### 3745-66-77 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES- CONTAINERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes ☐</th>
<th>No ☐</th>
<th>N/A ☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has the owner or operator ensured that incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials (see appendix to rule 3745-66-99 of the OAC below for examples), is not placed in the same container, unless they have complied with paragraph (B) of rule 3745-65-17 of the Administrative Code [3745-66-77(A)]</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Has the owner or operator ensured that hazardous waste shall not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste (see the appendix to rule 3745-66-99 of the Administrative Code for examples), unless they have complied with paragraph (B) of rule 3745-65-17 of the Administrative Code. [3745-66-77(B)]</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Has the owner or operator ensured that the storage container(s) holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments shall be separated from the other materials or protected from the other materials by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device. [3745-66-77(C)]</td>
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**Comment:** The purpose of this rule is to prevent fires, explosions, gaseous emissions, leaching, or other discharge of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could result from the mixing of incompatible wastes or materials if containers break or leak.

### Appendix to 3745-66-99

**Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste**

Many hazardous wastes, when mixed with other waste or materials at a hazardous waste facility, can produce effects which are harmful to human health and the environment, such as: heat or pressure; fire or explosion; violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases; or flammable fumes or gases.

Below are examples of potentially incompatible wastes, waste components, and materials, along with the harmful consequences which result from mixing materials in one group with materials in another group. The list is intended as a guide to owners or operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, and to enforcement and permit granting officials, to indicate the need for special precautions when managing these potentially incompatible waste materials or components.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. An owner or operator must, as the regulations require, adequately analyze his wastes so that he can avoid creating uncontrolled substances or reactions of the type listed below, whether they are listed below or not.

It is possible for potentially incompatible wastes to be mixed in a way that precludes a reaction (e.g., adding acid to water rather than water to acid) or that neutralizes them (e.g., a strong acid mixed with a strong base), or that controls substances produced (e.g., by generating flammable gases in a closed tank equipped so that ignition cannot occur, and burning the gases in an incinerator).

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 waste water  
Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalies  
Lime waste water  
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, PCI3, 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  
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  
Chlorite  
Chronic 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. |

RMK

Facility Name/Inspection Date
ID Number
Incompatible Waste Checklist/ June 2018
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