Sam Houston State University

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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I. Purpose

The purpose of this Program is to provide the employees and students at Sam Houston State University (SHSU) a safe and compliant process for the disposal hazardous wastes. The design of this program is to meet adhere to federal and state regulations for hazardous waste disposal.

II. Scope

This Program pertains to hazardous chemical wastes and does not include procedures for the disposal of radioactive, infectious, or biological wastes. Compliance with the program is critical and requires full cooperation by all campus entities.

III. Regulation of Hazardous Wastes

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was established in 1980 and is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (42 U.S.C.). Under this Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the responsibility for regulating hazardous chemical wastes. RCRA established a "cradle to grave" hazardous chemical waste management requirement to protect public health and the environment from improper disposal of hazardous chemical waste.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) administers an equivalent to RCRA for the State of Texas under Industrial Solid Waste and Municipal Hazardous Waste Regulations (Title 3 1, Part IX, Chapter 335).

SHSU is a "Conditionally Exempt- Small Quantity Generator" (CESQG) of hazardous waste and must comply with State and Federal regulations on waste disposal associated with that classification. CESQG are exempt from most U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. CESQG are not subject to accumulation time limits, but they are subject to accumulation volume limits.

SHSU is not permitted to treat or dispose of hazardous waste locally. It is illegal to dispose of hazardous chemical waste by dilution, evaporation, or dumping into the sanitary or storm sewers or into the local landfill.

Since Federal and State regulations govern hazardous chemical waste disposal at SHSU, failure to comply with any hazardous chemical waste regulation may result in substantial fines and penalties for the University; individual generators (e.g., principal investigators, employees) causing the violation may be personally liable. Violations may range from failure to properly label a container of hazardous waste to intentionally disposing of hazardous chemical waste into the air, down the drain, or in the garbage.

A waste generator never totally loses liability for environmental damage; therefore, the selection of a reliable disposal facility is very important. In Texas, penalties for non- compliance may be civil, criminal, or administrative violations with penalties ranging from fines of up to $25,000 per day to a 15-year prison term for individuals.

IV. Responsibilities

The university's Safety Coordinator is responsible for:

- The administration of the Hazardous Waste Management Program at SHSU, including procedure development and training.
- Determining if the material is a "waste" and is "hazardous" as regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- Ensuring all hazardous waste is properly packaged, labeled, marked and placard before disposal.
- Ensuring all waste is transported to a permitted off-site facility for further storage, treatment, and/or disposal.
- The collection, transportation, and storage of hazardous chemical wastes for final disposal.
- Providing technical information and assistance to individual generators
- Maintaining permanent records of all hazardous chemical waste movements on campus.

Hazardous Waste Generators, (researchers, professors, shop foreman, etc.) are responsible for:

- Following the University disposal procedures.
- Assuring that their employees are trained in proper disposal procedures.
- Properly identifying the hazardous chemical waste generated.
- Training their employees and students on the hazards of the chemicals and wastes in their work area.
- Developing emergency response procedures for chemical spills.

V. Hazardous Waste Disposal Program

Generators

A. Hazardous Chemical Waste Determination

A material becomes a "waste" when the individual generator determines that it is no longer useful and should be discarded. If the material is to be discarded, the Safety Coordinator must determine whether the chemical waste is non-hazardous or hazardous. A material is a "non-hazardous chemical waste" if it does not meet the definition of "hazardous chemical waste". A material is a "hazardous chemical waste" if it meets one or more of the following:

1. It is a chemical listed on one of the Chemical Tables in Appendix B.
2. It is a mixture or solution containing a listed (Appendix B) chemical and a non- hazardous chemical.
3. It meets the definition of one of the following:
   a. Ignitability (flashpoint $<140^0$ F or supports combustion. Has an EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001);
   b. Reactivity (e.g., responds violently to air or water, cyanides, explosives, unstable chemicals. Has an EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003);
   c. Corrosivity (pH <4 or >10. Has an EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002);
   d. EPA Toxicity (e.g., pesticides, heavy metals, poisons. Has an EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D004-D043);
   e. Universal Waste;
   f. Material is not excluded from regulations.

B. General Information

1. Non-hazardous waste may be disposed of using the sanitary sewer or regular trash. Additional information about non-hazardous waste disposal can be obtained from the Safety Coordinator.
2. Hazardous chemicals can be treated to reduce the hazard or the quantity of waste in the laboratory if the treatment procedure is included in the experimental protocol.
3. Gas cylinders **must** be returned to the manufacturer or distributor whenever possible. Non-returnable cylinders should be tagged as hazardous waste.
4. Photographic lab waste containing **silver** must be disposed as hazardous chemical waste. However, some new developing equipment includes a filtration system that removes the **silver.** Photographic lab effluent that does not contain silver may be discarded through the sanitary sewer system. **Please notify the Safety Coordinator if you have this type of equipment.**
5. "Mixed Waste" (includes both radioactive material and hazardous chemicals) should be initially routed through the University's Radiation Safety Officer.
6. Chemical waste that is "unknown" will be picked up by the Safety Coordinator. Place a waste disposal tag on the container using "unknown" for the chemical description. Generators will be charged for the cost of analysis necessary to determine the chemical identity for proper disposal.

C. Classification and Segregation of Hazardous Chemical Waste

1. Hazardous chemical waste is categorized into the following hazard classes. *See Appendix B for more information.*
   a. Halogenated solvents
   b. Non-halogenated solvents
   c. Acids (inorganic or organic)
   d. Bases (inorganic or organic)
   e. Heavy metals (silver, cadmium, lead, mercury, etc.)
   f. Poisons (inorganic or organic)
   g. Reactives (cyanides, sulfides, water reactive chemicals, peroxides, etc.)
2. Different classes of hazardous chemical waste must not be commingled in the same waste container.
3. Do not combine inorganic heavy metal compounds and organic waste solvents.
4. Do not combine non-hazardous waste (e.g., mixture of water, dilute acetic acid, and sodium bicarbonate) with hazardous chemical waste because the mixture becomes hazardous and more costly to dispose.
5. Dry materials (paper, rags, towels, gloves, or Kim Wipes, etc.) contaminated with flammable or extremely toxic chemicals must be double-bagged in heavy-duty plastic bags and must be treated as hazardous chemical waste. **Do not use biobazard bags.**

D. Containment and Storage of Hazardous Chemical Waste

1. Waste generators must maintain custody and control of the storage areas and ensure the waste is accessible to personnel.
2. Individual waste generators shall assure that their hazardous chemical wastes are accumulated in safe, transportable containers, properly labeled, and stored to prevent human exposure to or environmental release of the waste materials.
3. Waste generators shall provide their own waste containers that are compatible with the chemical contents (e.g., do not use metal containers for corrosive waste or plastic containers for organic solvent). Containers must be in good condition and not leak. All containers must have suitable screw caps or other means of secure closure. When large waste containers (>10 gallons, total volume) are required, contact the Safety Coordinator for assistance on selection and placement of appropriate container type and size.
4. Never overfill hazardous waste containers. Expansion and excess weight can lead to spills, explosions, and extensive environmental exposure.
    a. Containers of solids **must not** be filled beyond their weight and volume capacity.
    b. Jugs and bottles **must not** be filled above the shoulder of the container.
    c. Closed head cans (5 gallons or less) should have at least two inches of headspace between the liquid level and the head of the container.
    d. Closed head drums (larger than 5 gallons) should have at least four inches of headspace.
5. Containers must be closed or scaled to prevent leakage. ***All waste collection containers must be kept closed except when adding or removing material.***
6. **In addition to the above, Satellite Accumulation Areas must ensure:**
    a. The area is secured from "Unauthorized Entry" and emergency contacts are posted.
    b. Waste is stored in a designated and marked area.
    c. These areas must be accessible to personnel.
    d. Hazardous waste is separated from non-waste chemicals.
    e. Less than 55 gallons of anyone hazard class of waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste is being stored.
    f. Spill Control Equipment is available.

E. Labels and Labeling

1. The original chemical label on containers used for waste accumulation must be destroyed or defaced.
2. EPA regulations require that waste containers be labeled with the chemical contents and the words "**Hazardous Waste**" when the chemical waste is first added.
3. Containers at can be labeled in one of two methods:
    a. Using string, attach a completed **Hazardous Waste Disposal Tag**, available from the Safety Coordinator, to each new waste container when the chemical is first added. **Print the information on the tag legibly.**
    b. For containers larger than 5-gallons, a **Hazardous Waste Label,** available from the Safety Coordinator, can be used. These labels have an adhesive back and are placed on the container when the chemical is first added.

F. Disposal

1. Waste containers that are full and/or ready for disposal are:
   a. Tagged with a Hazardous Waste Disposal Tag. Fill in the accumulation start date on the disposal tag, separate the bottom part of the tag, and mail it to the Safety Coordinator. Upon receiving the bottom part of the tag, Safety Coordinator will schedule a date to collect the waste.
   b. Labeled with a Hazardous Waste Label. Attach a completed Hazardous Waste Disposal Tag including the accumulation start date, separate the bottom part of the tag, and mail it to the Safety Coordinator. Upon receiving the bottom part of the tag the Safety Coordinator will schedule a date to collect the waste.
2. The Safety Coordinator **will not** pickup containers with improper caps, leaks, outside contamination, or improper labeling.
3. It is illegal to dispose of hazardous chemicals in any of the following ways:
   a. Disposal through the sanitary drain.
   b. Intentional evaporation in a fume hood.
   c. Disposal in the regular trash.

Follow the example below to properly complete your hazardous waste disposal tag:

Attach an Individual Hazardous Waste Disposal tag to Each Waste Container

Both upper and lower section of the tag must be filled out completely and legibly **except for the accumulation date** when chemical is first added to a waste container. (This information is essential for record keeping).

* Fill in the **Accumulation Start Date** when the waste container is full and/or ready for pickup

Secure the top part of the tag with a string That encircles the top of the container- **rubber bands, tape and wire are not acceptable.**

****** "REQUESTOR" is the Principal Investigator or person in charge of the lab that generated the waste.

*** Chemical name/Common Name. **Chemical formulas or abbreviations are not acceptable.**

*** List all chemical components in a waste container (including water). Lists may be continued on the back of the tag.

*** Tags for containers of potentially explosive materials such as picric acid, silanes, nitro compounds, and ethers must Indicate the percent concentration of these Chemicals

Place any additional Hazard Information About container contents in **REMARKS.**

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(Attach tag to container with string)

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL TAG

REQUESTOR: ** John Doe
DEPT/PART: Chemistry
PHONE: 326-2440
CHEMICALS: ***Methylene Chloride, Toluene

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HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL TAG

ACCUMULATION START DATE: * 4/20/00
REQUESTOR: **John Doe
DEPT/DATE: Chemistry
BLDG NAME : Canseco Hall
ROOM #: 215 PHONE #: 326-2447
CHEMICALS: ***Methylene Chloride, Toluene

PHYSICAL PROPERTY: ~Liquid ~Solid ~Gas ~Other:
QUANTITY: ~Pint ~Quart ~Gallon ~5-Gallon ~Other: 4 liter
CONTAINER TYPE: ~Glass ~Metal ~Other:
REACTS WITH: ~None ~Air ~Water ~Other:
HAZARDS: ~Flammable ~Explosive ~Carcinogen ~Toxic ~Corrosive ~Other:

REMARKS:

Mail lower portion to tag to the Univ. Safety Coordinator (Box 2327) when container is ready for pickup.

VI. Emergency Procedures

Hazard Communication Program requires that employees be informed of hazardous materials that they might use or be exposed to at work. In addition, the program should include training on handling spills and other emergencies. Material Safety Data Sheets are a source of this information and should be maintained for all chemicals used or stored within a workplace. Special cleanup supplies should be available and employees should be trained on how to use these supplies. The Safety Coordinator can provide additional information on handling specific chemical spills. Contaminated clothing, rags, absorbent materials, or other waste from cleanup of spills or leaks must be disposed of as hazardous waste. All labs shall post emergency numbers to be used and develop response procedures for emergencies.

Emergency telephone numbers of importance are listed below:

Campus Emergency Number	4-1000
Health Center	4-1805
University Police Department	4-1794
University Safety Coordinator	4-1921
Poison Control Center (Scott & White, Temple)	1-800-222-1222

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

Central Accumulation Area - Site designated by the Safety Coordinator to be used for the storage of hazardous wastes prior to shipment to permitted disposal facilities.

Disposal - The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste (whether containerized or non-containerized) into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any water, including ground waters.

EPA Identification Number - The number assigned by the EPA to each generator, transporter, and processing, storage or disposal facility.

Facility - Includes all contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for storing, processing, or disposing of municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste.

Generator – Any person, by site, who produces municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste; any person who possesses municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste to be shipped to any other person; or any person whose act first causes the solid waste to become subject to regulation. *Person* refers to an individual, trust, firm, corporation, Federal Agency, State, political subdivision of a State, municipality, or any interstate body.

Hazardous Material - a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated.

Hazardous Waste - Any solid waste material listed or identified in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261, Subpart C and D or exhibiting the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity also defined in Part 261. Tables containing the listing and characteristics of hazardous wastes are shown in Appendix B.

Manifest - A legal document containing required information, which must accompany shipments of Municipal Hazardous Waste or Class I-Industrial Solid Waste transported on public roads or thoroughfares.

Mixed Waste - A radioactive waste that is also a hazardous waste.

Permit - A written document issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) that, by its conditions, authorizes the construction, installation, modification, or operation of a specified municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste storage, processing, or disposal facility in accordance with specified limitations.

Placard – Diamond-shaped color-coded signs placed on the outside of transporting vehicles indicating the hazards of the cargo.

Processing - The extraction of materials, transfer, volume reduction, conversion to energy, or other separation and preparation of solid waste for reuse or disposal, including the treatment or neutralization of hazardous waste, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or as to recover energy or material from the waste or so as to render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, and dispose; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

Recyclable Materials - Wastes that are recycled. Recycled material is used, reused, or reclaimed.

Reclaimed material is processed or regenerated to recover a usable product. Examples: Recovery of lead from spent batteries, or regeneration of spent solvent.

Satellite Accumulation Area - An area, system, or structure used for temporary accumulation of hazardous waste prior to transport to the central accumulation area.

Solid Waste - Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, municipal, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community and institutional activities.

Storage - The holding of solid waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the waste is processed, disposed of, recycled, or stored elsewhere.

Texas Solid Waste Number - The number assigned by the TCEQ to each generator, transporter, and processing, storage, or disposal facility.

Transporter - Any person who conveys or transports municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste by truck, ship, pipeline or other means.

Universal Waste - any hazardous waste subject to 40CFRPart273 and TAC335.261 to include:

A. Batteries including lead-acid that are not managed under 40CFR266,SubpartG;
B. Recalled pesticides that are part of a voluntary or mandatory recall under FIFRA or pesticides managed as part of a waste pesticide program; and
C. Mercury Thermostats that are not hazardous using 40CFR261,SubpartC.

Waste - Any material for which there is no use and is to be discarded as valueless.

APPENDIX B

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

40 CFR

261.21 Characteristic of Ignitability.

F. A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

1. It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has flash point less than 60C (I 40F), 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 40 CFR 260.1 1), or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 260.1 1), or as determined by an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under procedures set forth in 40 CFR 260.20 and 40 CFR 260.21.

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 is creates a hazard.

3. It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR 260.20 and 40 CFR 260.21.

4. It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173. 1 51

G. A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of DOO1.

261.22 Characteristic of Corrosivity.

A. A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either 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 9040 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11.

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 55C (130F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11.

3. A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

261.23 Characteristic of Reactivity.

A. A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample **of** the waste has *any* of the following properties:

1. It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

2. It reacts violently 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.

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.

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.

8. It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.5 1, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88.

B. A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

261.24 Toxicity Characteristic.

A. A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Table I at a 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 is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this section.

B. A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table I which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

Table I - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic

EPA HW #	Contaminant	CAS #	Regulatory Level (mg/l)	EPA HW #	Contaminant	CAS #	Regulatory Level (mg/l)
D004	Arsenic	7440-38-2	5.0	D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	[3] 0.13
D005	Barium	7440-39-3	100.0	D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.5
D018	Benzene	71-43-2	0.5	D034	Hexachlororthane	67-72-1	3.0
D006	Cadnium	7440-43-9	1.0	D008	Lead	7439-9-1	5.0
D019	Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.5	D013	Lindane	58-89-9	0.4
D020	Chlordane	57-74-9	0.03	D009	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
D021	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	100.0	D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0
D022	Chloroform	67-66-3	6.0	D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200.0
D007	Chromium	7440-47-3	5.0	D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.0
D023	o-Cresol	95-78-7	[4] 200.0	D037	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	100.0
D024	m-Cresol	108-39-4	[4] 200.0	D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	[3] 5.0
D025	p-Cresol	106-44-5	[4] 200.0	D010	Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
D026	Cresol	----------	[4] 200.0	D011	Silver	7440-22-4	5.0
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7	10.0	D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	7.5	D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.5	D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.7	D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	400.0
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	[3] 0.13	D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	2.0
D012	Endrin	72-20-8	0.02	D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	1.0
D031	Heptachlor (& its epoxide)	76-44-8	0.008	D043	D043 Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	0.2

[1] Hazardous waste number.
[2] Chemical abstracts service number.
[3] Quantitation limit is greater than the calculated regulatory level. The quantitation limit therefore becomes the regulatory level.
[4] If o-, m-, and p-Cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (DO26) concentration is used. The regulatory level of total cresol is 200 mg/I.

261.33 Discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues thereof.

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded as described in 40 CFR 261.2 A (2)(i), when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment, when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

A. Any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph E or F of this section.

B. Any off-specification commercial chemical or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraph E or F of this section.

C. Any residue remaining in a container or in an inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraphs E or F of this section, unless the container is empty as defined in 40 CFR 261.7(b)

[Comment: Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused, or legitimately recycled or reclaimed,- or being accumulated, stored, transported or treated prior to such use, re-use, recycling or reclamation, EPA considers the residue to be intended for discard, and thus a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate re-use of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum reconditioner who reconditions the drum but discards the residue.]

D. Any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph E or F of this section, or any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup off a spill, into on any land or water, of any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph E or F of this section.

[Comment: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in... " refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that containers any of the substances listed in paragraph E or F. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it containers a substance listed in paragraph E or F, such waste will be listed in either 40 CFR 261.31 or 40 CFR 261.32 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C of this part]

E. The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediate off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in paragraphs A through D of this section, are identified as acute hazardous wastes (H) and are subject to be the small quantity exclusion defined in 40 CFR 261.5(e).

[Comment: For the convenience of the regulated community the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound only is listed for acute toxicity]

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide N-(aminothioxomethyl)-
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin
P005	107-18-6	Allyl Acohol
P006	20859-73-8	Alumiunum phosphide (R,T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(aminomethyl)-3isozazolol
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammomium Vanadate
P099	506-61-6	Argentate (1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic Acid H_3Aso_4
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As_2O_3
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic Oxide As_2O_5
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride phenyl
P054	151-56-4	Azinidine
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	54-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-
P014	108-98-5	Bensenethiol
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dinethyl-, methylcarbamate
P188	57-64-7	Benzonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. With (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3,a-b]indol –5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1).
P001	[1]81-81-2	2H-1 Benzopyran-2-one,4-hydroxy –3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-& salts when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%.
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium power
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P018	35-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-4	2-Butanoe, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio) -O-[methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P021	591-01-8	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamip)-thio] methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester.
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-,1-[(dimethyl-amino)carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol 3-yl ester.
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Carbmic acid, methyl-,3-methylphenyl ester
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyk)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide Cu(CN)
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamae
P030	----------	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), Not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P036	696-28-6	Diclorophenylarsine
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisoprophylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-choro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexa-hydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta, 5alpha,8alpha,8abeta)-
P006	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexa-hydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta, 5beta, 8beta,8abeta)-
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-,(1aalpha, 2beta, 2alpha,3beta,6beta,6aalpha,7beta, 7aalpha)-
P051	[1]71-20-8	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-,(1aalpha, 2beta,2abeta,3alpha,6alpha,6abeta,7beta, 7aalpha)-& metabolites
P044	60-51-5	Dimethiate
P046	122-09-8	Alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P047	[1]534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol,and salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P085	152-16-9	Diphosporamide, octamethyl-
P111	107-49-3	Diposphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P185	26419-73-8	Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde,2,4-dimethyl-,)-[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxime
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, & metabolites
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P194	23135-22-0	Ehanimidothioc acid,2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-methyl ester.
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioc acid,N-[[(methhyl-amino)carbonyl]oxy]-,methyl ester.
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide
P054	151-56-4	Ethyleneimine
P097	52-85-7	Famphur
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P!97	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P065	628-86-4	Fulmic acid, mercury(2=)salt(R,T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P068	80-34-4	Hydrazine,methyl-
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
P096	7803-51-2	Hydroge phosphide
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P202	64-00-6	3-Isoprppylphenyl N-methylcarbamate
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodi-thioato-S,S')-
P196	A539-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl
P065	624-86-4	Mercury fulminate(R,T)
P082	62-83-9	Methamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis[chloro-
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'- [3-[[(methyllamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride.
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidedamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2methyl-4-[[methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3,-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-,3-oxide
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-inden,1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
P064	624-83-9	2-Methyllactonitrile
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P190	1129-41-5	Metholcarb
P128	315-8-4	Mexacarbate
P072	86-88-4	Alpha-Naphthylthiourea
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P073	13463-9-3	Nickel carbonyl $Ni(CO)_4$, (T-4)-
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide $Ni(CN)_2$
P075	[1]54-11-5	Nicotine and salts
P076	10102-44-0	Nitric oxide
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P088	145-73-3	Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarbixilic acid
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P089	56-38-2	Parathion
P034	131-89-5	Phenol,2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro
P047	[1]534-52-1	Phenol 2-methyl-4-6-dinitro- & salts
P020	88-85-7	Phenol,2-(1methylprophyl)-4,6-dinitro
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-tinitro-,ammonium salt (
P128	315-18-4	Phenol 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl mthylcarbamate (ester).
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol,(3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-,methyl carbamte
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate.
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea
P094	298-02-0	Phorate
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)methyl]ester
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl]ester
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethylS-[2-(methylamino)-2oxoethyl]ester
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methyl-ethyl)ester
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethylO-pyrazinyl ester

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P097	52-85-7	Phosphoriothioic acid, O-4[(dimethly-amino)sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester
P071	298-00-0	Phophorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate.
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane,tetraethyl-
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide
P098	151-50-8	Potasium cyanide K(CN)
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime
P023	1646-88-4	Propanal,-methyl-2(methyl-sulfonyl)-O-[(methylamio)carbonyl]oxime.
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenile, 3-chloro-
P069	75-86-5	Propanenile, 2-ydroxy-2-methyl-
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (R)
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-o1
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-o1
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine
P075	[1]54-11-5	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-yrrolidinyl)-,(S)-, & salts
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-o1,1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-methyl-carbamate (ester, (3aS-cis)-
P114	12039-52-0	Seleniuos acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide Ag(CN)
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide Na(CN)
P108	[1]57-24-9	Strychnidin-10one, & salts
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one,2,3-dimethoxy-
P108	[1]57-24-9	Strychnine, & salts
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium(1+) salt
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane (R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl_2O_3
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium(I) selenite
P115	746-18-6	Thallium(I) sulfate
P109	36196-18-4	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P045	39196-4	Thiofanox
P049	541-53-7	Thiomidodicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2NH$
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	86-8-4	Thiorea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P093	103-85-5	Thiorea, phenyl-
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
P118	75-70-7	Trichoromethanethiol
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V_2O_5
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
P084	45-49-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso
P001	[1]81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(Dimethylcarbamodithioato-S, S')-,
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide
P121	57-21-1	Zinc cyanide $Zn(CN)_2$
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc Phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present atconcentrations greater than 10% (R,T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

F. The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in paragraphs A through D of this section, are identified as toxic wastes (T), unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity generator exclusion defined in 40 CFR 261.5 A and G.

[Comment: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability) and C (Corrosivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity.]

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U240	[1] 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4 –dichlorophenoxy), salts & esters
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt
See F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I,T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I,T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U014	492-80-8	Auramine
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine
U010	50-07-7	Azirino[2',3'≤3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[(aminocarbonyl)oxy]methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1aS-1aalpha, 8beta, 8aalpha, 8balpha)]-
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U157	56-49-5	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl
U016	225-51-4	Benz[c]acridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U018	56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene
U094	57-97-6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine (I,T)
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U158	101-15-5	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloro-
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro
U019	71-43-2	Benzene (I,T)
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorphenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-,ethyl ester
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
		chloroethyl)amino]-
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-(R,T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl- (I,T)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro- (I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene) bis[4-methoxy-
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U021	92-87-5	Benzidine
U202	[1]81-07-2	1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benziodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate.
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-,
U203	94-57-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-
U064	189-55-9	Benzo[rst]pentaphene
U248	[1]81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U022	50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane
U021	92-87-5	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine
U073	91-94-1	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U091	119-90-4	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U095	119-93-7	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U172	924-16-3	1-Butananime, n-butyl-N-nitroso-
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol (I)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide (R,T)
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]-2,3,5,7a-tetrahdro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, [1S-[1alpha(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7aalpha]]-
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium Chromate
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1-H-benzimidazol-2yl, methyl ester.
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-, methyl ester.
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylenebis (iminocarbonothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester.
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,33-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester.
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S(phenylmethyl) ester.
U114	[1]111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts & esters
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl ester
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetra chloride
U034	75-87-6	Chloral
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, alpha & gamma isomers
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin
U03	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U047	91-58-7	Beta-Chloronaphthalene
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol
U049	3465-93-3	4-Chloro-m-cresol
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H_2CrO_4, calcium salt
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene
U051	……....	Creosote
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde
U055	98-82-8	Cumene (I)
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane (I)
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1alpha, 2alpha, 3beta, 4alpha, 5alpha, 6beta)-
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone (I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-cyclopentadinene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide
U240	[1]94-75-7	2,4-D, salts & esters
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin
U060	72-54-8	DDD
U061	50-29-3	DDT
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene
U073	91-94-1	3,3’-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U086	1615-80-1	N,N’-Diethylhydrazine
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbesterol
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole
U091	119-90-4	3,3’-Dimethoxybenzindine
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine (I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	57-97-9	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U095	119-93-7	3,3’-Dimethylbenzindine
U096	80-15-9	Alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	123-97-1	1,4-Dioxane
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine (I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal (I)
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N’-2-pyridinyl-N’-(2-thienylmethyl)-
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1’-[methylenebis(oxy)bis[2-chloro-
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1’-oxybis- (I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1’-oxybis[2-chloro-
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N’-[thiobis[((methylimino)carbonyloxy)]]bis-, dimethyl ester
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-ox0-,methyl ester
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2’-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2’-oxybis- dicarbamate
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-Chloroethoxy)-
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro- (E)-
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether (I)
U114	[1]111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde
U123	64-18-6	Formic Acid (C,T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan (I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro (I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural (I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran (I)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[(methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl]amino]-
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N’-nitro-N-nitroso-
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine, (R,T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-

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U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H_2S
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide,1-methyl-1-phenylethyl(R)
U116	96-45-7	2-imidazolidinethione
U137	193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole
U142	143-50-0	Kepone
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpine
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate
U129	58-89-9	Lindane
U163	70-25-7	MNNG
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-Methyl- (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro- (I,T)
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol (I,T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-
U154	67-56-1	Methanol (I)
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene
U142	143-20-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-decachloroactahydro-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride (I,T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)
U226	71-55-6	Methyl chloroform
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene
U158	101-14-4	4,4’-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine
U026	494-03-1	Naphthalenamine,N,N’-bis(2-chloroethyl)-
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3’-[(3,3’-dimethyl[1,1’-diphenyl]-4,4’-diyl)bis(azo)bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy]-, tetrasodium salt
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U168	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167	134-32-7	alpha-naphthylamine
U168	91-59-8	beta-naphthylamine
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric Acid, thallium(1+) salt
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol

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U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane (I,T)
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane (I,T)
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
U042	123-63-7	Paraldehyde
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
See F027	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin
U188	108-95-2	Phenol
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4’-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2’-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate.
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead(2+) salt (2:3)
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide (R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2’-oxybis[2-chloro-
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone (I)
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U113	140-88-2	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine (I,T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U167	56-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol
U202	[1] 81-07-2	Saccharin, & salts
U203	94-59-7	Safrole
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS_2 (R,T)
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
See F027	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide (R)
See F027	93-76-5	2,4,5-T
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene
See F027	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214	630-20-6	Thallium (I) acetate
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium Chloride Tlcl
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol (I,T)
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2 S_2$, tetramethyl-
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U220	108-88-3	Toluene
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U408	118-79-6	2,4,6-Tribromophenol
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane
See F027	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
See F027	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
U248	[1] 81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)]-, methyl ester, (3beta, 16beta, 17alpha, 18beta, 20alpha)-
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide $Zn_3 P_2$, when present at concentrations of 10% or less

[1] CAS Number given for parent compound only.