

SLVRSWA

WASTE CHARACTERIZATION and ACCEPTANCE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of The San Luis Valley Regional Solid Waste Authority (SLVRSWA) that all requests for disposal of nonhazardous industrial and special waste will be evaluated and approved by SLVRSWA Landfill Manager using guidelines set up by The Authority Board in this Waste Characterization and Acceptance Plan. This Waste Characterization and Acceptance Plan additionally meets the requirements of 6 CCR 1007-2, Part 1, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) Regulations Pertaining to Solid Waste Sites and Facilities (the Regulations) for waste acceptance criteria pursuant to Section 2.1 (C). The objective of the policy is to protect our employees, the public health and safety, and the environment in and around the landfill. This Waste Characterization and Acceptance Plan defers to definitions pursuant to the Regulations. Furthermore, the landfill proposes a definition for “Special Waste” as follows:

“Special waste” means a solid waste which may require chemical analysis or paint filter test (EPA Method 9095B) prior to acceptance and/or may require special handling or special disposal procedures. Special waste include, but are not limited to: animal carcasses, asbestos waste (friable and non-friable), bulk tires or other bulk materials, contaminated soil, medical waste, naturally occurring material (NORM), technologically enhanced occurring radioactive material (TENORM), and waste water treatment bar screenings.

II. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification of Industry, Haulers, and General Public of SLVRSWA Waste Characterization and Acceptance Plan: Notification of the adoption of this Plan will be made through area newspapers. Copies will be sent to all six counties in the SLV and to all municipalities using the landfill facility. All commercial haulers will also be sent copies. A sign clearly visible to all users of the landfill facility will be posted at the fee collection building and it will state that “Hazardous Waste is not accepted at this facility”.

III. SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Includes following wastes:

1. Empty triple-rinsed containers and drums- Container and/or drums must be treated as listed in this Plan, with the exception of regular household hazardous waste containers which are exempt from the special handling requirements of this Plan and can be disposed of with regular household trash.
2. Animal mortalities and animal wastes- Animal mortalities and animal waste disposal will follow Colorado Department of Agriculture and CDPHE guidelines under Pre-approved Management Practices. Any event with greater than 10 mortalities will require pre-approval in writing from the CDPHE HMWM Division. Normal animals and waste will be disposed of in a separate dedicated location at the landfill and include immediate cover of the waste at that location.
3. Waste tires- The SLVRSWA is a registered Waste Tire Collection Facility, Waste Tire Processor, and Waste Tire End User with the State of Colorado. The landfill will accept tires in accordance with the rules set forth in the 6 CCR 1007-2, Part 1, Section 16.4.1 and Waste Tire regulations section 10, 10.6 and 10.7. The tires will be collected in a specific area other than the working face of the landfill. The tires will be baled or shredded and used for Alternative Daily Cover once the required amount is collected.

4. Wire and other metals- All metals will be separated from the working face and loaded into a roll off unit at the site for the purposed of recycling the metal. White metals and refrigerators or other CFC items depleted of CFCs are red tagged. The containers will be taken off site for the disposal of the metal at a recycling location.
5. Hardened or dried paint residue- All paints, stains, varnishes, and associated products will not be accepted for landfill disposal unless the product is in a dried form. No free liquids are accepted at the landfill.
6. Petroleum contaminated soils (PCS) – PCS exceeding the EPA Regional Screening Level (RSL) industrial standards for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) cannot be accepted. All PCS will have to be tested under the SLVRSWA WCP guidelines before there is an accepting or rejection document initiated for the waste
7. Asbestos (friable and non-friable) – Friable and non-friable asbestos will be accepted at the landfill in accordance with the site-specific Asbestos Management Plan, developed in accordance with 6 CCR 10072, Part 1, Section 5. The Asbestos management plan is included as Appendix B of the Engineering Design and Operations Plan.
8. Medical waste- Medical waste will be accepted at the
9. Bar screening from water treatment plants

Summary of Special Waste Items

Empty Triple-Rinsed Containers- containers must be treated as listed in this WCP with the exception of regular household hazardous waste containers which are exempt and can be disposed of with regular household trash.

Animal Mortalities and Animal Waste- animal mortalities & waste disposal will follow the guidelines set up by the Colorado Department of Agriculture and the CDPHE under Pre-approved Management Practices. Any event with greater than 10 mortalities will require pre-approval in writing from the HMWM Division. Normal animals and waste will be disposed of in a special location for that purpose and include immediate cover of the waste at that location.

Tires- the SLVRSWA is a registered Waste Tire Collection Facility, Waste Tire Processor, and Waste Tire End User with the State of Colorado. The landfill will accept tires in accordance with the rules set forth in the 6 CCR 1007-2, Part 1, section 16.4.1 and Waste Tire regulations section 10, 10.6 and 10.7. The tires will be collected in a specific area other than the working face of the landfill. The tires will be baled or shredded and used for Alternative Daily Cover once the required amount is collected.

Wire and other metals- all metals will be separated from the working face and loaded into a roll off unit at the site for the purpose of recycling the metal. White metals and refrigerators or other CFC items depleted of CFCs and red tagged. The container will be taken off site for the disposal of the metal at a recycling location.

Hardened or dried paint material- All paints, satins, varnishes, and associated products will not be accepted unless the product is in a dried form. No free liquids are accepted at the landfill.

Petroleum Contaminated Soils- PCS exceeding the industrial standards in accordance with the EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSL) tables cannot be accepted. All PCS will have to be tested under the SLVRSWA WCP guidelines before there is an accepting or rejection document initiated for the waste.

Asbestos- only non-friable asbestos will be accepted at the SLVRSWA landfill. The acceptance of the non-friable asbestos must meet the requirement of 6 CCR 1007-2, Part 1, section 5 Asbestos Part 5.2. The material shall be delivered in a non-exposing container with proper labeling and placed in the landfill as set forth in the requirements and covered with a minimum of 9 inches of soil immediately.

Medical Waste-this type of waste will be accepted as long as it meets the requirements of 6 CCR 10072, Part 1, Section 13. The waste must be clearly identified as treated infectious waste and has been treated to render it non-infectious. The waste will be handled with special precaution at the site and covered immediately with a minimum of 9 inches of soil to assure protection of employees and public health.

Waste Classification Reference for Common Waste Codes

Waste Code/ Description	Waste Classification
Compacted Trash	MSW
Uncompacted Trash	MSW
Household Trash	MSW
Commercial Route Trash	MSW
Carload/ Pickup Truck load	MSW
Yard Waste/ Brush	MSW
Branches/ Tree Stumps	MSW
Food Waste	MSW
Tires	MSW
Appliances/ White Goods	MSW
Deceased Animals	MSW
Mattresses	MSW
Construction & Demo. Debris	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Inert Fill	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Contaminated Soil	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Asphalt Shingles	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Special Waste	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Sludge/ Water Treatment Plant	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Liquid Waste	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Auto Shredder Fluff	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Oil & Gas Field Waste	Industrial/ Non-MSW
E&P Solids/ Liquids	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Coal Combustion Ash	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Asbestos Containing Material	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Mining Waste	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Agricultural Waste	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Rendering/ Slaughter Waste	Industrial/ Non-MSW
Autoclave/ Medical Waste	Industrial/ Non-MSW

For additional guidance on waste classification, please see Table A from the Measuring Recycling report Developed by the US EPA available at:

<https://archive.epa.gov/waste/consERVE/tools/recmeas/web/htmt/download.html>.

Bar Screenings from water treatment plant- bar screenings will be accepted as long as they meet the requirements of the paint filter test (EPA Method 9095B) to assure materials do not contain free liquids in accordance with 6 CCR 1007-2, Part -2 Part 1, Section 2.1.14. Materials passing test will be placed in the working face and immediately covered to assure protection of employees and public health.

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PROHIBITED WASTES

1. Hazardous waste
2. Radioactive waste
3. Toxic, corrosive, reactive and Ignitable waste
4. Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) waste
5. Cathode ray tubes (CRTs), Central processing units, Computer key boards, VCRs from non-residential sources cannot be accepted at the land fill.
6. Effective July 1st 2013 no electronic item of any kind will be accepted at the landfill as determined by Senate bill 12-133 and defined by Regulation pursuant to Sections 1.2 and 16.5 of 6 CCR 1007-2, Part 1.
7. Waste containing free liquids

Copies of the Waste Characterization Plan (WCP) will be available in the Office.

III. WASTE EVALUATION PROCEDURE:

- A. Special handling facilities are in place at the site for handling the following special wastes, animal mortality and animal products, tires, wire, and scrap metal. No special authorization is needed. Hauler must check in at fee collection point for dumping instructions and must have these wastes separated from all other wastes.
- B. EVALUATING WASTE CHARACTERISTICS:
When an initial contact has been made by an industrial or special waste generator, indicating interest in utilizing the SLVRSWA Landfill for the disposal of a non-hazardous industrial or special waste, (he/she) receives a copy of the facilities procedures for the acceptance and disposal of non-hazardous industrial or special waste (Special Waste Management Plan). The plan identifies the information and analysis that must be provided for review and consideration prior to the approval of the waste for disposal.
- C. REQUIREMENTS BY THE Waste Characterization Plan (WCP)
As required by The WCP, a Generator's Waste Profile Sheet (GWPS Attachment B) must be completed in its entirety and signed by the generating agency's authorized representative (individual or company). The GWPS requests detailed information concerning the physical and chemical properties of the waste as well as certification from the generator that the information provided is complete and accurate.
 1. The physical characteristics of the generators waste is evaluated through the process of an on-site observation conducted by the Manager of the facility. The on-site evaluation is done to ensure that the physical properties of the waste are compatible with the facility's design and operations.
 2. The chemical characteristics of the generators waste can be evaluated through the use of several analytical testing procedures. The types of information and various tests SOMETIMES requested are:
 - Material Safety Data Sheets;
 - Chemical Composition Analysis;
 - Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test Results;
 - Paint Filter Liquids Test results; (EPA Method 9095B)

- Landfill compatibility (RCI) results;
- (BTEX) EPA Method 8021 for diesel and gas;
- (TPH) EPA Method 8015 GRO for gasoline;
- (TPH) EPA Method 8015 DRO for diesel; and EPA Method 8260C for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

A full TCLP, RCRA hazardous waste characteristics, PCP, and radioactivity analysis is performed when:

- very little is known about waste;
- the generating process is unknown;

3. The Landfill Manager will suggest which of the above listed tests are necessary to properly characterize the waste and ensure that the facility is permitted to accept the waste and determine if any special handling of the waste may be needed. In making this determination, he will take into consideration all waste screening requirements of the Colorado Department of Health & Environment (CDPHE) Solid Waste Regulations Section 2.1.2, and all regulations of the SLVRSWA. If there is doubt on the part of the manager as to the tests needed, authenticity of the sample procedures or tests and interpretation of results, he should bring the matter before the Authority Board for further instructions.

IV. CRITERIA FOR WASTE ACCEPTANCE;

The waste evaluation process begins at the point where the generator has submitted all the relevant information and analytical data on the subject waste to the SLVRSWA Manager for review and consideration. Initial consideration will be given by the Manager to determine if the waste may be recycled or reused by the generator.

The process to determine the acceptability of the non-hazardous industrial or special waste will take into account several considerations about the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste and the capabilities of the Landfill to handle it. The flow chart found in (Attachment A) details the waste evaluation process that is utilized when considering the acceptability of an industrial or special waste for disposal at SLVRSWA facility. A waste is considered hazardous when it exhibits one or more of the following

characteristics:

Ignitable (flashpoint <140°F)

Corrosive (aqueous pH <2 or > 12.5)

Reactive (normally unstable, undergoes violent changes without detonating, water reactive)

Toxic (exceeds the regulatory limits for contaminants under the TCLP or "7-11 Test" analysis)

OR it is "Listed" in the CFR (waste which are pre-defined and categorized)

Criteria for characteristically hazardous is addressed by 40 CFR 261, part C, subsections 261.20 – 261.24

The Manager then will issue to the generator an "Acceptance – Rejection" form (Attachment C). The generator is informed if the waste is accepted and any special conditions which may be imposed on the generator or the hauler. If waste is rejected, reasons for rejection are given on the form. SLVRSWA has the right not to accept a waste if it feels it is none compatible with the operation and guidelines set forth. Tipping fee for acceptance of waste will also be given.

V. INSPECTION PROCEDURES:

The SLVRSWA facility manager will follow the following inspection procedures for Industrial and Special Wastes:

1. When a load of special wastes arrives at the Landfill, the attendant will determine if it is a waste which special facilities have been provided for at the site. If so, the hauler will be directed to the appropriate area for dumping. If waste consists of empty containers the procedure set forth in paragraph VI will be followed. All other special wastes must be accompanied by an "Acceptance – Rejection" form signed by the manager which will be kept on file with the Generator's Waste Profile Sheet (GWPS).
2. The pit operator will note any special handling instructions if requested and relay these instructions to other operators on duty before unloading takes place.
3. The pit operator/operators should observe the load and determine if the waste appears to be what the instructions from the office indicates it is. They should also identify any waste that looks out of place. Examples of out of place waste may be an unmarked barrel in a load of mixed municipal refuse, a container of liquids, placarded containers, red bags (indicating infectious medical waste), unusual colors, chemical odors, etc. If it appears there may be a problem, the facility manager will be notified and dumping will not be allowed until manager has checked it out and approved the waste for positive acceptance.
4. If unacceptable waste is identified after the transporter leaves the facility, the waste is separated from the active working face and identification of the generator is attempted. If the generator is identified, the facility manager will contact the generator to remove the waste and properly dispose of it. If the generator cannot be identified, SLVRSWA will contract to have the waste removed and disposed of at a permitted facility.
5. If The Special Waste Acceptance – Rejection slip indicated that waste must be placed in a certain location of the Landfill, operator will record coordinates of placement site by GPS and this information will be filed with all other paperwork for that specific waste stream.

VI. EMPTY CONTAINER HANDLING PROCEDURES:

Empty containers (excluding household hazardous waste containers) must either have the ends cut out or holes poked in both ends and sides. Triple rinsed containers are acceptable but a certificate must be signed by the generator certifying that all containers in the load have been triple rinsed. (See attachment D)

VII. SPECIAL WASTE PROGRAM RECORDS:

Records will be maintained in accordance with applicable regulations. All special waste documents will be maintained at the facility and will not be destroyed during the site's active life or the Post Closure period.

VIII. Special Waste Manifest: Special waste coming into the SLVRSWA landfill shall have a manifest that is in compliance with 6 CCR 1007-3 part 263.20, 263.21 and 263.22. (See attachment E)

SLVRSWA FLOW CHART FOR SPECIAL SOLID WASTEMANAGEMENT PLAN

REVIEW THE GENERATOR'S WAST PROFILE SHEET SUBMIT BY THE GENERATOR

ARE THE FORMS COMPLETE? **NO** SEND FORMS BACK TO GENERATOR

YES

IS THE PHYSICAL STATE COMPATIBLE WITH FACILITY OPERATIONS? **NO** CAN PHYSICAL STATE OF WASTE OR FACILITY OPERATIONS BE MODIFIED SO WASTE IS MANAGEABLE **NO** DO NOT ACCEPT WASTE

YES

THE WASTE MAY BE ACCEPTED AT THE FACILITY.

NO

IS A CHEMICAL EVALUATION NEEDED?

YES

YES

REVIEW THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS IF THEY ARE AVAILABLE. IF THEY ARE NOT AVAILABLE, REVIEW DATA FROM A SIMILAR PROCESS OR WASTE; AND/OR REQUEST A CHEMICAL COMPOSITION ANALYSIS.

THE WASTE MAY BE ACCEPTED AT THE FACILITY

NO

ARE OTHER CHEMICALS OF CONCERN IDENTIFIED?

YES

PERFORM T.C.L.P. TESTING OR OTHER TEST ACCORDING TO SLVRSWA SWP

IS THE WASTE A HAZARDOUS WASTE OR CHARACTERISTICALLY HAZARDOUS

YES

DO NOT ACCEPT THE WASTE AT THE FACILITY. IT MUST BE HANDLED AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE.

NO

THE WASTE MAY BE ACCEPTED FOR DISPOSAL AT SLVRSWA

YES

DOES THE WASTE PASS FACILITY CRITERIA?

NO

DO NOT ACCEPT THE WASTE AT THE FACILITY.

Procedures for Accepting Petroleum Contaminated Soil (PCS)

Diesel and gasoline contaminated soil will be accepted at the landfill if contaminated soils do not exceed industrial standards in accordance with the EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSL) tables. Waste and used oil contaminated soil will be accepted as long as the industrial standards in accordance with the EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSL) tables are met.

The following analytical tests are required prior to the landfill accepting PCS:

1. Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, Xylene (BTEX)-EPA Method 8021 for diesel and gasoline
AND Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) For Gasoline (EPA Method 8015 GRO)
OR Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) for diesel (EPA Method 8015 DRO), and EPA Method 8260C for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
2. Pass paint filter test (EPA Method 9095B) to assure materials do not contain free liquids
3. Pass ignitability test
4. Use the following guideline for BENZENE:
For Total benzene in soil – (less than) 5.1mg/Kg-okay
(Greater than) 5.1 mg/Kg – need TCLP to determine if it is considered hazardous and a written approval from the CDPHE prior to acceptance.

All special waste will be charged a daily immediate cover fee as set by the SLVRSWA.

Attachment B

San Luis Valley Regional Solid Waste Authority

P.O. Box 861

Monte Vista, Co 81144

719-852-3810 Fax 719-852-9740

officemanager@slvlandfill.com

GENERATOR'S WASTE PROFILE SHEET

This form is to be used to comply with the requirements of "The Waste Characterization plan" of SLVRSWA.

A. Waste Generator Information

Consultant or Abatement Firm Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact: _____ Phone # _____

Technical Contact: _____ Phone: _____

Email Address: _____

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT OF SERVICES? _____

Generator Name: _____

Address _____ Phone: _____

Email Address: _____

Generator Address (site of waste generation): _____

Company Transporting Waste: _____

Contact Name and Phone: _____

B. Waste Stream Information

Name of Waste: _____

Annual Amounts/Units: _____

Process generating Waste: _____

Free of Liquids: Yes No

Disposal total amount: _____ Tons _____ Cubic Yards _____

Lab results enclosed Yes No

C. Generator Certification

By signing this profile sheet, the Generator certifies:

This waste is not a "Hazardous Waste" as defined by USEPA or other Federal regulation and /or the state regulations. This waste does not contain regulated radioactive materials or regulated concentrations of PCB's (Polychlorinated Biphenyls). This sheet and attachments contain true and accurate descriptions of the waste material. All relevant information regarding known or suspected hazards in the possession of the Generator has been disclosed. The analytical data presented herein or attached hereto were derived from testing a representative sample taken in accordance with 40 CFR 261.20 or equivalent rules. If any changes occur in the character of the waste, the Generator shall notify the SLVRSWA prior to providing the waste to the landfill.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

SAN LUIS VALLEY REGIONAL SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY GENERATOR ANALYTICAL TEST REPORT

NAME OF LAB: _____ PHONE #: _____

CONTENT: _____

Attachments:
Mark all that apply

-
- Lab report for (BTEX) – EPA method 8021 for diesel or gasoline
 - Lab report for (TPH) for gasoline EPA method 8015 GRO
 - Lab report for (TPH) for Diesel EPA method 8015 DRO
 - Lab report for (VOC) volatile organic compounds EPA method 8260C
 - Lab report for paint filter test EPA method 9095 B no free liquid
 - Lab report for ignitability test

Guide lines for Benzene:

For total benzene in soil – (less than) 5.1 mg/kg – okay (greater than) 5.1 mg/kg – need TCLP to determine it is considered hazardous and a written approval from the CDPHE prior to acceptance.

For non-friable or deconstruction material

- Lab test or certification statement on the friability of asbestos material.
- Completed manifest (copy to be processed for all loads)

For other material as required by the landfill

- Specify: _____
- Specify: _____

ATTACHMENT C

ACCEPTANCE – REJECTION FORM

COMPANY NAME: _____

CONTACT NAME & NUMBER: _____

COMPANY TRANSPORTING WASTE: _____ Phone # _____

GENERATOR NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ CELL: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY WASTE STREAM REFERRED TO IN PROFILE SHEET HAS BEEN:

ACCEPTED _____ REJECTED _____ DATE: _____

ACCEPTED WITH CONDITIONS LISTED BELOW: _____ DATE: _____

GPS-Lat: _____ Long: _____

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION OR TESTS NEED TO BE PROVIDED TO THE FACILITY MANAGER BEFORE A DECISION CAN BE MADE.

INFORMATION REQUESTED: _____

ADDITIONAL TESTING REQUESTED:

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE:

REASONS FOR REJECTION:

THE FEE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF THE WASTE STREAM WILL BE: \$ _____

PER CUBIC YARD, TON, CONTAINER, OTHER

SLVRSWA FACILITY MANAGER – PRINT NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____

ATTACHMENT D CERTIFICATION OF TRIPLE RINSED CONTAINERS

PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING CONTAINERS FOR SHIPMENT AND DISPOSAL:

CONTAINERS MAY BE DISPOSED OF IN THE LANDFILL IF HANDLED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER AND /OR ACCORDING TO THE GUIDELINES SET FOTH IN 40 CFR 261.7.

1. THE CONTAINERS MUST BE TRIPLE RINSED.
TRIPLE RINSED: THE FLUSHING OF CONTAINERS THREE TIMES, EACH TIME USING A VOLUME OF THE NORMAL DILUENT EQUAL TO APPROXIMATELY TEN PERCENT OF THE CONTAINERS CAPACITY.
2. ONE END OF THE CANTAINER MUST BE CUT OUT COMPLETELY IN THE PREPARATION OF THE DRUMS FOR DISPOSAL.
3. SMALL CONTAINERS MUST HAVE THE CAPS AND/OR LIDS REMOVED IN PREPARATION FOR DISPOSAL.
4. NO RESIDUE CAN BE PRESENT IN THE CONTAINERS ACCORDING TO THE GUIDELINES SET FORTH IN 40 CFR 261.7

WASTE DESCRIPTION:

Chemical or Product name in container

NUMBER OF CONTAINERS _____ SIZE OF CONTAINERS _____

NUMBER OF CONTAINERS _____ SIZE OF CONTAINERS _____

NUMBER OF CONTAINERS _____ SIZE OF CONTAINERS _____

NUMBER OF CONTAINERS _____ SIZE OF CONTAINERS _____

GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION:

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE CONTAINERS LISTED ABOVE HAVE BEEN TRIPLE RINSED AND PREPARED FOR DISPOSAL AS PRESCRIBED IN THE PROCEDURE ABOVE AND/OR ACCORDING TO THE GUIDELINES SET FORTH IN 40 CFR 261.7.

COMPANY NAME: _____

AUTHORIZING PERSON (PRINT NAME): _____

AUTHORIZING PERSON (SIGNATURE): _____

TITLE: _____ DATE: _____

TRANSPORTER NAME: _____ SHIP DATE: _____

Attachment E

Special Waste Manifest

Manifest Document No.

Generator's Name	Generator's Address	Generator's Telephone No. Email:	
Origin of Special Waste (Project or Spill Location)			
Contractor/Company Name	Address	Telephone No. Email:	
Contact Person:	Cell #	Email:	
Waste Disposal Site /Site Address San Luis Valley Regional Solid Waste Authority 1600 County RD.44 Monte Vista, CO 81144		Telephone No. 719-852-3810	
Type and Proper name of special waste	Containers: Number Type	Total Quantity	Unit Wt./Vol
Additional Descriptions for Special Waste Listed Below			
Special Handling Instructions			
<p>CONTRACTOR OR GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the contents of this shipment are fully and accurately described above by type and proper name of the special waste, and that such waste has been managed, packaged, containerized and labeled in accordance with the requirements of 20.9.8 NMAC (Special Waste Requirements) in addition to any other applicable federal, state, or local regulations.</p>			
Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Date	
<i>Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Special Waste</i>			
Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Date	
<i>Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Special Waste</i>			
Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Date	
Rejected Materials (if any)	Destination		
Discrepancy Indication Space			
<p>SLVRSWA Representative: <i>I hereby acknowledge receipt of the special waste as indicated upon this manifest, except as noted above in the Discrepancy Indication Space.</i></p>			
Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Date	

TOXICITY Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)

A waste is TCLP toxic if the concentration of any constituent in the following table exceeds the standard assigned to that substance. The TCLP test is a methodology which attempts to simulate the conditions within the landfill. An acidic solution is passed through a sample of waste and the resultant “leachate” is analyzed for contaminants. The TCLP is designed to detect heavy metals, pesticides and few other organic and inorganic compounds. The purpose of the test is to prevent groundwater contamination by highly toxic materials. TCLP tests the mobility of 40 different elements and compounds. The following table shows all of the TCLP constituents and their regulatory levels.

Table 1- Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for Toxicity Characteristic

EPA HW#	Contaminant	Regulatory Level (mg/l)	New 20x rule (mg/kg)
D004	Arsenic (As)	5.0	100.00
D005	Barium (Ba)	100.0	2000.00
D018	Benzene	0.5	10.00
D006	Cadmium (Cd)	1.0	20.00
D019	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	10.00
D020	Chlordane	0.03	.60
D021	Chlorobenzene	100.0	2000.00
D022	Chloroform	6.0	120.00
D007	Chromium (Cr)	5.0	100.00
D023	o-Cresol	200.0	4000.00
D024	m-Cresol	200.0	4000.00
D025	p-Cresol	200.0	4000.00
D026	Cresol	200.0	4000.00
D016	2,4-D	10.0	200.00
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	150.00
D028	1,2-Dichloromethane	0.5	10.00
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	14.00
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13	2.60
D012	Endrin	0.02	.40
D031	Heptachlor	0.008	.16
D032	Hex chlorobenzene	0.13	2.60
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	10.00
D034	Hexachloroethane	3.0	60.00
D008	Lead (Pb)	5.0	100.00
D013	Lindane	0.4	8.00
D009	Mercury (Hg)	0.2	4.00
D014	Methoxychlor	10.0	200.00
D035	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200.0	4000.00
D036	Nitrobenzene	2.0	40.00
D037	Pentachloroethylene	100.0	2000.00
D038	Pyridine	5.0	100.00
D010	Selenium (Se)	1.0	20.00

The “20 Times” rule is only applied to materials that are 100% solid.

The “20 Times Rule” for analyzing the metals concentration states that if the results of a “totals Test” is 20 times the TCLP regulatory limit or greater, the material has the potential to be hazardous. If the Totals Test is higher than 20 times the TCLP regulatory limit, the material should be re-tested with a TCLP test for the specific constituents.

D011	Silver (Ag)	5.0	100.00
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7	14.00
	Toxaphene	0.5	10.00
D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5	10.00
D041	D015	400.0	8000.00
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0	40.00
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0	20.00
D043	Vinyl Chloride	0.2	4.00

Hazardous Waste Fact Sheet:

TCLP: Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure and Characteristic Hazardous Wastes

Provided by EHSO: <http://www.EHSO.com>

The TCLP: Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

The TCLP or Toxicity Characteristic Leaching (not Leachate) Procedure is designed to determine the mobility of both organic and inorganic analyses present in liquid, solid, and multiphase wastes. This is usually used to determine if a waste meets the definition of EP Toxicity, that is, carrying a hazardous waste code under RCRA (40 CFR Part 261) of D004 through D052. As it is the generator's responsibility to make this determination, but generators often contract outside labs to perform an analysis on their waste using TCLP. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40 CFR §261.24, outlines the 40 contaminants the TCLP analysis tests (see table 1- Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for Toxicity Characteristics). If a "Solid Waste" fails the test for one or more of these compounds, the waste is considered to be a characteristic hazardous waste-unless there is an exception that applies. Bear in mind, too, that a characteristic waste may still be a "listed" hazardous waste.

What does the TCLP Analysis Show?

The TCLP analysis simulates landfill conditions. Over time, water and other liquids percolate through landfills. The percolating liquid often reacts with the solid waste in the landfill, and may pose public and environmental health risks because of the contaminants it absorbs. The TCLP analysis determines which of the contaminants identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are present in the leachate and their concentrations.

Who Performs the TCLP?

There are many businesses, in almost every state, which can perform these analyses. Look in the yellow pages under "Laboratories-Analytical". Many laboratories will offer courier services for a nominal fee, and provide sampling containers and a chain of custody form. Businesses in remote areas should contact the nearest lab to discuss sampling protocol and sample preparation for transportation. Improper sample handling can result in unreliable test results and wasted money! **What does it cost?**

The cost of the TCLP depends on the laboratory and location: but typically, a full TCLP analysis may cost as much as \$3,000.

When is a Waste Hazardous?

A waste is considered hazardous when it exhibits one or more of the following characteristics:

- **Ignitable** (flashpoint <140°F)
- **Corrosive** (aqueous pH <2 or > 12.5)
- **Reactive** (normally unstable, undergoes violent changes without detonating, water reactive)
- **Toxic** (exceeds the regulatory limits for contaminants under the TCLP or "7-11 Test" analysis)
OR it is "Listed" in the CFR (waste which are pre-defined and categorized)

For the purpose of this fact sheet, a waste is considered hazardous due to toxicity if it exhibits results exceeding the regulatory limits outlined in Table 1 above. There are many exclusions and exceptions within CFR. For this reason, call your state EPA (DEP< DER, etc.) or talk to your hazardous waste inspector if you have ANY questions.

EXAMPLES

Auto Repairs:

An auto repair shop uses "hi-flash" mineral spirits as parts washing solvent. The solvent does not contain any halogenated or listed solvents. When the solvent becomes dirty, it is distilled. The solvent extracted from the distillation

is placed back into use, and the “still bottoms” or contaminants from the solvent extraction are the waste product. This waste must be tested by an analytical laboratory before it is discarded. The laboratory performs the “7-11 Test”, and the result indicates the following:

Lead 0.8mg/l

Cadmium 0.5mg/l Chromium 8.0mg/l

Looking at the table on the front of this fact sheet, lead and cadmium exhibit concentrations below regulatory levels. Chromium exceeds regulatory levels. The still bottoms exhibit toxicity due to high chromium levels, and would be considered a hazardous waste D007.

Auto Body:

The exhaust filters in the spray booth have become saturated with overspray from paint application. Since the body shop uses many different types of paints and primers, it's difficult to determine if the filters are hazardous without an analysis. A representative filter is removed and sampled. The remaining filters are placed into containers and marked “filters pending analysis”. The laboratory performs the “7-11 test”, and the results indicate the following:

Lead 9.1mg/l

Chromium 0.4mg/l

Barium 0.85mg/l

Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) 10 mg/l

Only lead exceeded the regulatory levels. The exhaust filters are deemed hazardous due to lead toxicity, and referred to as a D008 waste. The business owner remembered that he used a special primer a friend gave him. After looking at the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), the business owner found out why the filters failed the test. The special primer contained high amounts of lead. Six months later, the filters need changing again. The business owner had kept detailed records of all the paints and primers sprayed, along with the total quantities since the last filter change out. Another analysis was performed, and the analytical report indicated all of the containments were well below the regulatory limits. The filters were not found to exhibit any characteristics of toxicity, and were allowed to be handled as regular municipal solid waste. Because the business owner maintained detailed records, further testing would not be required unless the types of paints and primers changed.

General Manufacturing:

The QRM Company receives large steel components which they re-manufacture. The process requires them to dismantle the components, and surfaces prepare the outer housings for re-finishing. The metal components are placed into a sand blasting cabinet, and cleaned with special high pressure media. After months of use, the blasting media became ineffective, and needed to be replaced. The old blasting material was placed into a metal drum, and labeled “used blasting media pending analysis”. A representative sample was taken to the laboratory for the “7-11 tests” analysis. The results are:

Arsenic 0.5mg/l

Barium 10mg/l

Cadmium 2.0mg/l

Chromium 15.0mg/l

Lead 25mg/l

This analysis reported Cadmium, Chromium, and Lead in excess of regulatory limits. The blaster media waste would be classified as toxic due to high concentrations of Cadmium D006, Chromium D007 and Lead D008. This waste would be labeled as a D006, D007, and D008 hazardous waste.

For more information on this and many other environmental, health and safety subjects, such as where to find a list of labs, go online to <http://www.ehso.com>. Our full alphabetized table of contents is found at <http://www.ehso.com/contents.php>.

**Empty Container Law 40 CFR 261-7 ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS E-CFR Data
is current as of August 20, 2014**

Title 40→Chapter 1→ Subchapter 1→Part 261→ Subpart A→§261.7

**Title 40: Protection of Environment Part 261: Identification and listing of hazardous waste Subpart A:
General**

§261.1 Residues of hazardous waste in empty containers

- a) 1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either: an empty container or an inner removed from an empty container, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, is not subject to regulation under parts 261 through 268, 270 and 124 this chapter and to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA.
- 2) Any hazardous waste in either a container that is not empty of an inner liner removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, is subject to regulation under parts 261 through 268, 270 and 124 of this chapter and to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA
- 3) 1) A container of an inner liner removed form a container that has help any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as an acute hazardous waste listed in §261.31 or §261.33(e) of this chapter is empty if:
- i. All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating
 - ii. No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container of inner liner.
 - iii. No more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container of inner liner if the container is greater than 119 gallons in size. iv. No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 119 gallons in size.
- 2) A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric.
- 3) A container or inner liner removed from a container that has helped an acute hazardous waste listed in §261.31 or §261.33 are empty if:
- i. The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate
 - ii. The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal
 - iii. In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product of manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container has been removed.

[45 FR 78529, Nov. 25, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 3609, Aug. 18, 1982; 48 FR 14294, Apr. 1, 1983; 50 FR 1999, Jan. 14, 1985; 51 FR 40637, Nov. 7, 1986; 70 FR 10815, Mar. 4, 2005; 70 FR 13002, Mar. 6, 2010]

E-Waste Senate Bill 12-133

Senate Bill 12-133

BY SENATOR(S) Schwartz, Aguilar, King S., Newell, White, Bacon, Boyd, Carroll, Foster, Giron, Guzman, Heath, Hodge, Hudak, Jahn, Johnston, Morse, Nicholson, Roberts, Spence, Steadman, Tochtrop, William S., Shaffer B.

Also REPRESENTATIVE(S) Coram, Court, Fields, Fischer, Hamner, Hullinghorst, Jones, Kefalas, Kerr A., Labuda, Pabon, Pace, Singer, Todd, Tyler, Vigil, Wilson, Young.

CONCERNING THE DIVISION OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES FROM LANDFILLS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add part 3 to article 17 of title 25 as follows:

PART 3

ELECTRONIC DEVICE RECYCLING

25-17-301. Short title. This part 3 shall be known and may be cited as the “Electronic Recycling Jobs Act”.

25-17-302. Definitions. As used in this part 3, unless the context otherwise requires

- 1) “Commission” means the solid and hazardous waste commission created in section 25-15-302
- 2) “Consumer” means a person who has purchased an electronic device primarily for personal or home business use
- 3) A. “Electronic Device” means a device that is marketed by a manufacturer for use by a consumer and that is:
 - i. A computer, peripheral, printer, facsimile machine, digital video disc player, video cassette recorder, or other electronic device specified by rule promulgated by the commission
 - ii. A video display device or computer monitor, including a laptop, notebook, ultra book, or netbook computer, television, tablet, or slate computer, electronic book, or other electronic device specified by rule promulgated by the commission that contains a cathode ray tube of flat panel screen with a screen size that is greater than four inches, measure diagonally.
- b) “Electronic Device” does not include:
 - i. A device that is part of a motor vehicle of any component part of a motor vehicle, including replacement parts for use in a motor vehicle
 - ii. A device, including a touch-screen display, that is functionally or physically part of or connected to a system of equipment designed and intended for use in any of the following settings, including diagnostics, monitoring, or control equipment:
 - a) Industrial
 - b) Commercial, including retail
 - c) Library Checkout
 - d) Traffic Control
 - e) Security, sensing, monitoring, or counter terrorism
 - f) Border Control
 - g) Medical

h) Governmental or Research and Development

iii. A device that is contained within any of the following:

- a) Clothes washer or dryer
- b) Refrigerator, freezer, or a refrigerator and freezer
- c) Microwave oven or Conventional Oven or Range
- d) Dishwasher
- e) Room air conditioner, dehumidifier, or air purifier
- f) Exercise equipment

iv. A device capable of using commercial mobile radio service, as defined in 47 CFR 20.3, that does not contain a video display area greater than four inches, measured diagonally v. A telephone

- 4) "Landfill" means a solid wastes disposal site and facility, as that term is defined in section 30-20-101 (8), C.R.S.
- 5) "Peripheral" means a keyboard, mouse, or other device that is sold exclusively for external use with a computer and provides input or output into or from your computer.
- 6) "Processing for Reuse" means a method, technique, or process by which electronic devices that would otherwise be disposed of or discharged are instead separated, processed, and returned to their original intended purposes or to other useful purposes as electronic devices.
- 7) "Recycle" or "Recycling" means processing, including disassembling, dismantling, shredding, and melting an electronic device or its components to recycle a useable component, commodity, or product, including processing for reuse. "Recycling", with respect to electronic devices, does not include any process defined as incineration under applicable laws or rules.
- 8) "State Agency" means any department, commission, council, board, bureau, committee, and institution of higher education, agency, or other governmental unit of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of state government.
- 9) A. "Video Display Device" means
 - i. An electronic device with an output surface that displays or is capable of displaying moving graphical images of visual representations of image sequences or pictures that show a number of quickly changing images on a screen to create the illusion of motion
 - ii. An electronic device with a viewable screen of four inches or larger, measured diagonally, that contains a tuner that locks on to a selected carrier frequency of cable signal and is capable of receiving and displaying television or video programming via broadcast, cable, or satellite
- B. "Video Display Device" Includes a device that is an integral part of the display and cannot easily be removed from the display by the consumer and that produces the moving image on the screen. A video display device may use a cathode ray tube, liquid crystal display, gas plasma, digital light processing, or other image-projection technology.
- C. "Video Display Device" does not include a device that is part of a motor vehicle or any component part of a motor vehicle assembled by, or for, a vehicle manufacturer or franchised dealer, including replacement parts for use in a motor vehicle.

25-17-303. Landfill ban-rules

By July 1, 2013, a person shall not dispose of an electronic device or a component of an electronic device in a landfill in this state; except that a board of county commissioners for a county that does not have at least two electronic waste recycling events per year or an ongoing electronic waste recycling program that serves

residents of the county may, by majority vote of the commissioners and in compliance with the requirements of this section, exempt its residents from the ban established by this section. A county shall make a good faith effort to secure the electronic waste recycling services before the board of commissioners may exempt the county's residents from the landfill ban. An exemption from the landfill ban is valid for two years, after which the board may veto another two-year exemption after again making a good faith effort to secure a vendor to provide the recycling services. Counties that currently do not have such services are encouraged to work with the Department of Public Health and Environment and other entities, such as the Colorado Association for Recycling, or its successor organization, to find an electronics recycling vendor that will serve that county.

25-17-304. State electronic device recycling rules.

- 1) Effective July 1, 2013, each state agency shall recycle its electronic devices. The agency shall use only a recycler that is certified to a national environmental certification standard such as the R2 of E-Steward standards of other comparable recycling or disposal standard; except that this certification requirement does not apply to processing for reuse conducted on behalf of state agencies as stipulated in section 17-24-106.6, C.R.S., by the division of correctional industries created in sections 17-24-104, C.R.S. The commission may adopt rules to avoid the use of certifications that are not comparable.
- 2) Upon receipt of a device, a recycler that accepts an electronic device from a state agency shall provide the agency with appropriate documentation verifying the recycler's certification as required in subsection (1) of this section.

25-17-305. Immunity.

- 1) A recycler is not liable for personal or financial data or other information that a consumer or state agency may leave on an electronic device that is collected, processed, or recycled unless the recycler acted in a grossly negligent manner.
- 2) A waste hauler, as that is defined in section 30-20-1001 (16), C.R.S., of owner or operator of a landfill or transfer station does not violate this part 3 if the hauler, owner, or operator made a good-faith effort to comply with this part 3 by posting and maintaining, in a conspicuous location at the waste hauler's facility, transfer station, or the landfill, a sign stating that electronic devices will not be accepted at the facility, transfer station, or landfill.

25-17-307. Charitable donations of electronic devices.

- 1) A charitable organization, as defined in section 6-16-103 (1), C.R.S., may
 - a. Refuse to accept a donation of an electronic device; and
 - b. Establish a surcharge for acceptance of a donation of an electronic device.

Section 2. Act subject to petition- effective date- applicability.

- 1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly (August 8, 2012, if adjournment sine die is on May 9, 2012) except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held November 2012 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

2) The provisions of this act apply to acts occurring on or after the applicable effective date of this act.

Brandon C. Shaffer
PRESIDENT OF
THE SENATE

Frank McNulty
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

Cindi L. Markwell
SECRETARY OF
THE SENATE

Marilyn Eddins
CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROVED _____

John W. Hickenlooper
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
OF COLORADO

RANDOM WASTE SCREENING FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION: (COMPLETED BY TRANSPORTER OR LANDFILL PERSONNEL)

DATE & TIME: _____

LICENSE PLATE: _____

SOURCE OF WASTE: _____

TYPE OF WASTE: _____

INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS: (COMPLETED BY LANDFILL PERSONNEL)

HAZARDOUS WASTE LABELS OR PLACARDS	YES / NO
PCB TRANSFORMERS, LABELS OR PLACARDS	YES / NO
BATTERIES	YES / NO
OIL / GREASE	YES / NO
BULK OR CONTAINERIZED LIQUIDS	YES / NO
SLUDGES, PASTES OR SLURRIES	YES / NO
POWDERS, DUSTS, SMOKE OR VAPORS	YES / NO
PETROLEUM ODORS	YES / NO
UNUSUAL ODORS	YES / NO
UNUSUAL COLORS	YES / NO
OTHER SUSPICIOUS CONDITIONS	YES / NO

IF YES, DESCRIBE: _____

PHOTOS TAKEN YES / NO (ATTACH WHEN AVAILABLE)

WASTE ACCEPTED YES / NO

SIGNATURE INSPECTOR: _____

WHY WAS THE WASTE REJECTED: _____

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REJECTED WASTE: _____

TRANSPORTERS PRINTED NAME: _____

SIGNATURE TRANSPORTER: _____

Method 9095B

Paint Filter Liquids Test

1) SCOPE AND APPLICATION

- a. This method is used to determine the presence of free liquids in a representative sample of waste
- b. The method is used to determine compliance with 40 CFR 264.314 and 265.314

2) SUMMARY OF METHOD

- a. A predetermined amount of material is placed in a paint filter. If any portion of the material passes through and drops from the filter within the 5-minute test period, the material is deemed to contain free liquids.

3) INTERFERENCES

- a. Filter media were observed to separate from the filter cone on exposure to alkaline materials. This development causes no problem if the sample is not disturbed.
- b. Temperature can affect the test results if the test is performed below the freezing point of any liquid in the sample. Tests must be performed above freezing point and can, but are not required to, exceed room temperature of 25°C.

4) APPARATUS AND MATERIALS

- a. Conical paint filter- Mesh number 60 +/- 5% (fine meshed size). Available at local paint stores such as Sherwin-Williams and Glidden.
- b. Glass funnel- If the paint filter, with the waste, cannot sustain its weight on the ring stand, then a fluted glass funnel or glass funnel with mouth large enough to allow at least 1 inch of the filter mesh to protrude, should be used to support the filter. The funnel should be fluted or have a large open mouth in order to support the paint filter yet not interfere with the movement, to the graduated cylinder, of the liquid that passes through the filter mesh.
- c. Ring stand and ring, or tripod.
- d. Graduated cylinder or beaker (100-mL.)

5) REAGENTS

- a. NONE

6) SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND HANDLING

- a. A 100-mL of 100-g representative sample is required for the test. If it is not possible to obtain a sample of 100-mL of 100-g that is sufficiently representative of the waste, the analyst may use larger size samples in multiples of 100-mL or 100-g, i.e., 200, 300, 400-mL or g. However, when larger samples are used, analysts shall divide the sample into 100-mL of 100-g portions and test each portion separately. If any portion contains free liquids, the entire sample is considered to have free liquids. If the sample is measured volumetrically, then it should lack major air spaces or voids.

7) PROCEDURE

- a. Assemble test apparatus as shown in figure 1.
- b. Place sample in the filter. A funnel may be used to provide support for the paint filter. If the sample is of such light bulk density that it overflows the filter, then the sides of the filter can be extended upward by taping filter paper to the inside of the filter and above the mesh. Setting the sample into the paint filter may be facilitated by lightly tapping the side of the filter as it is being filled.
- c. In order to assure uniformity and standardization of the test, material such as sorbent pads or pillows which do not conform to the shape of the paint filter should be cut into small pieces and poured into the filter. Sample size reduction may be accomplished by cutting the sorbent material with scissors, shears,

a knife, or other such device so as to preserve as much of the original integrity of the sorbent fabric as possible. Sorbents enclosed in a fabric should be mixed with the resultant fabric pieces. The particles to be tested should be reduced smaller than 1 cm (i.e. should be capable of passing through a 9.5 mm (0.375 inch) standard sieve). Grinding sorbent materials should be avoided as this may destroy the integrity of the sorbent and produce many “fine particles” which would normally not be present.

- d. For brittle materials larger than 1 cm that do not conform to the filter, light crushing to reduce oversize particle is acceptable if it is not practical to cut the material. Materials such as clay, silica gel, and some polymers may fall into this category.
- e. Allow sample to drain for 5 minutes into the graduated cylinder.
- f. If any portion of the test material collects in the graduated cylinder in the 5 minute period, then that material is deemed to contain free liquids for purposes of 40 CFR 264.314 and 265.314.

8) QUALITY CONTROL

- a. Duplicate samples should be analyzed on a routine basis.

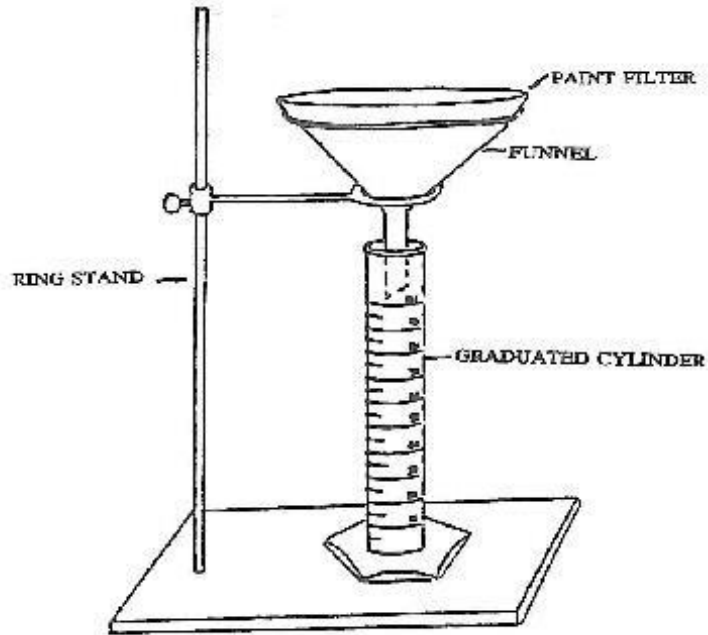
9) METHOD PERFORMANCE

- a. No data provided.

10) REFERENCES

- a. None provided.

FIGURE 1
PAINT FILTER TEST APPARATUS



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Revision 2
November 2004

Paint Filter Liquids Test

Method 9095B

