REVISED REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

Repeal of:
6 NYCRR Part 595, Releases of Hazardous Substances
6 NYCRR Part 596, Hazardous Substance Bulk Storage Regulations
6 NYCRR Part 597, List of Hazardous Substances

Addition of:
6 NYCRR Part 596, Hazardous Substance Bulk Storage Facility Registration
6 NYCRR Part 597, Hazardous Substances Identification, Release Prohibition, and Release Reporting

Amendments to:
6 NYCRR Part 598, Handling and Storage of Hazardous Substances
6 NYCRR Part 599, Standards for New Hazardous Substance Tank Systems (formerly Standards for New or Modified Hazardous Substance Storage Facilities)

1. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Introduction

The State law authority that empowers the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) to regulate the storage and handling of hazardous substances is found in two sets of statutory provisions. The first is found in Title 1 of Article 37 of the Environmental Conservation law (ECL), sections 37-0101 through 37-0111, entitled "Substances Hazardous to the Environment" (Article 37). Article 37 was enacted in 1986 and the referenced provisions are focused primarily on the process by which the Department identifies hazardous substances that must be regulated. The second set of statutory provisions is found in Article 40 of the ECL, sections 40-0101 through 40-0121, entitled "Hazardous Substances Bulk Storage Act" (Article 40). Article 40 was also enacted in 1986 and is focused primarily on establishing requirements for the storage and sale of hazardous substances identified pursuant to Article 37. The Department's regulations promulgated pursuant to these laws are found at 6 NYCRR Parts 595 through 599 and cover the identification and sale of hazardous substances, and the storage and handling of these substances at facilities that use underground tank systems and aboveground tank systems.

With the passage of Articles 37 and 40, the State Legislature closely followed Congress's enactment, during 1984, of a statutory framework aimed at regulating some of the same types of facilities. The federal laws, found at Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 USC sections 6991 through 6991m, entitled "Regulation of Underground Storage Tanks" (Subtitle I), apply, as the title indicates, to every underground storage tank (UST) – a term having essentially the same meaning as "underground tank system" as defined in Part 596.

General Authority to Regulate Sources of Land and Water Pollution

ECL section 1-0101 declares it to be the policy of the State to conserve, improve, and protect its natural resources and environment, and control water and land pollution in order to enhance the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the State and their overall economic and social well-being. Section 1-0101 further states, among other things, that it is the policy of the State to coordinate the State's environmental plans, functions, powers, and programs with those of the federal government and other public and private organizations to the end that the State may fulfill its responsibility as trustee of the environment for present and future generations.

ECL section 3-0301 provides that it shall be the responsibility of the Department to carry out the environmental policy of the State. In furtherance of that mandate, ECL section 3-0301(1)(a) gives the Department authority to "[c]oordinate and develop policies, planning and programs related to the environment of the state and regions thereof . . . ." ECL section 3-0301(1)(b) directs the Department to promote and coordinate management of, among other things, water and land resources "to assure their protection, enhancement, provision, allocation, and balanced utilization consistent with the environmental policy of the State and take into account the cumulative impact upon all of such resources in making any determination in connection with any license, order, permit, certification or other similar action or promulgating any rule or

regulation, standard or criterion." Pursuant to ECL section 3-0301(1)(m), the Department is empowered to "[p]revent pollution through the regulation of the storage, handling and transport of . . . liquids . . . which may cause or contribute to pollution." ECL section 3-0301(2)(a) permits the Department to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the purposes and provisions of the ECL. ECL section 3-0301(2)(m) gives the Department authority to "adopt such rules, regulations, and procedures as may be necessary, convenient, or desirable to effectuate the purposes of this chapter."

ECL section 17-0303(3) permits the Department to "make, amend and repeal rules and regulations for the storage of liquids likely to pollute the waters of the state including, but not limited to, standards for the construction, installation, maintenance, protection and diking of tanks used to store any such liquids and their associated structures, piping, valves, fittings, fixtures and outlets, in conjunction with the promulgation of which, the [Department] shall consider codes and practices of industries concerned with the handling and storage of such liquids and the time required for persons engaged in such industries to conform with such rules and regulations."

Authority to Identify Hazardous Substances Subject to Regulation

ECL section 37-0103 requires the Department to promulgate regulations that contain lists of substances that are identified as hazardous or acutely hazardous according to criteria provided in the statute.

General Authority to Regulate the Storage and Release of Hazardous Substances

Pursuant to ECL section 37-0105, the Department is authorized to promulgate rules pertaining to the storage and release of hazardous substances. These rules may include a requirement that users of hazardous substances furnish to the Department for the public record any information regarding such substances.

Authority to Regulate CBS Facilities

In Article 40, the Legislature "declare[d] that the lands, water and air of the State constitute an irreplaceable resource upon which is founded the well-being of public health, economic vitality and the state's environment," and that these resources may be contaminated by releases of hazardous substances from CBS facilities. Hazardous substance releases are a threat to the public health and welfare and Article 40 empowers the Department to prevent releases through the establishment of a regulatory program governing facilities. See ECL section 40-0101. The standards that the Department must establish include, but are not limited to, establishing a list of hazardous substances including the amounts of each substance that must be reported to the Department if released (known as a "reportable quantity"), and setting requirements governing the design, construction, installation, maintenance, repair, monitoring, and inspections of facilities. Article 40 also specifies that the Department establish certain registration, leak detection, record keeping, reporting, corrective action, sales, operator training, and variance requirements. See ECL sections 40-0107, 40-0111, 40-0113, and 40-0115.

Authority Regarding Spill Prohibition, Reporting, and Containment

It is "unlawful for any person . . . to discharge into [waters of the State] organic or inorganic matter that shall cause or contribute to a condition in contravention of the standards adopted by the department pursuant to section 17-0301." ECL section 17-0501.

All releases of hazardous substances to the environment in contravention of the Department's rules are prohibited. See ECL section 37-0107.

Any person who owns, possesses, or controls a hazardous substance, including an employee, agent, or contractor for such person, "shall promptly notify the department as soon as he has knowledge of the release of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance to the environment." ECL section 40-0111(3).

Any person who owns, possesses, or controls "more than [1,100] gallons, in bulk, of any liquid . . . which, if . . . discharged or spilled would or would be likely to pollute the lands or waters of the state . . . shall, as soon as he has knowledge of the . . . discharge or spill of any part of such liquid . . . immediately notify the department." ECL section 17-1743.

Authority Regarding Access to Facilities' Premises and Records

The Department is authorized to "[e]nter and inspect any property for the purpose of investigating either actual or suspected sources of pollution or contamination or for the purpose of ascertaining compliance or non-compliance with any law, rule, or regulation . . . ." ECL section 3-0301(2)(g).

Pursuant to ECL section 40-0109(1), the Department may, at reasonable times, enter any facility that stores a hazardous substance or in which any records are required to be maintained; have access to and copy any required records; inspect any equipment, practice or method that is required pursuant to ECL Article 40 or its implementation regulations; and have access to and inspect any monitoring stations or conduct tests and take samples to identify any actual or suspected release of a hazardous substance. Any person storing a hazardous substance may be required to provide the Department with information regarding the facility and its operations. See ECL section 40-0109(2).

Federal Authority

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) summarized the development of the pertinent federal statutory and regulatory authority in the following passage:

> In 1984, Congress responded to the increasing threat to groundwater posed from leaking USTs by adding Subtitle I to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA)[more commonly known as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)]. Subtitle I of SWDA required

EPA to develop a comprehensive regulatory program for USTs storing petroleum or certain hazardous substances, ensuring that the environment and human health are protected from UST releases. In 1986, Congress amended Subtitle I of SWDA and created the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund to implement a cleanup program and pay for cleanups at sites where the owner or operator is unknown, unwilling, or unable to respond, or which require emergency action.

In 1988, EPA promulgated the UST regulation (40 CFR part 280), which set minimum standards for new tanks and required owners and operators of existing tanks to upgrade, replace, or close them. In addition, after 1988 owners and operators were required to report and clean up releases from their USTs. The 1988 UST regulation set deadlines for owners and operators to meet those requirements by December 22, 1998. Owners and operators who chose to upgrade or replace had to ensure their UST systems included spill and overfill prevention equipment and were protected from corrosion.

In 1988, EPA also promulgated a regulation for state program approval (40 CFR part 281). Since states are the primary implementers of the UST Program, EPA established a process where state programs could operate in lieu of the federal program if states met certain requirements and obtained state program approval from EPA. The state program approval regulation describes minimum requirements states must meet so their programs can be approved and operate in lieu of the federal program.

In 2005, the Energy Policy Act further amended Subtitle I of SWDA. The Energy Policy Act required states receiving Subtitle I money from EPA meet certain requirements. EPA developed grant guidelines for states regarding operator training, inspections, delivery prohibition, secondary containment, … public record, and state compliance reports on

government USTs.

80 Fed. Reg. 41566, 41568, 40 CFR Parts 280 and 281, Revising Underground Storage Tank Regulations—Revisions to Existing Requirements and New Requirements for Secondary Containment and Operator Training; Final Rule (July 15, 2015)[bracketed text added].

The above passage is drawn from the preamble to EPA's final rule containing revisions to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 280, Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks (UST). EPA's changes are aimed at complying with the new mandates contained in the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) and updating the rule in certain other ways.

Although New York State statutes and regulations concerning the regulation of CBS came after their federal counterparts, the New York State requirements were not entirely consistent with the federal ones. This appears to be due to the fact that the State Legislature largely patterned the Article 40 legislation on the provisions of Title 10 of Article 17 of the ECL, entitled "Control of the Bulk Storage of Petroleum," a statute that was enacted in 1983. Thus, Article 40 was based on a legislative structure that preceded RCRA Subtitle I. Correspondingly, the Department, in drafting the existing Parts 595 through 597, relied, to a large extent, on the template provided by the regulations that principally formed the Department's petroleum bulk storage program, 6 NYCRR Parts 612 through 614.

Following the passage of the EPAct amendments to Subtitle I, the New York State Legislature, in 2008 (see Ch 334, L. 2008), amended Articles 37 and 40 to provide the Department with the authority necessary to align the Department's regulations with the existing federal regulation and the changes foreseen due to the EPAct provisions. The Article 37 amendment requires continuous updating of the hazardous substance lists maintained by the Department. The Article 40 amendments changed the definitions of the terms "facility" and "tank." The statutory changes enable the Department to regulate the same type of entities and substances covered by the relevant provisions of 40 CFR Part 280 and expressly authorize the Department to establish an

operator training program and prohibit deliveries of hazardous substances to certain facilities that are not in compliance with applicable regulations. These specific authorizations empower the Department to implement the key mandates of the EPAct that are covered under the newly revised 40 CFR Part 280.

2. LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES

The legislative objectives underlying the above-referenced statutory authority are directed toward establishing requirements for the safe storage and handling of liquids, including hazardous substances, which pose a threat to public health and the environment. These legislative objectives were initially met when the Department promulgated the existing Parts 595 through 599 during 1994. The proposed rules would continue to meet these legislative objectives and reflect the statutory changes that were made to Articles 37 and 40 in 2008, which allow for consistency with new federal requirements enacted in the EPAct.

Adoption of the proposed rules would ensure that the environmental and public health protections afforded by the existing Parts 595 through 599 and 40 CFR Part 280 are continued and enhanced.

3. NEEDS AND BENEFITS

This rule making is principally aimed at harmonizing the existing State requirements (currently established at 6 NYCRR Parts 595 through 599) with the federal requirements (40 CFR Parts 280 and 302) so that State and federal regulatory requirements are more consistent. This includes the operator training and delivery prohibition features derived from the EPAct, which are mandated by the 2008 changes made to Article 40.

In addition, the Department is proposing to clarify certain existing regulatory requirements. The Department does not intend to establish any new requirements concerning CBS that would change the manner in which regulated entities operate under existing industry practices and applicable federal and State laws and

regulations. The needs and benefits of specific provisions of proposed Parts 596-599 are discussed below.

Increased Compliance by Subject Facilities

The existing State CBS and federal UST programs are not completely consistent with respect to the terminology used. Those differences would largely be eliminated with adoption of the proposed Parts 596 and 597 and revised Parts 598 and 599. Many regulated entities with underground tank systems should find it easier and less expensive to comply with State regulatory requirements because they would be more consistent with federal regulatory requirements. The Department anticipates that this would result in increased compliance.

Revision of Certain Key Regulatory Definitions

Some definitions that are central to the implementation of the CBS program are clarified or added in the proposed Part 596. The definition of "underground tank system" now is essentially equivalent to the definition of "underground storage tank" that is found in 40 CFR Part 280. Different classes of operators are defined for the purposes of operator training. The definition of "tank system" is essentially substituted for the terms "tank" and "storage tank system." The definitions of "underground tank system" and "aboveground tank system" make usage of these terms consistent with the operation of 40 CFR Part 280. The definition of "tank system" includes exclusionary text that currently is found in the applicability section of the existing Part 596 (existing section 596.1(b)(3)). The terms "stationary tank" and non-stationary tank" are essentially replaced by the terms "tank system," "stationary device," and "container." The term "farm" has been added to clarify one of the exemptions and is consistent with the same term used in the proposed Part 613.

In order to be consistent with 40 CFR Part 280 and ECL Articles 37 and 40, the definitions of "hazardous substance" found in the existing Parts 596 and 597 are revised and clarified. The definition of

"hazardous substance mixture" is added to address the issue of petroleum additives (that is, petroleum mixed with hazardous substances) and to clarify the threshold at which the proposed rules would not be applicable.

Responsibility of Property Owner for Registration

The statutory definition of "owner" is any person who has legal title to a facility. See ECL section 40-0105(7). Previously, a "facility" was essentially defined to consist of the tank and piping in which hazardous substances are stored. See former ECL section 40-0105(10). However, with the 2008 amendments to Article 40, the definition of "facility" (or "storage facility") was changed to mean the property on which a tank and piping are located. See ECL section 40-0105(10). In light of this change, the Department has determined that the property owner, rather than the tank system owner, is now responsible for ensuring that tank systems are registered. This requirement is now reflected in the text of proposed sections 596.2(a) and 596.1(c)(37). The tank system owner or operator will be responsible for all other aspects of tank system operation. This ensures that the property owner is aware of the tank systems located on the owner's property. Such awareness is beneficial to the property owner because the property owner may be held liable for spill remediation if the tank system owner and operator abandon the property.

Regulation of "Listed" Hazardous Substances

In the new Part 597, hazardous substances subject to regulation are only those that are found on the lists established in proposed section 597.3. Substances that meet the criteria for identifying hazardous substances established at proposed section 597.2 will not be subject to regulation until placed on the list in section 597.3. In other words, unlike implementation of the existing Part 597, substances would not be regulated as "characteristic hazardous substances;" they would be regulated only as "listed hazardous substances." The Department believes that this approach more closely follows the mandates of Articles 37 and 40, could be more

efficiently implemented by the Department, and is more easily understood by entities subject to the CBS program.

Revisions to Tables Listing Hazardous Substances

In order to be consistent with changes to 40 CFR Part 302 made since Part 597 was initially promulgated, 19 substances were added (36 names added including synonyms) and four substances were deleted (three names deleted) from the two tables listing hazardous substances in Part 597 (see Appendix A). Pursuant to ECL section 37-0103(2)(c), the Department is required to update the Part 597 tables to include all substances defined as hazardous substances pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC sections 9601 through 9675, as it may be amended from time to time. EPA maintains its CERCLA list of hazardous substances at 40 CFR Part 302.

Inclusion of Operator Training Provisions for Operators of Underground Tank Systems

Pursuant to the EPAct, training for operators of USTs regulated under 40 CFR 280 is required. EPA provided the guidelines for developing operator training programs. Under proposed section 598.12, operators and tank system owners must designate operators for every underground tank system or group of underground tank systems. There would be three operator classes (A, B and C) to enable training to be focused on the particular level of knowledge required.

Consistent with federal requirements, there would be three key components to the operator training program: training, assessment of knowledge, and verification. Under proposed section 598.12, training could be accomplished by any method selected by the operator (self-study, online, or in-person classes). The Department will develop training materials and an examination to allow operators to demonstrate their understanding of the equipment and practices necessary for the safe operation of underground tank systems. It

is anticipated that the exam would primarily be administered online. The Department recognizes that online testing may not be a viable option for some operators and therefore proposes to provide in-person exam options.

The Department proposes to accept operator training credentials issued by another state with an operator training program acceptable to the Department so that regulated entities which operate in other states would not be required to comply with duplicative training requirements.

Inclusion of Delivery Prohibition Provisions

The new requirements of proposed section 598.13 are included to allow the Department to prohibit deliveries of hazardous substances to tank systems that are in significant non-compliance with the proposed rule. This section would implement the mandate of ECL section 40-0111(2), which was added as part of the 2008 amendments to Article 40. Under proposed section 598.13(a)(3), the Department would have the discretion to not prohibit deliveries for cases that would jeopardize public health and safety.

Inclusion of Release Reporting, Corrective Action, and Public Participation Provisions

Release reporting, corrective action, and public participation provisions are included in the proposed rules. These provisions are drawn from 40 CFR section 280.67 and satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR section 281.35(f). The requirements concerning release reporting, and spill response, investigation, and corrective action, found in existing Parts 595 and 596 have been moved to proposed Part 598.

4. COSTS

Costs to Regulated Community

There would be costs incurred by facilities subject to the operator training requirements of proposed section 598.12. Within 30 days of being designated, every Class A and B operator must adequately perform on

an assessment of knowledge of regulatory requirements applicable to the relevant operator class. Before being designated, every Class C operator must be trained and tested by the Class A or B operator. Operators of tank systems that are not regulated under 40 CFR Part 280 are exempt from this requirement. Self-study can be conducted at no cost and training courses are optional. The Department will develop tests for Class A and B operators. The Department will also develop training materials and make them publicly available. There will be no charge for the training materials or for an operator to take the test. Costs for Class A and B operators would be limited to costs associated with the time to prepare and take the test. Retesting or new operator designation would be required within 30 days of a Department determination that the underground tank system is significantly out of compliance.

Costs to the Department, State, and Local Government

The Department would incur costs to develop and administer the operator training requirements and to implement the delivery prohibition requirements. Approximately $5,000 will be needed to procure tags and associated materials to implement the delivery prohibition requirements. The amount of staff time needed to accomplish these tasks cannot be determined until the implementation details have been finalized. This will be accomplished while the rule making process is being completed. The Department would continue to partially cover its personal and non-personal costs through registration application fees. This proposed rule would not impose any additional costs on state agencies or local governments that own or operate facilities.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANDATES

No additional recordkeeping, reporting, or other requirements not already created by statute would be imposed on local governments by the proposed rule.

6. PAPERWORK

The proposed rules contain no substantive changes to existing reporting and record keeping requirements for facilities. Facilities would be required to retain records of operator training once the requirement for training goes into effect.

7. DUPLICATION

One of the main goals of this rule making is to reduce duplication. The proposed rules represent a harmonization of all existing State CBS and federal UST program requirements. The existing State and federal CBS programs regulate the same tank systems in somewhat different ways and are not completely consistent with respect to the terminology used. Those differences would be reduced with the promulgation of the new rules. New requirements that are in the newly revised federal rule will be incorporated, as appropriate, into Parts 596 through 599 in a subsequent rule making.

8. ALTERNATIVES

The Department considered three alternatives in the development of the proposed Parts 596 through 599. They are: (1) no action, (2) a single-phase revision of all regulatory requirements that affect CBS including a new structure for the rules, and (3) a two-phase revision of all regulatory requirements that affect CBS. In essence, these alternatives are, respectively, doing nothing, going beyond the present proposal with the imposition of a new structure and new State initiatives, and going forward with the present proposal.

The Department declines to take no action for four interrelated reasons. First, the tables that list hazardous substances must be updated to reflect the changes to the listing of hazardous substances found in 40 CFR Part 302. Second, the existing rules do not adhere to the 2008 revisions to Article 40, including the implementation of the major changes to Subtitle I enacted through the EPAct. The major changes were the new

requirements for operator training and the authority to prohibit the delivery of hazardous substances to facilities that are in significant non-compliance with the requirements of the CBS program. Third, compliance by facilities having underground tank systems should increase by taking the proposed action because the Department anticipates that these facilities would find it easier and less expensive to comply with State and federal regulatory requirements that are more consistent. Fourth, under the no-action alternative, the Department would lose crucial federal funding that supports implementation and enforcement of its CBS program. Further explanation of these reasons may be found in the Needs and Benefits section of this document.

The Department's second alternative was to propose a rule that would adopt the structure of 40 CFR Part 280 and include the more stringent requirements contained in the proposed revisions to 40 CFR Part 280. For two reasons, the Department declined to pursue the second alternative and instead chose to make changes to its CBS program through two separate rule makings, of which this rule making constitutes the first phase. The reasons are: (1) the high likelihood that the Department will be obligated to undertake a second rule making to incorporate the revisions found in the newly revised federal requirements , and (2) the amount of time required for staff to modify the structure of the State regulations to mirror the structure of 40 CFR Part 280.

By leaving some possible rule changes to a second phase, the Department would have the benefit of more time to inform and educate owners and operators of facilities and tank systems to the possible future requirements and receive feedback from these persons. The Department would also be able to more efficiently incorporate changes to the newly revised federal requirements. The Department intends to rely on industry cost data that was gathered and analyzed by EPA in the course of the federal rule making. The Department's use of such data and analysis in the second phase is a far more efficient use of scarce resources than having the Department try to generate such information on its own.

9. FEDERAL STANDARDS

No federal standards will be exceeded by promulgating the proposed rules.

10. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

Operators of certain underground tanks would need to complete operator training and testing requirements within one year of the effective date of the rule. With regard to all other requirements, the regulated community would be required to comply upon adoption of the proposed rules.

Appendix A: Substances Added to Part 597 from 40 CFR Part 302				
CASRN	**Substance**	**RQ Air**	**RQ Land/ Water**	**Notes**
72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3′-[(3,3′-dimethyl-(1,1′-biphenyl)-4,4′-diyl)-bis(azo)]bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-tetrasodium salt	10	1	
91-66-7	N,N-Diethylaniline	1000	1	
101-27-9	Barban	10	1	
101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester	10	1	
122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester	1000	1	
122-42-9	Propham	1000	1	A
137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-	10	1	
137-30-4	Ziram	10	1	
1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-	10	1	
1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol	10	1	
1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone	100	1	A
1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl- sulfonyl)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime	100	1	A
2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester	100	1	
2303-17-5	Triallate	100	1	
5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	5000	1	
5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	5000	1	
10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester	10	1	
10605-21-7	Carbendazim	10	1	
15339-36-3	Manganese, bis (dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-	10	1	
15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate	10	1	
17804-35-2	Benomyl	10	1	
17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-,methyl ester	10	1	
22781-23-3	Bendiocarb	100	1	A
22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate	100	1	A
22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol	1000	1	
22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-	1000	1	
23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylenebis (iminocarbonothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester	10	1	
23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl	10	1	
30558-43-1	A2213	5000	1	
30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester	5000	1	
52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester	5000	1	
52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb	5000	1	

55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)-thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester	1000	1	
55285-14-8	Carbosulfan	1000	1	
59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'- [thiobis[(methylimino) carbonyloxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester	100	1	A
59669-26-0	Thiodicarb	100	1	A
Notes				
A	Substances noted "A" are acutely hazardous substances.			

Substances Removed from Part 597

CASRN	Substance	RQ Air	RQ Land/ Water	Removal Note
81-07-2	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts	100	100	R1
81-07-2	Saccharin and salts	100	100	R1
7758-29-4	Sodium phosphate, tribasic	5000	100	R2
10124-56-8	Sodium phosphate, tribasic	5000	100	R2
7785-84-4	Sodium phosphate, tribasic	5000	100	R2
Notes				
R1	Deleted from CERCLA on 12/17/10; see 75 FR 78918.			
R2	Deleted from CERCLA on 09/08/11; see 76 FR 55583.			