CA

66261.31 Hazardous Wastes from Non-Specific Sources

(a)

The following wastes are listed hazardous wastes from non-specific sources unless they are excluded pursuant to 40 CFR sections 260.20 and 260.22: EPA Hazardous Waste No. Hazardous Waste Hazard Code F001the following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: Tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;(T) F002the following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;(T) F003the following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, only the above

spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents, and, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;(I)* F004the following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;(T) F005the following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;(I,T) F006wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum;(T) F007spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations;(R,T) F008plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process;(R,T) F009spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process;(R,T) F010quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the

process;(R,T) F011spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations;(R,T) F012quenching waste water treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process;(T) F019wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process;(T) F020wastes (except wastewater 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 tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives; (This listing does not include wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)(H) F021wastes (except wastewater 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;(H) F022wastes (except wastewater 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;(H) F023wastes (except wastewater 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; (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)(H) F024process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation, residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the

production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution; (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in section 66261.31 or 66261.32.)(T) F025condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent dessicant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution;(T) F026wastes (except wastewater 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;(H) F027discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols; (This listing does not include formulations containing Hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.)(H) F028residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027;(T) F032wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with section 66261.35 of this chapter or potentially

cross-contaminated wastes that are otherwise currently regulated as hazardous wastes (i.e., F034 or F035), and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of waste water from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol;(T) F034Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol;(T) F035Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.(T) F037petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge - any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in section 66261.31(b)(2) (including sludges

generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.(T) F038petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge - any sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air flotation (IAF) units; tanks and impoundments; and all sludges generated in dissolved air flotation (DAF) units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in section 66261.31(b)(2) (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.(T) F039leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under article 4 of this chapter. (Leachate resulting from the disposal of one or more of the following EPA Hazardous Wastes and no other hazardous wastes retains its EPA hazardous waste number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and/or F028.)(T) _____ * (I) specifies mixtures containing ignitable constituents. (I,T) specifies mixtures containing ignitable and toxic constituents.

(b)

Listing Specific Definitions: (1) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, oil/water/solids is defined as oil and/or water and/or solids. (2) (A) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, aggressive biological treatment units are

defined as units which employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge; trickling filter; rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters; or high-rate aeration. High-rate aeration is a system of surface impoundments or tanks, in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and: 1. The unit employs a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and 2. a. The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or b. The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the Toxicity Characteristic. (B) Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities have the burden of proving that sludges generated or managed by the generator or facility are exempt from listing as F037 and F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities shall maintain, in the facility operating or other onsite records, documents and data sufficient to prove that: 1. The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit as defined in this subsection; and 2. The sludges sought to be exempted from the definitions of F037 and/or F038 wastes were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit. (3) (A) For the purposes of the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement. (B) For the purposes of the F038 listing: 1. Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement; and 2. Floats are considered to be generated at the moment of formation in the top of the unit.

(1)

For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, oil/water/solids is defined as oil and/or

water and/or solids.

(2)

(A) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, aggressive biological treatment units are defined as units which employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge; trickling filter; rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters; or high-rate aeration. High-rate aeration is a system of surface impoundments or tanks, in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and: 1. The unit employs a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and 2. a. The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or b. The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the Toxicity Characteristic. (B) Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities have the burden of proving that sludges generated or managed by the generator or facility are exempt from listing as F037 and F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities shall maintain, in the facility operating or other onsite records, documents and data sufficient to prove that: 1. The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit as defined in this subsection; and 2. The sludges sought to be exempted from the definitions of F037 and/or F038 wastes were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.

(A)

For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, aggressive biological treatment units are defined as units which employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge; trickling filter; rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters; or high-rate aeration. High-rate aeration is a system of surface impoundments or tanks, in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the

wastes, enhance biological activity, and: 1. The unit employs a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and 2. a. The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or b. The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the Toxicity Characteristic.

1.

The unit employs a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and

2.

a. The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or b. The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the Toxicity Characteristic.

a.

The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or

b.

The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the Toxicity Characteristic.

(B)

Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities have the burden of proving that sludges generated or managed by the generator or facility are exempt from listing as F037 and F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and treatment, storage and disposal facilities shall maintain, in the facility operating or other onsite records, documents and data sufficient to prove that: 1. The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit as defined in this subsection; and 2. The sludges sought to be exempted from the definitions of F037 and/or F038 wastes were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.

1.

The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit as defined in this subsection; and

2.

The sludges sought to be exempted from the definitions of F037 and/or F038 wastes were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.

(3)

(A) For the purposes of the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement. (B) For the purposes of the F038 listing: 1. Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement; and 2. Floats are considered to be generated at the moment of formation in the top of the unit.

(A)

For the purposes of the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement.

(B)

For the purposes of the F038 listing: 1. Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement; and 2. Floats are considered to be generated at the moment of formation in the top of the unit.

1.

Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement; and

2.

Floats are considered to be generated at the moment of formation in the top of the unit.