



Hazardous Waste Tables

TABLE 1: WASTES WITH EXEMPTIONS

→ E-waste, if recycled (40 CFR Part 261)
→ Scrap metal, if recycled (40 CFR Part 261)
→ Used oil filters, if properly drained and recycled (Chapter 62-710, F.A.C.)
→ Used oil, if recycled (40 CFR Part 279)
→ Spent lead-acid batteries, if reclaimed (40 CFR Part 266)
→ Universal waste aerosol cans, batteries, pesticides, and mercury-containing devices (40 CFR Part 273)
→ Mercury containing lamps and devices, if recycled (40 CFR Part 273 and Chapter 62-737, F.A.C.)

TABLE 2: LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES (40 CFR 261 Subpart D)

Waste Code	Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources:
F001	Spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing , such as trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and carbon tetrachloride
F002	Spent halogenated solvents, such as those above, but not used as degreasers ; other examples are 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane and chlorobenzene
F003	Spent nonhalogenated, ignitable-only solvents, such as xylene, acetone, methanol, and methyl isobutyl ketone
F004	Spent nonhalogenated solvents, such as cresols, cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene
F005	Spent nonhalogenated solvents, such as toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, and benzene; Spent solvent mixtures/blends containing 10% before use of F001, F002, F004 and/or F005; and solvent distillation bottoms
Hazardous wastes from specific sources:	
K-list	Hazardous waste from specific sources, such as certain plating bath solutions, wastewater treatment sludge, and wastes from the heat treatment of metals
P-list/ U-list	Discarded, unused commercial chemical products, off-specification products, containers, and/or spill residues

TABLE 3: CHARACTERISTIC WASTES (40 CFR 261 Subpart C)

D001	Ignitability: liquid wastes that have an alcohol content $\geq 24\%$; or have a flash point < 140 °F. Examples are spent solvents, paint thinners, and non-empty aerosols.
D001	Oxidizer: wastes that add oxygen to a fire. Oxidizing substances often have “per” as the beginning of the name, “oxide” as the ending of the name, or “ate” in its chemical name. Examples are perchlorates, peroxides, and ammonium nitrate.
D002	Corrosivity: liquid waste materials having a pH < 2.0 or > 12.5 . Examples are acids and caustics.
D003	Reactivity: waste materials that react to water, shock, heat, or pressure, and undergo a rapid or violent chemical reaction. Some examples are explosives and cyanide wastes.
D004 thru D043	Toxicity: wastes which release toxic metals or volatile organic chemicals above defined limits under acidic conditions. Includes 8 heavy metals and 32 organic chemicals, including 10 pesticides. Even very small amounts of heavy metals (e.g., mercury, arsenic, lead), organics (e.g., benzene, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, methyl ethyl ketone), or pesticides can make a waste characteristically hazardous.

This information has been compiled from the federal RCRA rules to assist with hazardous waste identification and counting. Please refer to the rule sections noted in the tables for complete information.

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