

### **The K-List: Wastes from Specific Sources**

The K list wastes are from specifically identified industrial processes. Like F-list wastes, K-list wastes are manufacturing process wastes. To determine whether a waste is K-listed, two questions must be answered. First, is the facility in one of categories on the K list? Second, does the waste match one of the specific K list waste descriptions within that category?

### **Industrial Categories**

According to EPA regulations there are 13 industries that generate K-list wastes:

- Wood preservation
- Inorganic pigment manufacturing
- Organic chemicals manufacturing
- Inorganic chemicals manufacturing
- Pesticides manufacturing
- Explosives manufacturing
- Petroleum refining
- Iron and steel production
- Primary aluminum production
- Secondary lead processing
- Veterinary pharmaceuticals manufacturing
- Ink formulation
- Coking

### **Summary**

In general, the K-listings are more specific than the F-listings. For example, the K-listed wastes for the petroleum refining industry apply to about one hundred facilities, while F-listed spent solvent wastes are generated in thousands of facilities. Industries that generate F-listed wastes, such as the wood preserving and petroleum refining industries, can also generate K-listed wastes. Typically, the K-listings describe more specific wastestreams than F-listings for the same industry. For example, K051 and K048 are specific types of petroleum refinery wastewater treatment residues: wastewater treatment sludges created in API separators and wastewater treatment float from dissolved air flotation (DAF) pollution control devices. The F037 and F038 listings complement these K-listings by covering all other types of petroleum refinery wastewater treatment sludges and floats. This shows that while the two lists are similar, the K-listings are typically more specific than the F-listings.