

3745-55-99

Special requirements for incompatible wastes.

- (A) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials (see the appendix of this rule for examples), ~~shall~~ must not be placed in the same tank system unless paragraph (B) of rule 3745-54-17 of the Administrative Code is complied with.
- (B) Hazardous waste must not be placed in a tank system that has not been decontaminated and that previously held an incompatible waste or material unless rule 3745-54-17 of the Administrative Code is complied with.

[Comment: As required by rule 3745-54-13 of the Administrative Code, the waste analysis plan must include analyses needed to comply with this rule. Also, paragraph (C) of rule 3745-54-17 of the Administrative Code requires waste analyses, trial tests, or other documentation to ensure compliance with paragraph (B) of rule 3745-54-17 of the Administrative Code. As required by rule 3745-54-73 of the Administrative Code, the owner or operator must place the results of each waste analysis and trial test, and any documented information, in the operating record of the facility.]

Effective: 02/16/2009

R.C. 119.032 review dates: Exempt

CERTIFIED ELECTRONICALLY

Certification

01/13/2009

Date

Promulgated Under: 119.03
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AMENDED APPENDIX

1

Appendix to rule 3745-55-99 of the Administrative Code~~[Note: This appendix is equivalent to Appendix V of CFR Part 264.]~~

Examples of Potentially Incompatible Wastes

In the lists below, the mixing of a group A material with a group B material may have the potential consequence as noted.

Group 1-A

- Acetylene sludge
- Alkaline caustic liquids
- Alkaline cleaner
- Alkaline corrosive liquids
- Alkaline corrosive battery fluid
- Caustic wastewater
- Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalis
- Lime wastewater
- Lime and water
- Spent caustic

Group 1-B

- Acid sludge
- Acid and water
- Battery acid
- Chemical cleaners
- Electrolyte acid
- Etching acid liquid or solvent
- Pickling liquor and other corrosive acids
- Spent acid
- Spent mixed acid
- Spent sulfuric acid
- Potential consequences: heat generation; violent reaction.

Group 2-A

- Aluminum
- Beryllium
- Calcium
- Lithium
- Magnesium
- Potassium
- Sodium
- Zinc powder
- Other reactive metals and metal hydrides

Group 2-B

- Any waste in Group 1-A or 1-B
- Potential consequences: fire or explosion; generation of flammable hydrogen gas.

Group 3-A

- Alcohols
- Water

Group 3-B

Any concentrated waste in Groups 1-A or 1-B

Calcium

Lithium

Metal hydrides

Potassium

SO₂Cl₂, SOCl₂, PCl₃, CH₃SiCl₃

Other water-reactive waste

Potential consequences: fire, explosion, or heat generation; generation of flammable or toxic gases.

Group 4-A

Alcohols

Aldehydes

Halogenated hydrocarbons

Nitrated hydrocarbons

Unsaturated hydrocarbons

Other reactive organic compounds and solvents

Group 4-B

Concentrated Group 1-A or 1-B wastes

Group 2-A wastes

Potential consequences: fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

Group 5-A

Spent cyanide and sulfide solutions

Group 5-B

Group 1-B wastes

Potential consequences: generation of toxic hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulfide gas.

Group 6-A

Chlorates

Chlorine

Chlorites

Chromic acid

Hypochlorites

Nitrates

Nitric acid, fuming

Perchlorates

Permanganates

Peroxides

Other strong oxidizers

Group 6-B

Acetic acid and other organic acids

Concentrated mineral acids

Group 2-A wastes

Group 4-A wastes

Other flammable and combustible wastes

Potential consequences: fire, explosion, or violent reaction.