

streams. Specifically, EPA identifies the constituents of each RCRA hazardous waste stream in 40 CFR part 261, appendix VII. We determine the RQ for each constituent within the waste stream and establish the lowest RQ value of these constituents as the adjusted RQ for the waste stream. We also apply this same methodology to adjust the RQ for K178 (see section III.C.8 for more information).

5. What RQs Are Proposed for These Carbamate-Related Waste Streams?

In the February 9, 1995 final rule, the five carbamate-related waste streams were assigned the statutory one-pound RQ required by CERCLA section 102(b). In today's rule, using the standard methodology for adjusting RQs for RCRA waste streams, EPA is proposing a one-pound adjusted RQ for waste stream K161 and 10-pound adjusted RQs for the remaining four carbamate-related waste streams (K156, K157, K158, and K159) based on the constituent(s) with the lowest RQ within each of the waste streams. Table 3 lists the constituents and constituent RQs of each of the five carbamate-related hazardous waste streams.

TABLE 3.—CONSTITUENTS OF FIVE CARBAMATE-RELATED WASTE STREAMS

Carbamate Waste Stream Constituents	RQ (pounds)
K156	10
benomyl	10
carbaryl	100
carbendazim	10
carbofuran	10
carbosulfan	1000
formaldehyde	100
methylene chloride	1000
triethylamine	5000
K157	10
carbon tetrachloride	10
formaldehyde	100
methyl chloride	100
methylene chloride	1000
pyridine	1000
triethylamine	5000
K158	10
benomyl	10
carbendazim	10
carbofuran	10
carbosulfan	1000
chloroform	10
methylene chloride	1000
K159	10
benzene	10
butylate	100
EPTC	1000
molinate	10
pebulate	100
vernolate	100
K161	1
antimony	5000
arsenic	1

TABLE 3.—CONSTITUENTS OF FIVE CARBAMATE-RELATED WASTE STREAMS—Continued

Carbamate Waste Stream Constituents	RQ (pounds)
metam sodium	10
ziram	10

6. What Conforming Changes Are Being Made to Table 302.4 and Its Appendix A?

EPA is proposing to modify the entries in Table 302.4 for the carbamates added by the February 9, 1995 final rule to the list of CERCLA hazardous substances. Specifically, we are proposing in today's rule to change the entries for the chemical names of the carbamates in the "Hazardous Substance" column in Table 302.4 to reflect more accurately the chemical names for these substances as they appear in the RCRA tables of hazardous wastes at 40 CFR 261.33(e) and (f).

For example, the February 9, 1995 final rule generally lists two names for each individual carbamate in Table 302.4—a chemical name and, in parentheses, a synonym. Thus, the February 9, 1995 final rule added one entry for each carbamate to the CERCLA list of hazardous substances. The same final rule alphabetically lists these two names as separate entries in the RCRA tables of hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.33.

Because each of the 28 individual carbamates included in today's rule has at least two separate entries in the RCRA tables of hazardous wastes, we are proposing to make the CERCLA table of hazardous substances consistent by listing the two (or more) synonymous names as separate entries in Table 302.4. Thus, amendatory instruction 3, which immediately precedes Table 302.4 in today's proposed rule, accounts for the addition of the chemical names and synonyms as separate entries in Table 302.4, and amendatory instruction 2 accounts for the removal of the previously listed names for these substances. We believe that proposing these changes to Table 302.4 is a positive step toward ensuring that chemical lists under RCRA and CERCLA are more consistent and that carbamate synonyms are easier to find in the table.

In addition, we are proposing conforming changes to entries in appendix A to Table 302.4 for the 28 carbamates added to the list of CERCLA hazardous substances by the February 9, 1995 final rule.

7. What Changes Are Being Made to 40 CFR Part 355?

Appendices A and B of 40 CFR part 355, which list EHSs and their threshold planning quantities (TPQs) under EPCRA, also list the RQs for EHSs. Eleven of the individual carbamates for which EPA is proposing adjusted RQs are EHSs, as well as CERCLA hazardous substances. EPA today is proposing to revise appendices A and B of 40 CFR part 355 to include these adjusted RQs. For the names of these 11 substances, see the proposed revisions to appendices A and B included at the end of today's proposed rule.

8. What RQ Is Proposed for the K178 Waste Stream? ¹¹

As noted in section III.C.4 of the preamble, the Agency's standard methodology for adjusting the RQs for RCRA waste streams is based on an analysis of the hazardous constituents of each waste, as identified in 40 CFR part 261, appendix VII. We determine an RQ for each constituent and establish the lowest RQ value of these constituents as the adjusted RQ for the waste stream. When there are hazardous constituents identified for a waste stream that are not individual CERCLA hazardous substances, EPA develops an RQ for these constituents in order to assign an appropriate RQ to the waste stream (see 48 FR 23565, May 25, 1983). In other words, we derive the RQ for an RCRA waste stream based on the lowest RQ of all of the hazardous constituents identified for that waste in appendix VII of 40 CFR part 261, regardless of whether the constituents are CERCLA hazardous substances.

On September 14, 2000, EPA published a proposed rule to list three waste streams from inorganic chemical manufacturing processes as RCRA hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.32 and as CERCLA hazardous substances in 40 CFR 302.4 (65 FR 55684). In that rule, we proposed to adjust the one-pound statutory RQ for two of the three waste streams, K176 and K177. For the third waste stream, K178 (nonwastewaters from the production of titanium dioxide by the chloride-ilmenite process), EPA identified two hazardous constituents. The two hazardous constituents identified in the proposed rule were: thallium, which is a CERCLA hazardous substance with a 1,000-pound RQ; and manganese, which does not appear on the CERCLA hazardous substance list in 40 CFR 302.4 and, therefore, has not been assigned an RQ. Because EPA had

¹¹ HSWA also directed EPA to determine whether wastes from the Inorganic Chemical Industry should be listed as RCRA hazardous wastes.