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Title 22@ Social Security

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Division 4.5@ Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste

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Chapter 14@ Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Transfer, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

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Article 14@ Landfills

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Section 66264.314@ Special Requirements for Bulk and Containerized Liquids

## **66264.314 Special Requirements for Bulk and Containerized Liquids**

### **(a)**

Effective February 2, 1985, the placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether or not sorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.

### **(b)**

To demonstrate the absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste, the facility shall use Method 9095 (as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods--EPA publication SW-846, Third Edition, as incorporated by reference in section 66260.11).

### **(c)**

Containers holding free liquids shall not be placed in a landfill unless: (1) all free-standing liquid: (A) has been removed by decanting or other methods;(B) has been mixed with absorbent or solidified so that free-standing liquid is no longer observed; or(C) has been otherwise eliminated; or (2) the container is very small, such as an ampule; or (3) the container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or (4) the container is a lab pack as defined in section 66264.316 and is disposed of in accordance with section 66264.316.

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the container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or

**(4)**

the container is a lab pack as defined in section 66264.316 and is disposed of in accordance with section 66264.316.

**(d)**

Sorbents used to treat free liquids to be disposed of in landfills shall be nonbiodegradable. Nonbiodegradable sorbents are: materials listed or described in subsection (d)(1) of this section; materials that pass one of the tests in subsection (d)(2) of this section; or materials that are determined by USEPA to be nonbiodegradable through the 40 CFR part 260 petition process. (1)

Nonbiodegradable sorbents. (A) Inorganic minerals, other inorganic materials, and elemental carbon (e.g., aluminosilicates, clays, smectites, Fuller's earth,

bentonite, calcium bentonite, montmorillonite, calcined montmorillonite, kaolinite, micas (illite), vermiculites, zeolites; calcium carbonate (organic free limestone); oxides/hydroxides, alumina, lime, silica (sand), diatomaceous earth; perlite (volcanic glass); expanded volcanic rock; volcanic ash; cement kiln dust; fly ash; rice hull ash; activated charcoal/activated carbon); or (B) High molecular weight synthetic polymers (e.g., polyethylene, high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyacrylate, polynorborene, polyisobutylene, ground synthetic rubber, cross-linked allylstyrene and tertiary butyl copolymers). This does not include polymers derived from biological material or polymers specifically designed to be degradable; or (C) Mixtures of these nonbiodegradable materials. (2) Tests for nonbiodegradable sorbents. (A) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G21-90-Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi; or (B) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G22-76 (1984b)-Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria; or (C) The sorbent material is determined to be non-biodegradable under OECD test 301B: (CO<sub>2</sub> Evolution (Modified Strum Test))

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polyethylene, high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyacrylate, polynorborene, polyisobutylene, ground synthetic rubber, cross-linked allylstyrene and tertiary butyl copolymers). This does not include polymers derived from biological material or polymers specifically designed to be degradable; or  
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Mixtures of these nonbiodegradable materials.

**(2)**

Tests for nonbiodegradable sorbents. (A) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G21-90-Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi; or (B) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G22-76 (1984b)-Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria; or (C) The sorbent material is

determined to be non-biodegradable under OECD test 301B: (CO2 Evolution (Modified Strum Test))

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The sorbent material is determined to be non-biodegradable under OECD test 301B: (CO2 Evolution (Modified Strum Test))

**(e)**

Effective November 8, 1985 the placement of any liquid which is not a hazardous waste in a landfill is prohibited unless the owner or operator of such landfill demonstrates to the Department, or the Department determines, that:(1) the only reasonably available alternative to the placement in such landfill is placement in a landfill or unlined surface impoundment, whether or not permitted or operating under interim status, which contains, or may reasonably be anticipated to contain, hazardous waste; and (2) placement in such owner or operator's landfill will not present a risk of contamination of any underground source of drinking water (as that term is defined in section 66260.10).

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