COMPREHENSIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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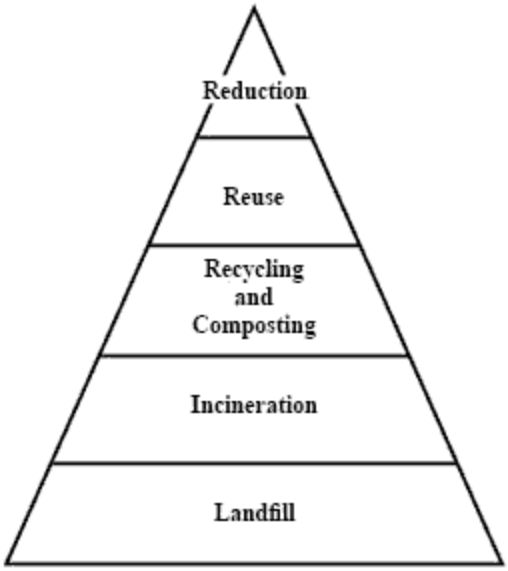
I. Introduction

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), during the past 35 years, the amount of waste each person creates has doubled from 2.7 to 4.4 pounds per day. While most solid waste professionals agree that disposal to landfills will always be needed, they also realize that reductions in waste generation must occur. Modern waste management programs encourage use of reduction, reuse, and recovery strategies before disposal to landfills.



The strategy used to develop a comprehensive waste management program is to identify the level or levels at which the highest values of individual and collective materials can be recovered. For this reason, the list starts with reduction—using less, thereby saving material production, resource cost, and energy. Examples of reduction at Dickinson College include the use of Energy Star compliant computer systems where possible; energy star appliances in student rooms; lower winter temperature and higher summer temperature set points; water saving wash machines and urinals; shuttle services; and the Dickinson Rides Red Bike program.

Reuse is using a product more than once, either for the same purpose or for an alternate purpose. Reuse does not require reprocessing and, therefore, has lower energy requirements than recycling. Examples of reuse at Dickinson College include donations of college furniture to local organizations, reusing ink and toner cartridges, reusable drink containers and lunch bags, and the U-turn program which collects used items from students at the end of the academic year and auctions them to local residents.

Recovery is recapturing the material or energy of the item at its highest point. Recovery includes recycling, composting, and incineration. In recycling, waste materials are processed industrially and then reformed into new or similar product. Although recycling is often viewed as a resource conservation activity, it may offer greater return for many products in terms of energy savings. Dickinson College has an extensive and growing recycling program. This program includes recycling of #1 and #2 plastics, aluminum cans, glass, paper, paperboard, cardboard, batteries, printer cartridges, tires, motor oil, fluorescent lights, scrap metal, computers and other electronics. Dickinson College also produces biodiesel from used cooking oil and soap from the glycerin byproduct in its biodiesel production facility. In order to make recycling economically feasible, Dickinson College uses green and recycled materials when possible.

Composting recaptures value through the natural biodegradation process. The predominant use of composting programs in the United States is for food and yard wastes. Dickinson College composts yard wastes and organic materials collected from Dining Services and glycerin from its biodiesel production facility.

The third approach to recovery is to incinerate waste and use the heat for energy. Incineration reduces the volume of waste by up to 90 percent, leaving behind only ash, and resulting in less need for landfill space. Examples at Dickinson College include incineration of flammable liquids at TSDFs and incineration of waste oil in furnaces for heating on premises.

The last option is disposal. Given current technology, there are residuals from the previous processes, and some materials are simply not recoverable and must go somewhere. Currently in the United States, 32% is recovered and recycled or composted, 14% is incinerated, and the remaining 54% is disposed of in landfills. As society moves waste to the forefront of public policy, it is more apparent that what we discard annually contains a multitude of valuable and recoverable materials. This comprehensive waste management program will assist in the careful analysis of what is in the waste stream and offer ways to recover materials and energy at the point of highest value.

II. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to assure that all waste generated on campus is properly managed with the least impact on environmental resources. This includes:

A. Identifying the source of all waste streams and assigning a responsible person to manage each waste stream.
B. Evaluating all waste streams to determine their proper characterization
C. Establishing waste management procedures for each waste stream, and
D. Developing waste minimization strategies, thereby saving matter and energy.

III. Responsibility

A. This program is administered jointly under the authority of the **Associate VP for Campus Operations** and the **Director of Environmental Health & Safety**.
B. The **Department of Environmental Health & Safety** is responsible for ensuring that all hazardous and universal wastes and waste oil are managed in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Additionally, the Department provides technical assistance and guidance to the College community on proper handling, storage, and disposal of these wastes.
C. The **Department of Grounds Services** is responsible for ensuring that all non-hazardous municipal and residual wastes are managed in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Additionally, the Department provides technical assistance and guidance to the College community on proper handling, storage, and disposal of these wastes.
D. The **Department of Library and Information Services** is responsible for ensuring that all E-wastes are managed in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Additionally, the Department provides technical assistance and guidance to the College community on proper handling, storage, and disposal of these wastes.
E. **All Employees** are responsible for ensuring that waste is properly managed in accordance with this plan. Failure to follow procedures and practices outlined in the Comprehensive Waste Management Plan is a serious breach of college policy and subject to disciplinary action that might include termination of employment at the college. The procedures to be followed in the event of such action shall be in keeping with existing guidelines as stated in the appropriate handbook for faculty, administration, or staff.

IV. Availability

The Dickinson College Comprehensive Waste Management Plan must be readily available to all employees through their supervisor. Employees are to be advised of the availability of the plan during their education/training sessions. Although it is not necessary for each employee to have an

individual copy, additional copies are available from the Director of Environmental Health & Safety.

V. Plan Review

The Dickinson College Comprehensive Waste Management Program will be reviewed and updated:

1. periodically by the Director of Environmental Health & Safety to assure that departments are complying with the requirements of the existing program and that all existing programs are adequate based on current laws
2. when new waste streams are created
3. to reflect changes in technology that reduce, reuse, or recover materials or energy

VI. Applicability

Currently regulated wastes are generated in the following areas, under the terms of Section VII of this program. Departments and responsible parties are indicated: the responsible party is the individual who holds the listed position or any successor position.

Department	Responsible Person	Chemical	Biological	Radiological	Controlled Substances	Universal Waste	Waste Oil	Scrap Electronics
Art & Art History	Chairperson	X						
Athletics	Director	X	X					
Biology	Chairperson	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Chemistry	Chairperson	X	X	X		X	X	
Dining	Director	X	X				X	
Environmental Sciences/Studies	Chairperson	X						
Facilities	Director	X	X			X	X	
Geology	Chairperson	X						
Health Services	Director	X	X					
Library & Information Services	Director							X

Physics	Chairperson	X		X			X	
Psychology	Chairperson	X	X		X			
Public Safety	Director		X					
Theatre Arts	Chairperson	X						

VII. Waste Determination and Management

A. Hazardous Waste (Chemical, Biological, Radiological)

Disposal requests for chemical and biological wastes can be made by contacting William Shoemaker, Director of Environmental Health & Safety at 245-1495 or shoemakw@dickinson.edu. When contacting EHS, be prepared to provide information on the type and amount of waste, location of waste, department, and contact name/phone number of the waste generator. This can best be accomplished by completing a yellow waste accumulation record (Appendix A)

Disposal requests for radiological wastes can be made by contacting Lars English, Radiation Safety Officer at 245-8925 or englishl@dickinson.edu. Be prepared to provide the container information listed in item 5 under Radioactive Waste below.

Chemical waste includes a wide range of materials including discarded chemical products and process wastes. Some chemicals are hazardous because they are specifically listed by the EPA (Appendix B), while others are not listed by the EPA but contain one or more of the EPA's 4 hazardous characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity. The following briefly describes the storage and disposal process for chemical waste:

1) Individual generators are responsible for the safe collection and storage of hazardous waste at their site. These satellite storage sites may accumulate up to 55 gallons of hazardous waste (U-list) or one quart of acutely hazardous waste (P-list) in compatible containers provided that the container is marked with an accumulation start date, the words "Hazardous Waste", and with the contents of the container identified.

2) Hazardous wastes are segregated into waste streams using waste accumulation records (See Appendix A).

3) Waste stored at the point of generation should be kept to a minimum. Containers must be kept closed and dated when they become full and moved to the hazardous waste accumulation area. The waste accumulation area must be inspected weekly (see Appendix C) and

waste must be removed from the accumulation area at least every 180 days, generally during the mid-semester break and after the summer research session.

4) No quantity of hazardous chemicals may be transported over public highways without proper packaging, classification, labeling, and documentation. Consequently, hazardous waste will be transported from the College for treatment or disposal only by licensed hazardous waste transporters.

Biohazardous waste describes different types of waste that might include infectious agents. The following briefly describes the storage and disposal process for biohazardous waste:

1) Animal parts or whole animals should be placed in biohazard waste bags for incineration.

2) If animal tissue is held in liquid preservative, the tissue and liquid preservative should be separated. The animal tissue should be placed in biohazard waste bags for incineration. The preservative should be disposed of as a chemical waste.

3) Liquid culture waste can be decontaminated using an autoclave. If the material cannot be decontaminated, it should be placed in biohazard waste bags for incineration.

4) All other medical/pathological/regulated waste should be placed in biohazardous waste bags for disposal.

Radioactive Waste

1) Short-lived RAM Solid Waste

   Short-lived RAM solid waste shall be segregated by isotope and placed into a labeled suitably shielded compatible container for decay-in-storage. After the activity decays to background levels as determined by survey with a meter (at least 10 half lives), the decayed waste may be disposed of as regular trash after all labels denoting radioactivity have been removed.

2) Long-lived RAM Solid Waste

   Long-lived RAM solid waste shall be segregated by isotope and placed into a labeled suitably shielded compatible container. Disposal of this low-level radioactive waste will be contracted through a qualified vendor.

3) Short-lived RAM Liquid Waste

Aqueous liquids containing RAM shall be disposed of down a dedicated sink with a large volume of water sufficient to keep the sink drain flushed clean of RAM. The quantity disposed shall not exceed 1 mCi/day and 5 mCi/quarter.

Compliance with NRC release limits is monitored on a college level using RAM inventory and sewer release volume.

Non-aqueous/hazardous chemical liquids containing short-lived RAM (half life <120 days) must be held until after the activity decays to background levels as determined by survey with a meter (at least 10 half lives). The decayed waste shall then be disposed of as chemical waste after all labels denoting radioactivity have been removed.

4) Long-lived RAM Liquid Waste

Non-aqueous/hazardous chemical liquids containing long-lived RAM (half life > 120 days) are known as "mixed" waste. If your research will produce this kind of waste, you should discuss this with the RSO immediately.

5) Preparing Radioactive Waste for Disposal

The generator shall provide the following information on each container of radioactive waste:

- Label reading, "Radioactive Waste"
- Authorized User's name
- Generation Date
- Isotope
- Reference Date
- Activity (µCi or mCi)
- Survey Instrument Used
- Chemical Names/Hazards

B. Controlled Substances

The United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) issues permits for controlled substances. The following briefly describes the storage and disposal of controlled substances.

A. Abandonment of a controlled substance is a violation of the DEA permit under which it is held.

B. Permission to transfer ownership of a controlled substance must be received from the DEA.

C. Controlled substances being held by a licensed individual and to be surrendered for destruction must be inventoried on DEA Form 41 and mailed to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

C. Universal Waste

Disposal requests for universal wastes can be made by contacting the Facilities Department at 245-1272. When contacting facilities, be prepared to provide information on the type and amount of waste, location of waste, department, and contact name/phone number of the waste generator.

Universal wastes are certain hazardous wastes that are generated by a large cross section of the regulated community. Universal wastes are generally more innocuous than other hazardous wastes and management of these wastes as universal wastes is less onerous than normal hazardous waste management, and facilitates the increased recycling of these wastes. Universal waste management does not require the use of a manifest or a licensed transporter to transport the waste to a permitted TSDF. More importantly, management as universal waste allows facilities that meet "universal waste handler" requirements to accumulate these wastes without a full hazardous waste storage permit. Pennsylvania has incorporated as universal waste the wastes designated by EPA as universal waste—hazardous waste lamps, mercury thermostats, agricultural chemicals under a manufacturers recall or collection program and batteries. In addition Pennsylvania also classifies "mercury-containing devices" as universal wastes. Management of hazardous wastes under the universal waste program is less costly than management under full hazardous waste regulation. Lower transportation and accumulation costs help to increase the recycling of universal wastes, and also helps to divert them from unlawful disposal in non hazardous waste landfills. Not all batteries, lamps, or pesticides are hazardous waste and therefore may not have to be treated as universal waste. The following briefly describes the storage and disposal process for universal waste:

1) Containers must be kept closed, remain structurally sound, and be compatible with the contents.

2) Containers must be properly labeled and should read:

"Universal Waste – Battery(ies)"
"Universal Waste – Pesticide(s)"
"Universal Waste – Mercury Thermostat(s)"
"Universal Waste – Lamp(s)"
"Universal Waste – Mercury Containing Device(s)"

3) Waste must contain an accumulation start date and be removed from campus within one year.

4) Waste may be sent to a TSDF, another handler of universal waste, or a recycler.

5) Employees must be informed by training of their responsibilities for managing the waste and how to respond to a release.

6) Waste can be stored at satellite or accumulation areas for the entire time. It is recommended to store it in the accumulation area for the purpose of dating and removal within one year.

Universal Waste -- Batteries

1) Lead acid batteries can be collected, transported, and stored prior to shipping off-site for reclamation without regulation. They can also be managed as Universal Waste.

2) Batteries can be sorted by type and discharged, but it is not required—they can be mixed in one container.

3) Battery collections sites can be found in the Holland Union Building and many residence halls.

Universal Waste -- Pesticides

1) Waste pesticides can be treated as "Universal Waste – Pesticides" when they are recalled or when they are unused pesticides to be disposed of.

2) Pesticides must contain the original label supplied by the manufacturer, an appropriate DOT label, or a label approved by the pesticide collection program.

Universal Waste -- Lamps

1) Lamps MAY NOT be crushed.

2) Lamps must be contained in packages that are adequate to prevent breakage (use shipping carton).

3) Some manufacturers make fluorescent lamps that contain less than the regulated level of mercury. You may want to check out our current supplier. Get manufacturer confirmation in writing before discarding as non-hazardous solid waste.

Universal Waste -- Mercury-Containing Devices

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) allows all mercury-containing devices to be treated as universal waste—not just lamps and thermostats. This would include thermometers, manometers, elemental mercury, etc. . . but NOT Mercury debris.

1) Do not remove mercury ampules from thermostats.

2) Excludes mercury containing batteries.

D. Waste Oil

Disposal requests for waste oil can be made by contacting the Facilities Department at 245-1272. When contacting facilities, be prepared to provide information on the type and amount of waste oil, location of waste oil, department, and contact name/phone number of the waste generator.

Used oil is exactly what its name implies, any petroleum-based or synthetic that has been used. It may contain brake fluid, transmission fluid, or power steering fluid but not antifreeze or windshield washing fluid. The following briefly describes the storage and disposal process for universal waste:

1) EPA and DEP presume that used Oil is to be recycled.

2) *"Off-Spec" USED OIL* – Can be recycled as a fuel if it has not been mixed with a listed or characteristic waste (see section A above), even if the oil itself has a hazardous waste characteristic as a result of use in a process (except for having As, Cd, Cr, Pb, flash point < 100F, Total halogens > 1000 ppm).

3) Used Oil to be burned for energy recovery must have at least 8000 Btus per pound.

4) Containers storing used oil must be marked "WASTE OIL" according to PA DEP.

5) Dickinson College as a generator may transport no more than 55 gallons of used oil in a company owned vehicle to an aggregation point. It can also offer that oil to transporters who have notified the EPA of their used oil management activities, have an EPA ID#, and will burn the oil in an industrial furnace, industrial or utility boiler, or a permitted incinerator.

6) If a transporter is used, they must have a log book or a bill of lading with the used oil shipment; it must include:

   Name, address, EPA ID# of Dickinson College
   Quantity of used oil accepted
   Date of acceptance
   Signature of Dickinson College representative

Used Oil Filters – Must be treated as hazardous waste unless they have been gravity hot drained. (in which case they can be recycled or discarded) and are NOT terne plated.

Oily Rags – Materials from which used oil has been drained to the extent possible and from which no free flowing oil remains, provided they are not burned for energy recovery are not regulated. This means oily rags can be treated as solid waste if no free flowing oil remains.

E. Municipal and Residential Waste

Disposal requests for municipal and residual wastes can be made by contacting the Facilities Department at 245-1272. When contacting facilities, be prepared to provide information on the type and amount of waste, location of waste, department, and contact name/phone number of the waste generator.

Municipal wastes—more commonly known as trash or garbage—consist of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, and appliances. Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), landfills that accept municipal waste are primarily regulated by state, tribal, and local governments. EPA, however, has established national standards these landfills must meet in order to stay open. Municipal landfills can, however, accept household hazardous waste.

Household hazardous wastes include many commonly discarded items such as paint, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides that contain hazardous components. These products, if mishandled, can be dangerous to your health and the environment. Dickinson College through its

sustainability programs tries to remove these materials from municipal waste generated by its residents.

Residual wastes are non-hazardous industrial waste including contaminated soil, ceramics, gypsum board, linoleum, leather, rubber, textiles, glass, industrial equipment, electronics, pumps, piping, storage tanks, filters, fertilizers, pesticides, detergents and cleaners, photographic film and paper; wastes containing asbestos, oil and PCBs; metal containing wastes such as foundry sands, slags, grindings and shavings; and residues such as sludge from treatment of public water supplies, emission control, lime-stabilized pickle liquor, paints, electroplating, and waste from the manufacture of lime and cement. As the examples indicate, residual waste is highly diversified, both in type and in its potential to harm public health and the environment when improperly managed. Some residual waste components, such as food processing wastes, present relatively little risk. Others, such as some metal-containing wastes, present a high degree of risk. Residual waste does not include materials defined by law as hazardous. However, it does include "near hazardous" wastes that are not covered by hazardous waste regulations. If not processed and/or disposed of properly, these wastes can cause significant environmental harm and health problems. Over 900 facilities in Pennsylvania have permits to process, beneficially use, or dispose of residual waste. In addition, almost all municipal waste landfills and resource recovery facilities accept residual waste. When possible, Dickinson College sends its residual waste to facilities where it can be processed, beneficially used, or disposed of rather than to a municipal waste landfill.

F. Scrap Electronics

Disposal requests for electronic wastes can be made by contacting Library & Information Services at 245-1000 or by submitting a HelpDesk Request at helpdesk@dickinson.edu . When contacting the HelpDesk, be prepared to provide information on the type and amount of waste, location of waste, department, and contact name/phone number of the waste generator.

The Library & Information Services Department manages the disposal of scrap electronics for the College. Scrap electronics includes CPUs, monitors, keyboards, mice, printers, televisions, telephones, or other electronic devices that contain a circuit board. These items are not specifically required to be managed as regulated waste; however, due to the lead content of printed circuitry, and the potential for other hazardous materials in electronics devices, scrap electronics must not be disposed in the municipal waste stream.

VIII. Training

All employees with regulated waste management responsibilities will be provided training by the Department of Environmental Health & Safety in accordance with federal, state, and local laws. Refresher training will be provided as required by law or as indicated by plan review.

IX. Record Keeping

A. Hazardous Waste Characterizations, Tests, and Analysis

Waste characterizations, test results, and waste analyses must be retained for three years from the date the waste was sent to the TSDF.

B. Hazardous Waste Manifests and Land Disposal Restrictions

Hazardous waste manifests and land disposal restrictions must be retained for three years from the date the waste was transported to the TSDF.

C. Non-hazardous Bills of Lading

Universal and residual wastes, unless managed as hazardous waste, do not require a manifest under 40 CFR Part 262. Bills of lading should be retained for three years from the date the waste was transported off-site.

D. Accumulation Area Inspections

Accumulation site inspection logs must be retained for three years from the date waste was transported off-site.

E. Daily Operational Records

Daily operation records including waste origin, transporter, transfer facility, final waste destination, weight or volume of waste, any handling problems, and emergency disposal activities must be retained for three years.

F. Training Records

Dickinson College shall retain a record of each employee's training for the duration of the employee's employment.

G. Medical Records

Medical certifications of CDL drivers must be retained for at least 30 years after termination of employment from the College.

Appendix A

WASTE ACCUMULATION RECORD

Have Questions? Contact Environmental Health & Safety at 245-1495

Generator:	Department:
Phone #:	Accumulation Start Date:
Bldg & Room:	Date Classified (EH&S Use Only):

Contents: Use unabbreviated chemical names. Include concentrations (%, ppm, M). (Must = 100%) *See Example Below	**Amount Added**
Total Quantity of Container (L, gal., kg, or lbs) (EH&S Use Only)	

*100 mL 10% Hydrochloric acid — 10% or 10 mL Hydrochloric Acid, and 90% or 90 mL Water

Waste Class (check one)

- ☐ Inorganic Acids, liquids & solids (e.g. HCl, H2SO4, FeCl3, CuSO4)
- ☐ Organic Acids (e.g. Acetic, Formic, Trichloroacetic, Acetic Anhydride)
- ☐ Oxidizing Acids (e.g. Perchloric, Nitric, Chromic)
- ☐ Bases, liquids and solids (e.g. Hydroxides, phosphates, NH3)
- ☐ Flammable bases (e.g. triethylamine, trimethylchlorosilane)
- ☐ Flammable liquds (e.g. acetone, toluene, acetonitrile, methanol, ethyl acetate, heptane, hexane, oil based paint)
- ☐ Compressed gases and aerosols
- ☐ Toxic Organic (e.g. non-flammable chlorinated solvents, pesticides, ethidium bromide, acrylamide, chloroform, methylene chloride, formaldehyde, phenol)
- ☐ Toxic Inorganic (e.g. mercury, lead, zinc, sodium azide)
- ☐ Air/Water Reactive (e.g. grignard reagents, alkali metals, reactive halides (acetyl chloride), sodium borohydride)
- ☐ Oxidizers (e.g. all nitrates, potassium dichromate,metal peroxides)
- ☐ Organic Peroxides (e.g. benzoyl peroxide, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide)
- ☐ High Hazards — Peroxide Formers (e.g. aged ether, tetrahdrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, di-and tri-nitro compounds)
- ☐ Nonhazardous Waste

INSTRUCTIONS

Have Questions? Need Tags? Contact Environmental Health & Safety at 245-1495

Generator — person with the knowledge about the chemical characteristics of the waste and process used to generate the waste
Department — departments are not charged for waste disposal; however, information is used to help in waste minimization
Phone # — list the number where the generator can be reached
Accumulation Start Date — state and federal law allows us to store hazardous waste on campus for no more than 1 year. The date should give the first day waste was added.
Bldg & Room — list the building and room number where waste was generated
Date Classified — state and federal law requires that solid waste be classified to determine if it is hazardous waste. This function will be performed by EH&S
Contents — list all constituents in the container, including solvents and water, by full name, not by abbreviation, initials, or chemical formula. Include the concentration of each added material (it may not be the final concentration in the container)
Total Quantity of Container — lists the total quantity of material in the container—not the size of the container. This section will be completed by EH&S at the time the waste is classified.
Waste Class — waste should be segregated according to the waste classifications given. This ensures that wastes are compatible and facilitates consolidation and packaging for transportation.

Helpful Advice:

1. Enter information on tag as waste is added to the container.
2. Keep waste in closed (sealed) containers.
3. Do not put solid waste material (paper, plastic, etc. . .) into liquid waste containers.
4. Do not mix incompatible chemicals in the same container.
5. Do not put corrosive chemicals in metal containers
6. Do not overfill containers. Prevent leakage by leaving empty space at the top of the container.
7. Clean visible contamination from the outside of the container.
8. Place leaking waste containers in a secondary container and contact EH&S as soon as possible for disposal.
9. Leave tagged containers in a visible place.
10. Refer to the Dickinson College Chemical Hygiene Plan for further guidance.

Appendix B

EPA U List

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:

Hazardous waste No.	Chemical abstracts No.	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[prime],3[prime]: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[prime]-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	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4[prime]-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-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-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[prime]-(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[prime]-(2,2,2-

		trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1[prime]-(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, & salts
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate.
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-,
U203	94-59-7	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[prime]-Bioxirane
U021	92-87-5	[1,1[prime]-Biphenyl]-4,4[prime]-diamine
U073	91-94-1	[1,1[prime]-Biphenyl]-4,4[prime]-diamine, 3,3[prime]-dichloro-
U091	119-90-4	[1,1[prime]-Biphenyl]-4,4[prime]-diamine, 3,3[prime]-dimethoxy-
U095	119-93-7	[1,1[prime]-Biphenyl]-4,4[prime]-diamine, 3,3[prime]-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-Butanamine, 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-tetrahydro-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, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, 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.
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-(2,3,3-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 tetrachloride
U034	75-87-6	Chloral
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, alpha & gamma isomers
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin
U037	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	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H[INF]2[/INF] CrO[INF]4[/INF], 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-Cyclopentadiene, 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[prime]-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[prime]-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[prime]-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine (I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U095	119-93-7	3,3[prime]-Dimethylbenzidine
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	123-91-1	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[prime]-2-pyridinyl-N[prime]-(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[prime]-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro-
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1[prime]-oxybis-(I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1[prime]-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-oxo-, methyl ester.
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2[prime]-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2[prime]-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[prime]-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-diethyl-
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[INF]2[/INF] S
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	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
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[prime]-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[prime]-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[prime]-[(3,3[prime]-dimethyl[1,1[prime]-biphenyl]-4,4[prime]-diyl)bis(azo)bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy]-, tetrasodium salt
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate.
U166	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
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)-
	2	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[prime]-(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[prime]-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[prime]-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	140-88-5	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-
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U164	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[INF]2[/INF](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	563-68-8	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[INF]2[/INF] N)C(S)][INF]2[/INF] S[INF]2[/INF], 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
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[INF]3[/INF] P[INF]2[INF], when present at concentrations of 10% or less

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\1\ CAS Number given for parent compound only.

EPA P List

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:

Hazardous waste No.	Chemical abstracts No.	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 alcohol
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide (R,T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H[INF]3[/INF] AsO[INF]4[/INF]
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As[INF]2[/INF] O[INF]3[/INF]
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As[INF]2[/INF] O[INF]5[/INF]
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	Aziridine
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	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)-
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, alpha,alpha-dimethyl-
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate.
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-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 powder
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-4	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1- (methylthio)-, O-[methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)[INF]2[/INF]
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)- 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	Carbamic 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-Chlorophenyl)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 methylcarbamate.
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	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa- chloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,5alpha ,8alpha,8abeta)-1,1,1-
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa- chloro-

		1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (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,2aalpha,3beta ,6beta,6alpha,7beta, 7aalpha)-
P051	\1\ 72-20-8	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,6 abeta,7beta, 7aalpha)-, & metabolites
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P046	122-09-8	alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan.
P047	\1\ 534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, & salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O- [(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	Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester.
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[(methylamino)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.
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate.
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury(2+) salt (R,T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin
P192	119-38-0	Isolan.

P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate.
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S[prime])-,
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate.
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, 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[prime]-[3-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-,monohydrochloride.
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N[prime]-[2-methyl-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-indene, 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	Methyl isocyanate
P069	75-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb.
P128	315-8-4	Mexacarbate.
P072	86-88-4	alpha-Naphthylthiourea
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)[INF]4[/INF], (T-4)-
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cynaide Ni(CN)[INF]2[/INF]
P075	\1\ 54-11-5	Nicotine, & salts
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO[INF]2[/INF]
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 OsO[INF]4[/INF], (T-4)-
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic 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-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt(R)
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester).
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-,methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate.
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate.
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea
P094	298-02-2	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)ethyl] ester
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O -(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl] phenyl]O,O-dimethyl ester
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic 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	Potassium 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
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime.
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-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-ol
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine
P075	\1\ 54-11-5	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-, & salts
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-.
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious 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-10-one, & 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[INF]2[/INF] O[INF]3[/INF]
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium(I) selenite
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium(I) sulfate
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide [(H[INF]2[/INF] N)C(S)][INF]2[/INF] NH
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate.
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V[INF]2[/INF] O[INF]5[/INF]
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
P084	4549-40-0	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[prime])-,
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide

P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)[INF]2[/INF]
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn[INF]3[/INF] P[INF]2[/INF], when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram.

\1\ CAS Number given for parent compound only.

Appendix C

Date_____

Accumulation Site Inspection Log

Location: Dickinson College Science Center CAA
Inspected By: Ken Egolf, Chemistry Technician

Hazardous Waste Containers			
Container Condition		Yes	No
	Are any open?		
	Are any severely rusted?		
	Are any structurally defective?		
	Are any leaking?		
Container Marking		Yes	No
	Accumulation start date marked on container(s)		
	Oldest Start Date	/	/
	"HAZARDOUS WASTE" warning marked on container(s)		
	Contents marked on container(s)		
If any of the container condition questions was marked YES or if any of the container marking questions was marked NO, comment:_____ _____			
Describe actions taken to correct the situation:_____ _____			
Accumulation Point			
		Yes	No
Is the accumulation point free of severe structural deterioration?			
Is adequate aisle space present between drums to allow unobstructed movement for emergency response?			
Are incompatible containers separated by a physical barrier?			
If any of these questions was marked NO, comment:_____ _____			
Describe actions taken to correct the situation:_____ _____			
Emergency Response Equipment			
		Yes	No
Telephone	Is it accessible and in working order?		
Spill Control	Is absorbent material nearby?		
	Is personal protective equipment nearby?		
Fire Protection	Are fire extinguishers readily accessible?		
If any of these questions were marked NO, comment:_____ _____			