

Hazardous Wastes in the proposed amendments to the regulatory language. For performance data supporting these standards, see the aforementioned K088 Background Document.

VII. Improvements to the Existing Land Disposal Restrictions Program

A major part of today's rule is designed to improve the quality and efficiency in the LDR program. Areas that are addressed in this proposed rule include: Completion/adjustments to UTS and expansion/consolidation of certain required methods of treatment.

A. Completion of Universal Treatment Standards

Today's rule proposes further streamlining and simplification of the LDR treatment standards based on the UTS promulgated in the LDR Phase II final rule (59 FR 47982, September 19, 1994). The proposed modifications apply to: (1) all UTS and therefore to all hazardous wastes regulated with numerical treatment standards included in the UTS as summarized in the Consolidated Standards Table at § 268.40, and (2) the numerical treatment standards proposed for carbamate, organobromine and spent aluminum potliner wastes. These proposed changes to UTS therefore extend to all F-, K-, U- and P- waste codes with individually regulated constituents plus ignitable, corrosive, reactive and characteristically toxic wastes with underlying hazardous constituents.

1. Expansion to Cover All Components of Newly Listed Wastes (Carbamates and Organobromines)

A number of constituents regulated with numerical treatment standards in certain waste codes are not represented in UTS. EPA lacked adequate data to cover all the BDAT List with UTS in the LDR Phase II final rule and today the Agency is proposing numerical treatment standards for additional constituents in carbamate and organobromine wastes which are not yet on the current BDAT List. These 43 constituents are:

- A2213
- Aldicarb sulfone
- Barban

- Bendiocarb
- Bendiocarb phenol
- Benomyl
- Butylate
- Carbaryl
- Carbenzadim
- Carbofuran
- Carbofuran phenol
- Carbosulfan
- Cycloate
- Dimetilan
- Dithiocarbamates (total)
- EPTC
- Formetanate hydrochloride
- Formparanate
- m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
- Isolan
- Methiocarb
- Methomyl
- Metolcarb
- Mexacarbate
- Molinate
- Oxamyl
- Pebulate
- o-Phenylenediamine
- Physostigmine
- Physostigmine salicylate
- Promecarb
- Propham
- Propoxur
- Prosulfocarb
- Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
- Thiodicarb
- Thiophanate-methyl
- Tirpate
- Triallate
- 2,4,6-Tribromophenol
- Triethylamine
- 3-Iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate
- Vernolate

The proposed UTS for these constituents can be found in § 268.48 of today's proposed rule.

2. UTS for Constituents in Wastewater and Nonwastewater Forms

For a number of constituents, there exist UTS in wastewater forms of wastes but none in nonwastewaters. EPA believes that these constituents should be controlled in both sets of waste streams associated with a given waste code. This enhances consistent and complete treatment. The organic constituents for which EPA has promulgated wastewater UTS but no nonwastewater UTS include acrolein, 4-aminobiphenyl, aramite, chlorobenzilate, 2-chlorovinylethyl ether, 1,2-diphenylhydrazine, ethylene oxide, methyl methanesulfonate, p-dimethylaminoazobenzene, and 2-naphthylamine.

Today's rule requests comment on potential UTS values for these constituents in nonwastewaters. Although EPA does not have definitive treatability data on hand at the time of proposal, EPA believes that nonwastewater UTS for these constituents would close gaps in the current LDR framework and ensure adequate treatment of all waste streams.

a. Nonwastewaters.

(i) The Environmental Technology Council Data. EPA is soliciting comment on the treatment standards originally proposed, but not promulgated, in the Third Third F039 standards for acrolein, 4-aminobiphenyl, chlorobenzilate, p-dimethylaminoazobenzene, aramite, and 2-naphthylamine. EPA had withdrawn these as constituents of nonwastewater forms of F039 following comments from the ETC that these were analytically problematic. Specifically, in a study reporting detection limits and spike recoveries in incinerator ash from the combustion of hazardous wastes (as analyzed by six different laboratories), ETC reported anomalous levels of detection limits or spike recoveries for these compounds. Detection limits and spike recoveries are of concern because the numerical treatment standard for any constituent in incinerator ash is equal to the product of the detection limit times the accuracy correction factor, the inverse of the percent recovery times a variability factor representing the extent of the data.

ETC reported detection limits and percent recovery values for acrolein, p-dimethylaminoazobenzene (p-DAB), 4-aminobiphenyl (4AB), aramite, chlorobenzilate (CB), methylmethanesulfonate (MMS) and 2-naphthylamine (2NA), and also for dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (DBP). The detection limit results are labeled LIMITS A-F to represent the six different laboratories and the percent recovery results are similarly labeled % REC A-F to represent the six different laboratories. These data, together with the complete ETC investigations for the Third Third proposed rule and the subsequent pesticide study are available for inspection in the RCRA Docket for the LDR Phase II final rule.

TABLE 1.—DETECTION LIMITS

Limit	Constituent							
	Acrolein	p-DAB	4-AB	Aramite	CB	DBP	MMS	2-NA
A	0.029	1.82	6.94	17.18	4.87	9999	2.438	12.561
B	9999	3.2	9999	614.43	8.29	9999	1.85	26.82
C	0.161	9.43	26.89	243.05	7.98	18.72	2.3	6.96
D	9999	1.38	14.06	4.52	2.61	9999	0.75	2.214