



**LOW ENERGY HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS LISED IN  
 EPA 40 CFR § 261**

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT	Higher heating Value (BTUs/lb)
Tribromomethane	234
Tetrachloromethane	432
Hexachloroethane	827
Dibromomethane	899
Pentachloroethane	953
Hexachloropropene	1,259
Chloroform	1,349
Cyanogen bromide	1,467
Trichloromethanethiol	1,475
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2,015
Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene)	2,141
Cyanogen chloride	2,320
Iodomethane	2,410
Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S.	2,500
1,1,1,2 – Tetrachloroethane	2,500
1,1,2,2 – Tetrachloroethane	2,500
1,2 – Dibromomethane	2,572
1,2 – Dibromo-3-chloropropane	2,662
Pentachlorobenzene	2,914
Bromomethane	3,058
Dichloromethane	3,058
Trichloroethane (Trichloroethylene)	3,130
Hexachlorobenzene	3,220
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	3,544
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	3,580
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane	3,580
Pentachlorobenzene	3,688
Pentachlorophenol	3,760
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3,778
Hexachlorocyclohexane	3,813
Kepone	3,867
2,3,4,6 – Tetrachlorophenol	4,011
Dichlorophenylarsine	4,155
Endosulfan	4,191
1,2,4,5 – Tetrachlorobenzene	4,695
Bromoacetone	4,785
Dichloroethylene, N.O.S.	4,857
1,1 – Dichloroethylene	4,857
Vinylidene chloride	4,857
Chlordane	4,875
Heptachlor epoxide	4,875
Phenylmercury acetate	4,878
Acetyl chloride	4,983
Trichloropropane, N.O.S.	5,055
1,2,3 – Trichloropropane	5,055
Dichloropropanol, N.O.S.	5,109
Dimethyl sulfate	5,145
2,4,5 – T	5,163
2,4,5 – Trichlorophenol	5,181
2,4,6 – Trichlorophenol	5,181
N-Nitroso-N-methylures	5,196
1,1 – Dichloroethane	5,396

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT	Higher heating Value (BTUs/lb)
1,2 – Dichloroethane	5,396
Trans-1,2 – Dichloroethane	5,396
Phenyl dichloroaraine	5,612
N-Nitrososarcosine	5,738
Azaserine	5,774
2 – Fluoroacetamide	5,828
1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-endo, endo-dimethanonaphthalene	6,080
Benzeneearsonic acid	6,116
Maleic anhydride	6,116
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene	6,116
TCDD	6,170
Dichloropropene, N.O.S.	6,188
1,3 – Dichloropropene	6,188
Endrin	6,224
Trinitrobenzene	6,224
Chloromethyl methyl ether	6,260
2,4 – Dinitrophenol	6,332
Nitrogen mustard N-oxide hydrochloride salt	6,404
Parathion	6,494
2,4 – D	6,512
1,3 – Propene sultone	6,602
Methyl methanesulfonate	6,728
Aldrin	6,746
Nitroglycerine	6,818
2,4 – Dichlorophenol	6,854
2,5 – Dichlorophenol	6,854
Hexachlorophene	6,871
Trypan blue	6,907
Benzotrchloride	7,015
Cycasin	7,105
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	7,105
Cyclophosphamide	7,141
Dichloropropane, N.O.S.	7,178
1,2 – Dichloropropane	7,171
Methylparathion	7,145
Uracil mustard	7,145
Amitrole	7,213
Dimethoate	7,231
Tetraethyl lead	7,267
4,6 – Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	7,303
N-methyl-N-nitro-N-nitros-gsquanidine	7,303
Mustard gas	7,303
Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S.	7,465
N-nitroso-N-methylurethane	7,519
Nitrogen mustard and hydrochloride salt	7,699
Hydrazine	7,987

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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.