine (Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11, l7-dimethoxy-18-[(3, 4, 5-trimethoxy-benzoyl) oxyl-, methyl ester)

Resorcinol (1, 3-benzenedio)

Saccharin and salts (1, 2-Benzoisothiazolin-3-one 1, l-dioxide and salts)

Safrol (Benzene, 1, 2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-)

Selenious acid (Selenium dioxide)

Selenium and compounds N.O.S. *

Selenium sulphide (Sulphur selenide)

Selenourea (Carbamimidoseleonic acid)

Silver and compounds N.O.S. *

Silver cyanide

Sodium cyanide

Streptozotcin (D-G lucopyranose, 2-deoxy- 2-(3 - methy 1- 3 - nitrosoureido)-)

Strontium sulphide

Strychnine and salts (Strychnidin-I O-one, and salts)

1,2,4,5- Tetrachlorobenzene (Benzene, 1,2,4, 5-tetrachloro-)

T etrachlorodibenzo- p-dioxins

Tetrachlorodibenzofurans

2, 3, 7, 8- Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) Dibenzo-p-dioxin, 2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachloro-

Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S. * (Ethane, tetrachloro-, N.O.S. *

1,1,1, 2-Tetrachlorethane (Ethane 1, 1,2, 2-tetrachloro-)

Tetrachlorethylene (Ethane 1, 1, 2, 2,-tetrachloro-)

Tetrachloromethane (Carbon tetrachloride)

2, 3, 4, 6- Tetrachlorophenol (Phenol, 2, 3, 4, 6-tetrachloro-)

Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate (Dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl-ester)

Tetraethyllead (Plumbane, tetraethyl-)

Tetraethylpyrophosphate (Pyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl-ester)

Tetranitromethane (Methane, tetranitro-)

Thallium and compounds, N.O.S.*

Thallic oxide (Thallium (III) oxide)

Thallium (1) acetate (Acetic acid, thallium (1) salt)

Thallium (1) carbonate (Carbonate (Carbonic acid, dithallium (1) salt)

Thallium (1) chloride

Thallium (1) nitrate (Nitric acid, thallium (1) salt) Thallium selenite

Thallium (1) sulphate (Sulphuric acid, thallium (1) salt)

Thioacetamide (Ethanethioamide)

Thiosemicarbazide (Hydrazinecarbothioamide)

Thiourea (Carbamide thio-)

Thiuram (Bis (dimethylthioucarbomyl) disulphide)

Toluene (Benzene, methyl-)

Toluenediamine, N.O.S. (Diaminotoluene)

2, 2- Toluenediamine

2, 6- Toluenediamine

3, 4- Toluenediamine

o-Toluidine hydrochloride (Benzanamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride)

Tolylene (disocyanate (Benzene, 1, 3-diisocyanatometyl-)

Toxaphene (Camphene, octachloro-)

Tribromomethane (Bromoform)

1, 2, 4- Trichlorobenzene (Benzene 1, 2, 4-trichloro-)

1, 1, 1- Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)

1, 1, 2- Trichloroethane (Ethane, 1, 1, 2-trichloro-)

Trichloroethane (Trichloroethylene)

Trichloromethanethiol (Methanethiol, trichloro-)

Trichloromonofluoromethane (Methane, trichlorofluoro-)

2, 4, 5- Trichlorophenol (Phenol, 2, 4, 5-trichloro-)

2, 4, 6- Trichlorophenol (Phenol, 2, 4, 6-trichloro-)

2, 4, 5- Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4, 5- T) Acetic acid, 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy-)

2, 4, 5- Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4, 5- TP) (Silver) Propionic acid, 2-(2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy)-)

Trichloropropane, N.O.S. * (Propane trichloro-, N.O.S. *

1,2, 3-Trichloropropane (Propane, 1,2, 3-trichloro-)

O,O,O,- Triethyl phosphorothioate (Phosphorothioic acid, 0, 0, O-triethyl ester)

Syo- Trinitrobenzene (Benzene, 1, 3, 5-trinitro-)

Tris (1-aziridinyl) phosphine sulphide (Phosphine sulphide, tris (Lariridinyl-)

Tris (2, 3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (1-Propanol, 2, 3-dibromo-, phosphate)

Trypan blue (2, 7-Napathalenededisulphonic acid, 3, 3'-[(3, 3'-dimethyl (1, 1, biphenyl)-4, 4'-duyl) bis (azol) [bis (5-amino-4-hydroxy-, tetrasodium salt)

Uracil mustard (Uracil 5-[bis (2-chloroethyl) amino]-)

Vanadic acid, ammonium salt (ammonium vanadate)

Vanadium pentoxide (Vanadium (V) oxide)

Vinyl chloride (Ethane, chloro-)

Zinc cyanide

Zinc phosphide

*The abbreviation N.O.S. signifies those members of general class "not otherwise specified" by name in listing.