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
Statutory Authority: 3734.12
Rule Amplifies: 3734.12
Prior Effective Dates: 01/07/1983, 12/08/1988
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 alkalies
- 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
  $\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$, $\text{SOCl}_2$, $\text{PCl}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{SiCl}_3$
  Other water-reactive waste
  Potential consequences: fire, explosion, or heat generation; generation of flammable or toxic gases.

Group 4-A
  Alcohols
  Aldehydes
  Halogenated hydrocarbons
  Nitratated 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.