Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources

Waste No. Hazardous Waste

Wood Preservation:

K001 Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.

Inorganic Pigments:

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- K003 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.
- K004 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.
- K005 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.
- Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments
 - (anhydrous and hydrated).
- K007 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.
- K008 Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.

Organic Chemicals:

- K009 Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.
- K010 Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.
- K011 Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile. (R, T)
- K013 Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile. (R, T)
- K014 Bottoms from acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.
- K015 Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.
- K016 Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.
- K017 Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.
- K018 Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.
- K019 Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.
- K020 Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.
- K021 Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.
- K022 Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene. K023

Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from napthalene.

- White oils and incidental waste oil appearing as a film on scrap metal are not subject to 310 CMR 30.000. However, waste transformer oil is subject to 310 CMR 30.000. See also 310 CMR 30.200.
- K024 Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.
- K093 Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.
- K094 Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.
- K025 Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.
- K026 Stripping still tails from the production of methy ethyl pyridines.
- K027 Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production. (R. T)
- K028 Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
- K029 Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
- K095 Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
- K096 Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
 - K030 Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.
- K083 Distillation bottoms from aniline production.
- K103 Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.
- K104 Combined wastewater streams generated from nitro-benzene/aniline production.
- K085 Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.
- K105 Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.
- K107 Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethyl-hydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazines.
 - K108 Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.
- K109 Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.
 - K110 Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1- dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.
- K111 Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.

 K112 Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of
 - Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
 - K113 Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
 - K114 Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.

- K115 Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.
- K116 Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.
- K117 Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.
- K118 Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.
- K136 Still bottoms from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.
- K149 Distillation bottoms from the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.) (T)
- K150 Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (T)
- Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (T)
 - Nonwastewaters from the production of dyes and/or pigments (including nonwastewaters commingled at the point of generation with nonwastewaters from other processes) that, at the point of generation, contain mass loadings of any of the constituents identified in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 261.32 that are equal to or greater than the corresponding paragraph (c) levels, as determined on a calendar year basis. These wastes will not be hazardous if the nonwastewaters are: (i) disposed in a Subtitle D landfill unit subject to the design criteria in 40 CFR 258.40, (ii) disposed in a Subtitle C landfill unit subject to either 40 CFR 264.301 or 265.301, (iii) disposed in other Subtitle D landfill units that meet the design criteria in 40 CFR 258.40, 264.301, or
 - 265.301, or (iv) treated in a combustion unit that is permitted under Subtitle C, or an onsite combustion unit that is permitted under the Clean Air Act. For the purposes of this listing, dyes and/or pigments production is defined in paragraph (b)(1) of 40 CFR 261.32. Paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 261.32 describes the process for demonstrating that a facility's nonwastewaters are not K181. This listing does not apply to wastes that are otherwise identified as hazardous under 40 CFR 261.21 through 261.24 and 261.31 through 261.33 at the point of generation. Also, the listing does not apply to wastes generated before any annual mass loading limit is met. (T)

Inorganic Chemicals:

- K071 Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.
- K073 Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.
- K106 Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.

Pesticides:

- K031 By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.
- K032 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.
- K033 Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.
- K034 Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.
- K097 Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.
- K035 Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.
- K036 Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.
- K037 Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.
- K038 Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.
- K039 Filter cake from the filtration of diethylophosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.
- K040 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.
- Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.
- K098 Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.
 - K042 Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.
- K043 2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.
- K099 Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.
 - K123 Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.
- K124 Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts. (C,T)
 - K125 Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.

Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or K126 formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.

> K131 Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.

K132 Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.

Explosives:

K044 Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives. (R)

K045 Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives. (R)

> K046 Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of

lead-based initiating compounds.

K047 Pink/red water from TNT operations. (R)

Petroleum Refining:

Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry. K048

K049 Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.

K050 Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.

K051 API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.

K052 Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.

Iron and Steel:

K061 Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.

K062 Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations. (C,T)

Primary Copper:

Acid plant blowdown slurry/sludge resulting from the thickening of blowdown K064 slurry from primary copper production.

Primary Lead:

K065 Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities;

Primary Zinc:

Sludge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from K066 primary zinc production;

Primary Aluminum:

Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction: K088

Ferroalloys:

K090 Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium silicon production.

K091 Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium production.

Secondary Lead:

K069 Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.

> Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from K100 secondary lead smelting.

Veterinary Pharmaceuticals:

Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary K084 compounds from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

K101 Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.

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

Ink Formulation:

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 stabilizers containing chromium and lead.

Coking:

K060 Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations. K087 Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.