

**TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

**HAZARDOUS WASTE
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to inform all employees and students at Texas A&M International University regarding Federal and State hazardous waste disposal regulations and to define the TAMIU Hazardous Waste Management Program. The Program pertains to hazardous chemical waste and does not include procedures for the management of radioactive, infectious, and biological waste. The TAMIU Physical Plant Department administers the Hazardous Waste Management Program at TAMIU. Compliance with the program is critical and requires full cooperation by all campus entities.

TAMIU 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. TAMIU's responsibilities include:

- Determine if the material is "waste" and is "hazardous" as regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- All hazardous waste must be properly packaged, labeled, marked and placard.
- All waste must be transported to a permitted off-site facility for further storage, treatment, and/or disposal.

TAMIU 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. The Physical Plant personnel collect, transport, and store hazardous chemical waste prior to final disposal. In addition, they provide technical information and assistance to individual generators and maintain permanent records of all hazardous chemical waste movement on the main campus.

II. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

Since Federal and State regulations govern hazardous chemical waste disposal at TAMIU, 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.

RCRA is administered by the EPA. Under this Act, the 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 law went into effect in November 1980.

The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) administers an equivalent to RCRA for the State of Texas under Industrial Solid Waste and Municipal Hazardous Waste Regulations (Title 31, Part IX, Chapter 335).

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.

III. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

Generators are responsible for following the University disposal procedures, for assuring that their employees are trained in proper disposal procedures, and for properly identifying the hazardous chemical waste generated. The following procedures are intended to assure compliance with applicable Federal and State regulations for the proper management of hazardous chemical waste and to reduce adverse effects to human health and the environment.

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, Physical Plant Department 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 <60° C 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 Physical Plant Department.

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 should 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 Physical Plant Department if you have this type of equipment.**
5. "Mixed Waste" (includes both radioactive material and hazardous chemicals) should be initially routed through the Physical Plant Department.
6. Chemical waste that is "unknown" will be picked up by the Physical Plant Department. 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.**
6. Sharps (needles, razor blades, etc.) are classified as biohazardous waste even if they are not contaminated. Sharps must be encapsulated (Place the sharps in a "puncture resistant" container or plastic/metal container. Discard the containers of sharps as biohazardous waste. *Contact the Physical Plant Department for additional information.*

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 Physical Plant 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 Physical Plant 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 should 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 sealed 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 Physical Plant 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 TAMIU can be labeled in one of two methods:
 - a. Using string, attach a completed **Hazardous Waste Disposal Tag**, available from the Physical Plant Department, 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 Physical Plant Department, 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 Physical Plant Department. Upon receiving the bottom part of the tag, Physical Plant schedules 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 Physical Plant Department. Upon receiving the bottom part of the tag, Physical Plant schedules to collect the waste.
2. The Physical Plant Department 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.
4. Empty containers should be placed in a dumpster for disposal with other non-hazardous trash when the following requirements are satisfied. EPA regulations stipulate that **an empty chemical container** must:
 - a. not contain free liquid or solid residue,
 - b. be triple rinsed,
 - c. have the label removed or defaced,
 - d. have the lid or cap removed, and
 - e. have a hole punched in the bottom (metal or plastic containers).

IMPORTANT

It is not necessary to break empty glass containers when placed in a dumpster. Empty chemicals containers not handled in this manner must be treated as hazardous chemical waste (very expensive).

Follow the example below to properly complete your hazardous waste label: Fill in the **Accumulation Start Date** and attach a completed waste disposal tag when the waste container is full and/or ready for pickup.

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.**

602
(Attach tag to container with string)
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL TAG
REQUESTOR: <u>** John Doe</u>
DEPT/PART: <u>Chemistry</u>
PHONE: <u>326-2440</u>
CHEMICALS: <u>***Methylene Chloride, Toluene</u>
602
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL TAG
ACCUMULATION START DATE: <u>* 4/20/00</u>
REQUESTOR: <u>**John Doe</u>
DEPT/DATE: <u>Chemistry</u>
BLDG NAME : <u>Canseco Hall</u>
ROOM #: <u>215</u> PHONE #: <u>326-2447</u>
CHEMICALS: <u>***Methylene Chloride, Toluene</u>
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 Physical Plant Department when container is ready for pickup.

IV. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

TAMIU Hazard Communication Program requires that TAMIU 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 TAMIU Physical Plant Department 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 properly disposed. All labs should post emergency numbers to be used and develop a response scenario for emergencies.

Emergency telephone numbers of importance are listed below:

Campus Emergency Number	2911
University Health Center	2235
University Police Department	2100
Poison Control Center (Scott & White, Temple)	1-800-764-7661

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

Central Accumulation Area - Site designated by the Physical Plant Department 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 EPA or TNRCC 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 TNRCC 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 (140F), 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 it 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 173.151
- G. A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

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 173.51, 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 Contaminant HW #	CAS #	Regulator y Level (mg/l)	EPA Contaminant HW #	CAS #	Regulator y 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 Cadmium	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/l.

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 contains any of the substances listed in paragraph E or F. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains 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	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro	P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide N-(aminothioxomethyl)-	P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro	P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride phenyl
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	P054	151-56-4	Azinidine
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein	P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb	P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone	P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin	P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P005	107-18-6	Allyl Alcohol	P042	54-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminium phosphide (R,T)	P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-
P007	2763-96-4	5-(aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate (R)	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).
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium Vanadate			
P099	506-61-6	Argentate (1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium			
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic Acid H ₃ AsO ₄			
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃			
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic Oxide As ₂ O ₅			
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide			

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P001	181-81-2	2H-1 Benzopyran-2-one,4-hydroxy -3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-& salts when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%.	P043	55-91-4	Diisoprophylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	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,4beta,5alpha,8alpha,8beta)-
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium power	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,4beta,5beta,8beta,8beta)-
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone	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-,(1alpha,2beta,2alpha,3beta,6beta,6alpha,7beta,7alpha)-
P018	35-57-3	Brucine	P051	171-20-8	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-,(1alpha,2beta,2alpha,3alpha,6alpha,6beta,7beta,7alpha)-& metabolites
P045	39196-18-4	2-Butanoe, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio) - O-[methylamino)carbonyl] oxime	P044	60-51-5	Dimethiate
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide	P046	122-09-8	Alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P021	591-01-8	Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂	P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamip)-thio] methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester.	P047	1534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol,and salts
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-,1-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol 3-yl ester.	P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester	P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P190	1129-41-5	Carbmic acid, methyl-,3-methylphenyl ester	P085	152-16-9	Diphosporamide, octamethyl-
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran	P111	107-49-3	Diposphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride	P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan	P185	26419-73-8	Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde,2,4-dimethyl-,)-(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxime
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde	P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline	P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyk)thiourea	P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile	P051	72-20-8	Endrin, & metabolites
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide	P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide Cu(CN)	P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamae	P194	23135-22-0	Ehanimidothioc acid,2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-methyl ester.
P030	-----	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), Not otherwise specified	P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioc acid,N-[[methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-,methyl ester.
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			

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide	P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
P054	151-56-4	Ethyleneimine	P064	624-83-9	2-Methylactonitrile
P097	52-85-7	Famphur	P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine	P190	1129-41-5	Metholcarb
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	P128	315-8-4	Mexacarbate
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	P072	86-88-4	Alpha-Naphthylthiourea
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride	P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate	P073	13463-9-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO) ₄ , (T-4)-
P065	628-86-4	Fulmic acid, mercury(2=)salt(R,T)	P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor	P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) ₂
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	P075	¹ 54-11-5	Nicotine and salts
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide	P076	10102-44-0	Nitric oxide
P068	80-34-4	Hydrazine,methyl-	P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide
P096	7803-51-2	Hydroge phosphide	P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine (R)
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin	P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P192	119-38-0	Isolan	P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P202	64-00-6	3-Isoprppylphenyl N-methylcarbamate	P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')	P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P196	A539-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate	P088	145-73-3	Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl	P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P065	624-86-4	Mercury fulminate(R,T)	P089	56-38-2	Parathion
P082	62-83-9	Methamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	P034	131-89-5	Phenol,2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-	P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis[chloro-	P047	¹ 534-52-1	Phenol 2-methyl-4-6-dinitro- & salts
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro- (R)	P020	88-85-7	Phenol,2-(1methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-	P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-tinitro-, ammonium salt (
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'- [3-[[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride.	P128	315-18-4	Phenol 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl methylcarbamate (ester).
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidedamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'- [2methyl-4-[[[methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-	P199	2032-65-7	Phenol,(3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
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	P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-,methyl carbamate
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-inden,1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro	P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate.
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb	P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl	P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea
			P094	298-02-0	Phorate
			P095	75-44-5	Phosgene
			P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester	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)-
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)methyl]ester	P114	12039-52-0	Seleniuos acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl]ester	P103	630-10-4	Selenourea
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethylS-[2-(methylamino)-2oxoethyl]ester	P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methyl-ethyl)ester	P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide Ag(CN)
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester	P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethylO-pyrazinyl ester	P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-4[(dimethyl-amino)sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester	P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide Na(CN)
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester	P108	157-24-9	Strychnidin-10one, & salts
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine	P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one,2,3-dimethoxy-
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate.	P108	157-24-9	Strychnine, & salts
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane,tetraethyl-	P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium(1+) salt
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide	P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide K(CN)	P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide	P111	107-49-3	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb	P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane (R)
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime	P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P023	1646-88-4	Propanal,-methyl-2(methyl-sulfonyl)-O-[(methylamio)carbonyl]oxime.	P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile	P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃
P027	542-76-7	Propanenile, 3-chloro-	P114	12039-52-0	Thallium(I) selenite
P069	75-86-5	Propanenile, 2-ydroxy-2-methyl-	P115	746-18-6	Thallium(I) sulfate
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (R)	P109	36196-18-4	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	P045	39196-4	Thiofanox
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	P049	541-53-7	Thiomidodicarbonic diamide [(H ₂ N)C(S)] ₂ NH
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal	P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-o1	P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine	P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-o1	P072	86-8-4	Thiorea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine	P093	103-85-5	Thiorea, phenyl-
P075	154-11-5	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-yrrolidinyl)-(S)-, & salts	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 ₂ O ₅
			P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
			P084	45-49-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso
			P001	181-81-2	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
			P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(Dimethylcarbamo dithioato-S, S')-,

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide
P121	57-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc Phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations 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	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U394	30558-43-1	A2213	U280	101-27-9	Barban
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)	U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	U157	56-49-5	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl
U240	¹ 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4 -dichlorophenoxy), salts & esters	U016	225-51-4	Benz[c]acridine
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)	U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt	U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt	U018	56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene
See F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-	U094	57-97-6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)	U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine (I,T)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I,T)	U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone	U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)	U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide	U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)	U158	101-15-5	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloro-
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole	U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I,T)	U019	71-43-2	Benzene (I,T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-,ethyl ester
U014	492-80-8	Auramine	U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine	U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
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)]-	U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-

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

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

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U094	57-97-9	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzindine	U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- dicarbamate
U096	80-15-9	Alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)	U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-Chloroethoxy)-
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro- (E)-
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate (I)
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U108	123-97-1	1,4-Dioxane	U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether (I)
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	U114	¹ 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine (I)	U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal (I)	U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-	U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N ² -2-pyridinyl-N ¹ -(2-thienylmethyl)-	U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-	U123	64-18-6	Formic Acid (C,T)
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)bis[2-chloro-	U124	110-00-9	Furan (I)
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)	U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-	U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-	U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro (I)
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	U125	98-01-1	Furfural (I)
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	U124	110-00-9	Furfuran (I)
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide	U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[(methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl]amino]-
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-[thiobis[(methylimino)carbonyloxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester	U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-,methyl ester	U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
			U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
			U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
			U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene	U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine, (R,T)	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-
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	U154	67-56-1	Methanol (I)
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	U142	143-20-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-decachloroactahydro-
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)	U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol (I)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)	U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S	U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride (I,T)
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl(R)	U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)
U116	96-45-7	2-imidazolidinethione	U226	71-55-6	Methyl chloroform
U137	193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione	U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)	U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole	U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride
U142	143-50-0	Kepone	U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpine	U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate	U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-	U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate	U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U129	58-89-9	Lindane	U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil
U163	70-25-7	MNNG	U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxohexopyranosyl]oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile	U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan	U026	494-03-1	Naphthalenamine,N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury	U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)	U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-Methyl- (I)	U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-	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
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro- (I,T)	U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
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-			

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U168	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone	U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
U167	134-32-7	alpha-naphthylamine	See	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-
U168	91-59-8	beta-naphthylamine	F027		
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric Acid, thallium(1+) salt	See	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene (I,T)	F027		
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol	See	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane (I,T)	F027		
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	See	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	F027		
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead(2+) salt (2:3)
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide (R)
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide	U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane (I,T)	U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U042	123-63-7	Paraldehyde	U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-
See	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
F027			See	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-	F027		
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene (I)	U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin	U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U188	108-95-2	Phenol	U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone (I)
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-	U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)	U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl	U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-	U113	140-88-2	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-	U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate.	U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)

HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE	HW #	CAS #	SUBSTANCE
U373	122-42-9	Propham	U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol (I,T)
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur	U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide [(H ₂ N)C(S)] ₂ S ₂ , tetramethyl-
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb	U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine (I,T)	U219	62-56-6	Thiourea
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	U220	108-88-3	Toluene
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine	U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-	U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-	U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U167	56-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine	U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol	U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U202	¹ 81-07-2	Saccharin, & salts	U408	118-79-6	2,4,6-Tribromophenol
U203	94-59-7	Safrole	U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid	U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide	U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	See	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂ (R,T)	F027		
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	See	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
See	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	F027		
F027			U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin	U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide (R)	U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
See	93-76-5	2,4,5-T	U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue
F027			U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	U248	¹ 81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
See	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)
F027			U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester, (3beta, 16beta, 17alpha, 18beta, 20alpha)-
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (I)	U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations of 10% or less
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			

¹ CAS Number given for parent compound only.

