

Appendix D: Hazardous Waste Criteria

A COMPARISON OF FEDERAL AND STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA <i>Differences are highlighted in gray</i>		
HAZARDOUS WASTE CHARACTERISTIC	FEDERAL 261.21	CALIFORNIA 66261.21
IGNITABILITY	(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:	(a) A waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if representative samples of the waste have any of the following properties:
	(1) It is a liquid, other than a solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and at least 50 percent water by weight, that has a flash point less than 60 °C (140 °F), as determined by using one of the following ASTM standards: ASTM D93-79, D93-80, D3278-78, D8174-18, or D8175-18 as specified in SW-846 Test Methods 1010B or 1020C (all incorporated by reference, see § 260.11 of this subchapter).	(1) it is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a flash point less than 60°C (140°F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79 or D-93-80 (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11), or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78 (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11), or as determined by an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to section 66260.21; Note: 66260.11 does not appear in the Westlaw version of 22 CCR online but does appear here: https://www.law.cornell.edu/regulations/california/22-CCR-Sec-66260-11.

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	<p>(2) 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, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.</p>	<p>(2) 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, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard;</p>
	<p>(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas.</p>	<p>(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas.</p>
	<p>(i) The term “compressed gas” shall designate any material or mixture having in the container an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. at 70 °F or, regardless of the pressure at 70 °F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130 °F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100 °F as determined by ASTM Test D-323.</p>	<p>(A) The term “compressed gas” shall designate any material or mixture having in the container an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. at 70°F or, regardless of the pressure at 70°F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130°F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100°F as determined by ASTM Test D-323.</p>
	<p>(ii) A compressed gas shall be characterized as ignitable if any one of the following occurs:</p>	<p>(B) A compressed gas shall be characterized as ignitable if any one of the following occurs:</p>
	<p>(A) Either a mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air forms a flammable mixture or the flammable range with air is wider than 12 percent regardless of the lower limit. These limits shall be determined at atmospheric temperature and pressure. The method of sampling and test procedure shall be the ASTM E 681-85 (incorporated by reference, see § 260.11 of this subchapter), or other</p>	<p>Either a mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air forms a flammable mixture or the flammable range with air is wider than 12 percent regardless of the lower limit. These limits shall be determined at atmospheric temperature and pressure. The method of sampling and test procedure shall be acceptable to the Bureau of Explosives and approved by the director, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Technology, U.S.</p>

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	<p>equivalent methods approved by the Associate Administrator, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p>	<p>Department of Transportation (see Note 2) or equivalent test methods approved by the Department pursuant to section 66260.21.</p> <p>Note 2: As part of a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) reorganization, the Office of Hazardous Materials Technology (OHMT), which was the office listed in the 1980 publication of 49 CFR 173.300 for the purposes of approving sampling and test procedures for a flammable gas, ceased operations on February 20, 2005. OHMT programs have moved to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in the DOT.</p>
	<p>(B) It is determined to be flammable or extremely flammable using 49 CFR 173.115(l).</p>	<p>2. Using the Bureau of Explosives' Flame Projection Apparatus (see Note 1), the flame projects more than 18 inches beyond the ignition source with valve opened fully. Or, the flame flashes back and burns at the valve with any degree of valve opening.</p> <p>3. Using the Bureau of Explosives' Open Drum Apparatus (see Note 1), there is any significant propagation of flame away from the ignition source.</p> <p>4. Using the Bureau of Explosives' Closed Drum Apparatus (see Note 1), there is any explosion of the vapor-air mixture in the drum.</p>

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		<p>Note 1: A description of the Bureau of Explosives' Flame Projection Apparatus, Open Drum Apparatus, Closed Drum Apparatus, and method of tests may be procured from the Bureau of Explosives.</p>
	<p>(4) It is an oxidizer. An oxidizer for the purpose of this subchapter is a substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.</p>	<p>(4) It is an oxidizer. An oxidizer for the purpose of this subchapter is a substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter (see Note 4).</p> <p>Note 4: The DOT regulatory definition of an oxidizer was contained in §173.151 of 49 CFR, and the definition of an organic peroxide was contained in paragraph 173.151a. An organic peroxide is a type of oxidizer.</p>
	<p>(i) An organic compound containing the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals must be classed as an organic peroxide unless:</p>	<p>(A) An organic compound containing the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals must be classed as an organic peroxide unless:</p>
	<p>(A) The material meets the definition of a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive, as defined in § 261.23(a)(8), in which case it must be classed as an explosive,</p>	<p>1. The material meets the definition of a Class A explosive or a Class B explosive, as defined in §66261.23(a)(8), in which case it must be classed as an explosive.</p>

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	<p>(B) The material is forbidden to be offered for transportation according to 49 CFR 172.101 and 49 CFR 173.21,</p>	<p>2. The material is forbidden to be offered for transportation according to 49 CFR 172.101 and 49 CFR 173.21.</p>
	<p>(C) It is determined that the predominant hazard of the material containing an organic peroxide is other than that of an organic peroxide, or</p>	<p>3. It is determined that the predominant hazard of the material containing an organic peroxide is other than that of an organic peroxide, or</p>
	<p>(D) According to data on file with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in the U.S. Department of Transportation, it has been determined that the material does not present a hazard in transportation.</p>	<p>4. According to data on file with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in the U.S. Department of Transportation (see Note 3), it has been determined that the material does not present a hazard in transportation.</p> <p>Note 3: As part of a U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) reorganization, the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), which was the office listed in the 1980 publication of 49 CFR 173.151a for the purposes of determining that a material does not present a hazard in transport, ceased operations on February 20, 2005. RSPA programs have moved to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in the DOT.</p>
	<p>(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.</p>	<p>(b) A hazardous waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.</p>
<p>SUMMARY: The federal and State criteria for ignitability, although worded differently in some parts, are essentially the same.</p>		

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HAZARDOUS WASTE CHARACTERISTIC	FEDERAL 261.21	CALIFORNIA 66261.21
CORROSIVITY	(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:	(a) A waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if representative samples of the waste have any of the following properties:
	(1) 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 9040C in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in § 260.11 of this chapter.	1) 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 either the EPA test method for pH or an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to section 66260.21. The EPA test method for pH is specified as Method 9040 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, 3rd edition and updates (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11);

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	<p>(2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 °C (130 °F) as determined by Method 1110A in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication SW-846, and as incorporated by reference in § 260.11 of this chapter.</p>	<p>(2) it is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55° C (130° F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” SW-846, 3rd edition and updates (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11) or an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to section 66260.21;</p>
		<p>(3) it is not aqueous and, when mixed with an equivalent weight of water, produces a solution having a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using either Method 9040 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” SW-846, 3rd edition and updates (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11) or an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to 66260.21;</p>

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		<p>(4) it is not a liquid and, when mixed with an equivalent weight of water, produces a liquid that corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55° C (130° F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” SW-846, 3rd edition and updates (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11) or an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to 66260.21.</p>
	<p>(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.</p>	<p>(b) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity specified in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.</p>
<p>SUMMARY: The federal and State criteria differ in that California regulates corrosive solids whereas USEPA does not. (Some solid phase materials not regulated as D002 wastes may nonetheless be regulated by being listed elsewhere, e/g/. in 40 CFR 261.33, e.g., phenol, U188.). Beyond that the federal and State criteria for corrosivity are worded differently but are essentially the same.</p>		

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HAZARDOUS WASTE CHARACTERISTIC	FEDERAL 261.23	CALIFORNIA 66261.23
REACTIVITY	(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has <i>any</i> of the following properties:	(a) A waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if representative samples of the waste have any of the following properties:
	(1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.	(1) it is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating;
	(2) It reacts violently with water.	(2) it reacts violently with water;
	(3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.	(3) it forms potentially explosive mixtures with water;
	(4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.	(4) when mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment;
	(5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.	(5) it is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment;

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	(6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.	(6) it is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement;
	(7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.	(7) it is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure;
	(8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.54, or is a Division 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3 explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.50 and 173.53.	(8) it is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR section 173.51 (as amended April 20, 1987), or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR section 173.53 (as amended April 5, 1967) or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR section 173.88 (as amended May 19, 1980).
	(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.	(b) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.
<p>SUMMARY: The federal and State criteria for reactivity, although worded differently in subsection (a)(8), are otherwise identical.</p>		

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HAZARDOUS WASTE CHARACTERISTIC	FEDERAL 261.21	CALIFORNIA 66261.21
TOXICITY	<p>(a) A solid waste (except manufactured gas plant waste) exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, test Method 1311 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in § 260.11 of this chapter, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in table 1 at the concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this section.</p>	<p>(a) A waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if representative samples of the waste have any of the following properties:</p> <p>(1) when using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), test Method 1311 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication SW-846, third edition and Updates (incorporated by reference in section 66260.11 of this division), the extracts from representative samples of the waste contain any of the contaminants listed in Table I of this section at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that table unless the waste is excluded from classification as a solid waste or hazardous waste or is exempted from regulation pursuant to 40 CFR section 261.4. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this section;</p>

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<p>(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table 1 which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous</p> <p>Note: HW numbers, CAS numbers, and footnotes have not been included in the table for the sake of brevity.</p>	<p>(A) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table I of this section which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous;</p> <p>Note: HW numbers, CAS numbers, and footnotes have not been included in the table for the sake of brevity.</p>																																																												
<p>Table I - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Contaminant</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Regulatory Level (mg/kg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Arsenic</td><td style="text-align: right;">5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Barium</td><td style="text-align: right;">100.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Benzene</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Cadmium</td><td style="text-align: right;">1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Carbon tetrachloride</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Chlordane</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.03</td></tr> <tr><td>Chlorobenzene</td><td style="text-align: right;">100.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Chloroform</td><td style="text-align: right;">6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Chromium</td><td style="text-align: right;">5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>o-Cresol</td><td style="text-align: right;">200.0</td></tr> <tr><td>m-Cresol</td><td style="text-align: right;">200.0</td></tr> <tr><td>p-Cresol</td><td style="text-align: right;">200.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2,4-D</td><td style="text-align: right;">10</td></tr> <tr><td>1,4-Dichlorobenzene</td><td style="text-align: right;">7.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Contaminant	Regulatory Level (mg/kg)	Arsenic	5.0	Barium	100.0	Benzene	0.5	Cadmium	1.0	Carbon tetrachloride	0.5	Chlordane	0.03	Chlorobenzene	100.0	Chloroform	6.0	Chromium	5.0	o-Cresol	200.0	m-Cresol	200.0	p-Cresol	200.0	2,4-D	10	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	<p>Table I - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Contaminant</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Regulatory Level (mg/kg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Arsenic</td><td style="text-align: right;">5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Barium</td><td style="text-align: right;">100.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Benzene</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Cadmium</td><td style="text-align: right;">1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Carbon tetrachloride</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Chlordane</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.03</td></tr> <tr><td>Chlorobenzene</td><td style="text-align: right;">100.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Chloroform</td><td style="text-align: right;">6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Chromium</td><td style="text-align: right;">5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>o-Cresol</td><td style="text-align: right;">200.0</td></tr> <tr><td>m-Cresol</td><td style="text-align: right;">200.0</td></tr> <tr><td>p-Cresol</td><td style="text-align: right;">200.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2,4-D</td><td style="text-align: right;">10</td></tr> <tr><td>1,4-Dichlorobenzene</td><td style="text-align: right;">7.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Contaminant	Regulatory Level (mg/kg)	Arsenic	5.0	Barium	100.0	Benzene	0.5	Cadmium	1.0	Carbon tetrachloride	0.5	Chlordane	0.03	Chlorobenzene	100.0	Chloroform	6.0	Chromium	5.0	o-Cresol	200.0	m-Cresol	200.0	p-Cresol	200.0	2,4-D	10	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
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p-Cresol		1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
200.0		1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
2,4-D	10	2,4-Dichlorotoluene	0.13
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	Endrin	0.02
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
2,4-Dichlorotoluene	0.13	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
Endrin		Hexachlorethane	3.0
0.02		Lead	5.0
Heptachlor (and its epoxide)		Lindane	0.4
0.008		Mercury	0.2
Hexachlorobenzene		Methoxychlor	10.0
0.13		Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	Nitrobenzene	2.0
Hexachlorethane	3.0	Pentachlorophenol	100.0
Lead	5.0	Pyridine	5.0
Lindane	0.4	Selenium	1.0
Mercury	0.2	Silver	5.0
Methoxychlor	10.0	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0	Toxaphene	0.5
Nitrobenzene	2.0	Trichloroethylene	0.5
Pentachlorophenol	100.0	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
Pyridine	5.0	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
Selenium	1.0	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0
Silver	5.0	Vinyl Chloride	0.2
Tetrachloroethylene			
0.7			
Toxaphene			
0.5			

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	<p>Trichloroethylene 0.5 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol 400.0 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol 2.0 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) 1.0 Vinyl Chloride 0.2</p>	
		<p>(2) it contains a substance listed in subsections (a)(2)(A) or (a)(2)(B) of this section at a concentration in milligrams per liter of waste extract, as determined using the Waste Extraction Test (WET) described in Appendix II of this chapter, which equals or exceeds its listed soluble threshold limit concentration or at a concentration in milligrams per kilogram in the waste which equals or exceeds its listed total threshold limit concentration;</p>
		<p>(A) Table II - List of Inorganic Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration: (STLC) and Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) Values</p>

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		Substance	STLC (mg/l)	TTLC (Wet-Weight mg/kg)
		Antimony	15	500
		Arsenic	5.0	500
		Asbestos		1.0 (as percent)
		Barium	100	10,000
		Beryllium	0.75	75
		Cadmium	1.0	100
		Chromium (VI)	5	500
		Chromium (III)	5	2,500
		Cobalt	80	8,000
		Copper	25	2,500
		Fluoride salts	180	18,000
		Lead	5.0	1,000
		Mercury	0.2	20
		Molybdenum	350	3,500
		Nickel	20	2,000
		Selenium	1.0	100
		Silver	5	500
		Thallium	7.0	700
		Vanadium	24	2,400
		Zinc	250	5,000
		Note: Footnotes have not been included for the sake of brevity.		

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(B) Table III - List of Organic Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) and Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC)		
Values:		
Substance	STLC (mg/l)	TTLC (Wet Weight mg/kg)
Substance		
Aldrin	0.14	1.4
Chlordane	0.25	2.5
DDT, DDE, DDD.	0.1	1.0
2,4-Dichlorophen- oxyacetic acid.	10	100
Dieldrin	0.8	8.0
Dioxin		
(2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.001	0.01
Endrin.	0.02	0.2
Heptachlor	0.47	4.7
Kepone	2.1	21
Lead compounds,		
organic	-	13
Lindane	0.4	4.0
Methoxychlor.	10	100
Mirex	2.1	21
Pentachlorophenol	1.7	17
Polychlorinated		
biphenyls (PCBs)	5.0	50

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		<p>Toxaphene. 0.5 5</p> <p>Trichloroethylene. 204 2,040</p> <p>2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid 1.0 10</p>
		(3) it has an acute oral LD ₅₀ less than 2,500 milligrams per kilogram;
		(4) it has an acute dermal LD ₅₀ less than 4,300 milligrams per kilogram;
		(5) it has an acute inhalation LC ₅₀ less than 10,000 parts per million as a gas or vapor;
		(6) it has an acute aquatic 96-hour LC ₅₀ less than 500 milligrams per liter when measured in soft water (total hardness 40 to 48 milligrams per liter of calcium carbonate) with fathead minnows (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>), rainbow trout (<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>) or golden shiners (<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>) according to procedures described in Part 800 of the "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (16th Edition)," American Public Health Association, 1985 and "Static Acute Bioassay Procedures for Hazardous Waste Samples," California Department of Fish and Game, Water Pollution Control Laboratory, revised November 1988 (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11),

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		<p>or by other test methods or test fish approved by the Department, using test samples prepared or meeting the conditions for testing as prescribed in subdivisions (c) and (d) of Appendix II of this chapter, and solubilized, suspended, dispersed or emulsified by the cited procedures or by other methods approved by the Department;</p>
		<p>(7) it contains any of the following substances at a single or combined concentration equal to or exceeding 0.001 percent by weight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) 2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF); (B) Acrylonitrile; (C) 4-Aminodiphenyl; (D) Benzidine and its salts; (E) bis (Chloromethyl) ether (BCME); (F) Methyl chloromethyl ether; (G) 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP); (H) 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine and its salts (DCB); (I) 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (DAB); (J) Ethyleneimine (EL); (K) alpha-Naphthylamine (1-NA); (L) beta-Naphthylamine (2-NA); (M) 4-Nitrobiphenyl (4-NBP); (N) N-Nitrosodimethylamine (DMN); (O) beta-Propiolactone (BPL); (P) Vinyl chloride (VCM);

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		<p>(8) it has been shown through experience or testing to pose a hazard to human health or environment because of its carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties or persistence in the environment.</p>
		<p>(b) A waste containing one or more materials which exhibit the characteristic of toxicity because the materials have the property specified in subsection (a)(5) of this section may be classified as nonhazardous pursuant to section 66260.200 if the waste does not exhibit any other characteristic of this article and is not listed in article 4 of this chapter and its head space vapor contains no such toxic materials in concentrations exceeding their respective acute inhalation LC₅₀ or their LC_{LO}. The head space vapor of a waste shall be prepared, and two milliliters of it shall be sampled using a five milliliter gas-tight syringe, according to Method 5020 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, 2nd edition, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1982 (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11). The quantity in milligrams of each material, which exhibits the characteristic of toxicity because it has the property specified in subsection (a)(5) of this section, in the sampling syringe shall be determined by comparison to liquid standard solutions according to the appropriate gas chromatographic procedures in Method 8010,</p>

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		<p>8015, 8020, 8030 or 8240 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” SW-846, 3rd edition, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1986 (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11). The concentration of each material in the head space vapor shall be calculated using the following equation:</p> $C_A = \frac{Q_A}{MW} \times \frac{29.8\text{ml}}{\text{mmole}} \times \frac{1}{2 \times 10^{-6}\text{M}^3}$ <p>where C (in parts per million) is the concentration of material A in head space vapor, Q (in milligrams) is the quantity of material A in sampling syringe and MW (in milligrams per millimole) is the molecular weight of material A. Where an acute inhalation LC₅₀ is not available, an LC₅₀ measured for another time (t) may be converted to an eight-hour value with the following equation: Eight-hour LC₅₀ = (t/8) x (t-hour LC₅₀).</p>
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		<p>(c) A waste containing one or more materials which exhibit the characteristic of toxicity because the materials have either of the properties specified in subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of this section may be classified as nonhazardous pursuant to section 66260.200 if the waste does not exhibit any other characteristic of this article and is not listed in article 4 of this chapter and the calculated oral LD₅₀ of the waste mixture is greater than 2,500 milligrams per kilogram and the calculated dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 4,300 milligrams per kilogram by the following equation:</p> $\text{Calculated oral or dermal LD}_{50} = \frac{100\%}{\sum_{x=1}^n \frac{\% A_x}{T_{Ax}}}$ <p>where %A_x is the weight percent of each component in the waste mixture and T_{Ax} is the acute oral or dermal LD₅₀ or the acute oral LD_{LO} of each component.</p>
	<p>§261.30(a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this subpart, unless it has been excluded from this list under §§ 260.20 and 260.22.</p>	<p>66261.30 (a) A waste is a RCRA hazardous waste if it is listed in this article, unless it has been excluded from this list pursuant to 40 CFR sections 260.20 and 260.22 or is categorized as a non-RCRA hazardous waste pursuant to section 66261.101. Wastes shall only be listed in this article if they are listed in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D.</p>

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	<p>Note: Listed wastes appear in §§ 260.31, 260.32, and 260.33. The lists are very long and are not included here for the sake of brevity.</p>	<p>Note: The State lists in 66261.31, 66261.32, and 66261.33 are identical to the federal lists. They are not included here for the sake of brevity.</p>
<p><i>SUMMARY: There are significant differences between the federal and State toxicity criteria.</i></p>		