



LOW ENERGY HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS LISED IN
EPA 40 CFR § 261

Table with 2 columns: HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT and Higher heating Value (BTUs/lb). Lists various chemical compounds and their corresponding heating values.

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With regard to most regulated residues, EPA's 40 CFR § 261.7 states that a container is empty if it meets the following:

- (i) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from the container using the practices commonly employed to remove material from that type of container (e.g. pouring, pumping, aspirating), and
(ii) No more than 2.5 centimeters or 1 inch of residue remain on the bottom of the drum.

EPA has explained this rule, saying that "one inch of waste material is an overriding constraint and may remain in an empty container only if it cannot be removed by normal means. The rationale for this provision is that there are certain tars and other extremely viscous materials that will remain in the container even after the container is emptied by normal means."

For residues of products specifically listed by name in 40 CFR § 261.33(e), EPA says that the container is empty only "if the container... has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing" the product, or has been cleaned by another method shown to achieve equivalent removal.

DOT's 49 CFR §173.29 states that all opening on any empty container must be closed, and that all markings and labels must be in place as if the container were full of its original contents. A DOT shipping paper is not required for transportation of a container for reconditioning via contract or private motor carrier. DOT placarding is not required for vehicles carrying empty containers.