

CLASSIFICATION AND CODING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

CLASS	DESCRIPTION	WASTE NUMBER
A. Waste with cyanide		
Waste with cyanide	Waste containing cyanide with concentration > 70 mg/L in liquid waste. Refer to CCO.	A101
B. Acid Waste		
Sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid with pH ≤ 2.0	B201
Hydrochloric acid	Hydrochloric acid with pH ≤ 2.0	B202
Nitric acid	Nitric acid with pH ≤ 2.0	B203
Phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid with pH ≤ 2.0	B204
Hydrofluoric acid	Hydrofluoric acid with pH ≤ 2.0	B205
Mixture of Sulfuric and hydrochloric acid	Mixture of sulfuric and hydrochloric acid with pH ≤ 2.0	B206
Other inorganic acid	Other inorganic acid with pH ≤ 2.0	B207
Organic acid	Organic acid with pH ≤ 2.0	B208
Other acid waste	Acid waste other than B201 to B208 with pH ≤ 2.0	B299
C. Alkali Waste		
Caustic soda	Caustic soda with pH ≥ 12.5	C301
Potash	Potash with pH ≥ 12.5	C302
Alkaline cleaners	Alkaline cleaners with pH ≥ 12.5	C303
Ammonium hydroxide	Ammonium hydroxide with pH ≥ 12.5	C304
Lime slurries	Lime slurries with pH ≥ 12.5	C305
Other alkali wastes	Alkali wastes other than C301 to C306, pH ≥ 12.5	C399
D. Waste with inorganic chemicals		
Selenium and its compounds	Includes all wastes with a total Se concentration > 1.0 mg/L based on analysis of an extract	D401
Arsenic and its compounds	Includes all wastes with a total As concentration > 1 mg/L based on analysis of an extract	D402
Barium and its compounds	Includes all wastes with a total Ba concentration > 70 mg/L based on analysis of an extract	D403
Cadmium and its	Includes all wastes with a total Cd concentration > 0.3 mg/L based on analysis of an extract	D404
Chromium compounds	Includes all wastes with a total Cr concentration > 5 mg/L based on analysis of an extract	D405
Lead compounds	Includes all wastes with a total Pb concentration > 1 mg/l based on analysis of an extract	D406
Mercury and mercury compounds	Includes all wastes with a total Hg concentration > 0.1 mg/l based on analysis of an extract. These also includes organomercury compounds. Refer to CCO.	D407
Fluoride and its compounds	Includes all waste with a total F concentration > 100 mg/L based on analysis of an extract	D408
Other wastes with inorganic chemicals	Wastes containing the following chemicals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antimony and its compounds • Beryllium and its compounds • Tellurium and its compounds • Thallium and its compounds • Metal carbonyls • Hexavalent chromium compounds • Copper compounds • Zinc compounds 	D499

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E. Reactive Chemical Waste		
Oxidizing agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes all wastes that are known to contain oxidizing agents in concentration that cause the waste to exhibit any of the following properties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating; 2. It reacts violently with water; 3. It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water; 4. When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapor or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health; • It is a cyanide (CN) or sulfide (S) bearing wastes, which when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors and fumes in a quantity that poses a danger to human health. 	E501
Reducing agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes all wastes that are known to contain reducing agents in concentration that cause the waste to exhibit any of the following properties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating; 2. It reacts violently with water; 3. It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water; 4. When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapor or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health; • It is a cyanide (CN) or sulfide (S) bearing wastes, which when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors and fumes in a quantity that poses a danger to human health. 	E502
Explosive and unstable chemicals	Includes all wastes that are 1) capable of detonation or explosive reaction when subject to a strong initiating source or when heated under confinement, or 2) capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at a temperature of 20°C and pressure of 1 atm.	E503
Highly reactive chemicals	Includes all other wastes that exhibit any of the properties described for D501, D502, and D503.	E599
F: Inks/Dyes/Pigments/Paint/Resins/ Latex/Adhesives/Organic Sludge		
Solvent based	Includes all solvent based wastes that also meet one or more of the sub-categories	F601
Inorganic pigments	Includes all wastewater treatment sludge from the production of inorganic pigments	F602

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Ink formulation	Includes all solvent washings and sludge, caustic washings and sludge or wastewater and sludge from cleaning of tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing Chromium and Lead.	F603
Resinous materials	Waste resins generated, but not limited to, water purification processes	F604
Other mixed	Other mixed	F699
G: Waste Organic Solvents		
Halogenated organic solvents	Includes, but not limited to, the following spent halogenated solvents, as well as those listed in the Priority Chemicals List (PCL): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tetrachloroethylene • Trichloroethylene • Methylene chloride • 1,1,1-Trichloroethane • Carbon tetrachloride • Chlorobenzene • 1,2,2-Trichloroethane • Chlorinated fluorocarbons if they contain a total of 10% or more (by volume) of one or more of the above before use; it also includes all still bottoms from recovery of these solvents and solvent mixtures. 	G703
Non-Halogenated organic solvents	Includes, but not limited to, the following spent non-halogenated solvents, as well as those listed in the Priority Chemicals List (PCL): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanol, methanol, cresol, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzen, 2-ethoxyethanol, 2-nitropropane • Other non-halogenated organic solvents if they contain a total of 10% or more (by volume) of one or more of the above solvents before use; it also includes all still bottoms from recovery of these solvents and solvent mixtures. 	G704
H. Organic Waste		
Grease Waste	Includes all grease waste generated from establishments such as industrial, commercial and institutional facilities	H802
Used or Waste Oil	Used industrial oil including sludge	I101
Used or Waste Oil	Vegetable oil including sludge	I102
Used or Waste Oil	Tallow	I103
Used or Waste Oil	Oil contaminated materials	I104
J. Containers		
Containers previously containing toxic chemical substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers that used to hold hazardous waste and toxic chemical substances • Containers that used to contain polychlorinated 	J201

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	biphenyl (PCB) are categorized as L404 and excluded from this subcategory.	
K. Stabilized Waste		
Solidified wastes	Wastes whose hazardous substances are physically immobilized by consolidation to reduce the surface area of the wastes in order to meet the waste acceptance criteria of the disposal facility	K301
Chemically fixed and polymerized wastes	Wastes whose hazardous substances are chemically immobilized through chemical bonds to an immobile matrix or chemical conversion to meet the waste acceptance criteria of the disposal facility	K302
Encapsulated Waste	Wastes whose hazardous substances are physically immobilized by enveloping the waste in a non-porous, impermeable material in order to store or dispose of hazardous waste in a registered disposal facility	K303
L. Organic Chemicals		
Waste with specific halogenated toxic organic chemicals	Solid organic chemical wastes listed in the Priority Chemicals List (PCL)	L401
Waste with specific non-halogenated toxic organic chemicals	Solid organic chemical wastes listed in the Priority Chemicals List (PCL)	L402
Ozone depleting substances (ODS)	All ODS waste (refer to CCO)	L403
Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) waste	All PCB waste (refer to CCO and Memorandum Circular on the Code of Practice for PCB)	L404
M. Miscellaneous Waste		
Pathogenic or infectious wastes	Includes healthcare waste from hospitals, medical centers and clinics containing pathological, pathogenic and infectious waste, sharps, and others	M501
Asbestos wastes	All asbestos waste (refer to CCO)	M502
Pharmaceuticals and drugs	Expired pharmaceuticals and drugs stocked at producers and retailers' facilities which contain hazardous constituents harmful to the environment such as antibiotics, veterinary and phytopharmaceuticals, and others	M503
Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste pesticides other than M505. • Includes all wastewater sludge with hazardous constituents from production of pesticides other than those listed in M505. 	M504
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste listed in the Stockholm Convention on POPs such as, but not limited to, aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, toxaphene, and dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (DDT) • Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) waste are categorized as L404 and excluded from this subcategory. 	M505
Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	Includes all waste electrical and electronic equipment that contain hazardous components such as lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium,	M506

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	polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) that includes its peripherals, i.e., ink cartridges, toners, etc.	
Special Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household hazardous waste such as paints, thinners, household batteries, lead-acid batteries, spray canisters and the like that are consolidated by Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs).• These include waste from residential and commercial sources that comprise of consumer electronics, white goods (i.e., refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, etc.), batteries, oil and busted lamps.	M507