Assembly Bill No. 173-Committee on Natural Resources,

Agriculture, and Mining

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to hazardous materials; revising the designation of highly hazardous substances for the purposes of regulating facilities where such substances are produced, used, stored or handled; excluding certain types of household waste from the definition of hazardous waste; authorizing the state department of conservation and natural resources to include within its plan of management of hazardous waste in this state a description of the hazards associated with certain uses of commercial products; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 459 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

"Household waste" means waste material, including, without limitation, garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks that is generated by a household, including, without limitation, a single-family or multiple-unit residence, hotel, motel, bunkhouse, ranger station, crew quarters, campground, picnic ground and day-use recreational area. The term does not include nickel, cadmium, mercuric oxide, manganese, zinc-carbon or lead batteries, toxic art supplies, used motor oil, kerosene, solvent-based paint, paint thinner, paint solvents, fluorescent or high-intensity light bulbs, ammunition, fireworks, pesticides the use of which has been prohibited or restricted, or any other waste generated by a household that would otherwise be defined as hazardous waste pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 459.430.

Sec. 2. NRS 459.3816 is hereby amended to read as follows: 459.3816 1. The following substances are designated as highly hazardous, if present in the quantity designated after each substance or a greater quantity:

Number Assigned by Chemical Quantity Chemical Name of Substance Abstract Service(In pounds)

Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	2500
Acrolein (2-Propenal)	107-02-8	150
Acrylyl Chloride	814-68-6	250
Allyl Chloride	107-05-1	1000
Allylamine	107-11-9 [1	500] 1000
Alkylaluminums	None	5000
Ammonia, Anhydrous		500
0		

Ammonia solutions [(44%] (concentration greater than 44% 10000 Ammonium Perchlorate 7790-98-9 7500 Ammonium Permanganate....... 7787-36-2 7500 Arsine (also called Arsenic Hydride) 7784-42-1 100 Bis (Chloromethyl) Ether..... 542-88-1 100 Boron Trichloride...... 10294-34-5 2500 250 1500 1500 Bromine Chloride...... 13863-41-7 2500 15000 3-Bromopropyne (also called Propargyl Bromide)..... 106-96-7 [7500] *100* Butyl Hydroperoxide (Tertiary). 75-91-2 5000 614-45-9 Butyl Perbenzoate (Tertiary)...... 7500 Carbonyl Chloride (see Phosgene) 75-44-5 100 Carbonyl Fluoride 2500 353-50-4 Cellulose Nitrate (concentration greater than 12.6% Nitrogen) .. 9004-70-0 2500 1500 1000 1000 1000 Chlorodiethylaluminum (also called Diethylaluminum Chloride) 96-10-6 5000 1-Chloro-2.4-Dinitrobenzene..... 97-00-7 5000 Chloromethyl Methyl Ether 107-30-2 500 76-06-2 Chloropicrin 500 Chloropicrin and Methyl Bromide 1500 mixture None Chloropicrin and Methyl Chloride mixture None 1500 80-15-9 Cumene Hydroperoxide 5000 Cyanogen..... 460-19-5 2500 506-77-4 Cyanogen Chloride..... 500 675-14-9 Cyanuric Fluoride..... 100 Diacetyl Peroxide (concentration 5000 greater than 70%)..... 110-22-5 Diazomethane..... 334-88-3 500 Dibenzoyl Peroxide..... 7500 94-36-0 100 5000 Dibutyl Peroxide (Tertiary)...... 110-05-4 250 Dichloro Acetylene 7572-29-4

0

250

D: 41 1:	<i>557</i> 2 0 0	10000	
Diethylzinc	557-20-0	10000	
Diisopropyl Peroxydicarbonate		7500	
Dilauroyl Peroxide	105-74-8	7500	
Dimethyl Sulfide	75-18-3	100	
Dimethyldichlorosilane	75-78-5	1000	
		1000	
Dimethylhydrazine, 1.1	57-14-7		
Dimethylamine, Anhydrous	124-40-3	2500	
2, 4 Dinitroaniline	<i>97-02-9</i>	<i>5000</i>	
Ethyl Methyl Ketone Peroxide (a	lso		
Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide;			
concentration greater than 60%)	1338-23-4	5000	
Ethyl Nitrite			
Ethylamine	75-04-7		
Ethylene Fluorohydrin	371-62-0		
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	5000	
Ethyleneimine			
Fluorine			
Formaldehyde (concentration [90]		[1000] 100	
		1000	
37% or greater by weight)		1000	
Furan			
Hexafluoroacetone		5000	
Hydrochloric Acid, Anhydrous	7647-01-0	5000	
Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous	7664-39-3	1000	
Hydrogen Bromide			
Hydrogen Diomide	7647 01 0		
Hydrogen Chloride		5000	
Hydrogen Cyanide, Anhydrous	74-90-8	1000	
Hydrogen Fluoride	7664-39-3	1000	
Hydrogen Peroxide [(52% by wei	ight		
or more)] (concentration 52% or			
greater by weight)		7500	
Hydrogen Selenide		150	
Hydrogen Scientic	7702-07-3	1500	
Hydrogen Sulfide Hydroxylamine	7/83-00-4		
Hydroxylamine	/803-49-8	2500	
Iron, Pentacarbonyl			
Isopropyl Formate	625-55-8	500	
Isopropylamine	75-31-0	5000	
Ketene	463-51-4	100	
Methacrylaldehyde	78-85-3	1000	
Mathagral Chlorida			
Methacryloyl Chloride	920-46-7	150	100
Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate		30674-80-7	100
Methyl Acrylonitrile	126-98-7	250	
Methylamine, Anhydrous	74-89-5	1000	
Methyl Bromide	74-83-9	2500	
Methyl Chloride	74-87-3	15000	
	79-22-1	500	
Methyl Chloroformate			
Methyl Disulfide	624-92-0	10	
0			

Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide		
(concentration greater than 60%)	1338-23-4	5000
Methyl Fluoroacetate	100	
Methyl Fluorosulfate		
Methyl Hydrazine		
Methyl Iodide		
Methyl Isocyanate		
Methyl Mercaptan		
Methyl Vinyl Ketone		
Methyltrichlorosilane		
Nickel Carbonyl (Nickel	300	
Tetracarbonyl) 13/63_30_3	150	
Tetracarbonyl)	130	
greater)] (concentration 04.5% or		
greater)] (concentration 94.5% or	500	
greater by weight)		
Nitric Oxide		
Nitroaniline (para Nitroaniline) . 100-01-6	5000	
Nitromethane	2500	
Nitrogen Dioxide	250	
Nitrogen Oxides (NO; NO ₂ ; N ₂ O ₄ ;	250	
N_2O_3)	250	
Nitrogen Tetroxide (also called	2.70	
Nitrogen Peroxide)	250	
Nitrogen Trifluoride		
Nitrogen Trioxide	250	
Oleum (65% or greater by weight of		
sulfur trioxide; also called Fuming		
Sulfuric Acid)	1000	
Osmium Tetroxide 20816-12-0	100	
Oxygen Difluoride (Fluorine		
Monoxide)	100	
Ozone 10028-15-6	100	
Pentaborane	100	
Peracetic Acid [(also]		
-(concentration greater than 60%		
Acetic Acid; also called		
Peroxyacetic Acid)79-21-0	5000] 1000	
Perchloric Acid (concentration		
[60%)] greater than 60% by		
<i>weight</i>)	5000	
Perchloromethyl Mercaptan 594-42-3		
Perchloryl Fluoride		
Peroxyacetic Acid (concentration		
[60%;] greater than 60% Acetic		
	5000] 1000	
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Phosgene (also called Carbonyl	
Chloride)	
Chloride)	100
Phosphorus Oxychloride (also called	
Phosphoryl Chloride)	
Phosphorus Trichloride	
Phosphoryl Chloride (also called	
Phosphorus Oxychloride) 10025-87-3 1000	
Propargyl Bromide 106-96-7 [7500] 100	
Propyl Nitrate 627-13-4 [2500] 100	
Sarin	
Sarin 107-44-8 100 Selenium Hexafluoride 7783-79-1 1000	
Stibine (Antimony Hydride) 7803-52-3 500	
Sulfur Dioxide (liquid)	
Sulfur Pentafluoride 5714-22-7 250	
Sulfur Tetrafluoride	
Sulfur Trioxide (also called Sulfuric	
Anhydride)	
Sulfuric Anhydride (also called	
Sulfur Trioxide)	
Tellurium Hexafluoride	
Tetrafluoroethylene	
Tetrafluoroethylene 116-14-3 5000 Tetrafluorohydrazine 10036-47-2 5000	
Tetramethyl I ead 75-74-1[7500] 1000	
Thionyl Chloride	
Thionyl Chloride 7719-09-7 250 Titanium Tetrachloride 7550-45-0 2500	
Trichloro(chloromethyl) Silane 1558-25-4 100	
Trichloro(dichlorophenyl) Silane 27137-85-5	2500
Trichlorosilane	
Trifluorochloroethylene 79-38-9 10000	
Trimethyoxysilane	
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2. The division, in consultation with the health districts created pursuant to NRS 439.370, the health division of the department of human resources and the division of industrial relations of the department of business and industry, shall regularly examine the sources of information available to it with regard to potentially highly hazardous substances. The division shall, by regulation, add to the list of highly hazardous substances any chemical that is identified as being used, manufactured, stored, or capable of being produced, at a facility, in sufficient quantities at a single site, that its release into the environment would produce a significant likelihood that persons exposed would suffer death or substantial bodily harm as a consequence of the exposure.

- **Sec. 3.** NRS 459.405 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 459.405 As used in NRS 459.400 to 459.600, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 459.410 to 459.455, inclusive, *and section 1 of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 459.430 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 459.430 "Hazardous waste" means any waste or combination of wastes, including, *without limitation*, solids, semisolids, liquids or contained gases, *except household waste*, which:
- 1. Because of its quantity or concentration or its physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may:
- (a) Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or serious irreversible or incapacitating illness; or
- (b) Pose a substantial hazard or potential hazard to human health, public safety or the environment when it is given improper treatment, storage, transportation, disposal or other management.
- 2. Is identified as hazardous by the department as a result of studies undertaken for the purpose of identifying hazardous wastes. The term includes, among other wastes, toxins, corrosives, flammable materials, irritants, strong sensitizers and materials which generate pressure by decomposition, heat or otherwise.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 459.475 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 459.475 The department shall:
- 1. Except as *otherwise* provided in NRS 459.480, enforce the commission's regulations on hazardous waste;
- 2. Develop and publish a plan of management of hazardous waste in this state, including among other things, descriptions of:
- (a) Sources of hazardous waste, including information on the types and quantities of the waste; [and]
- (b) Current practices and costs in the management of hazardous waste, including treatment, storage and disposal; and
- (c) The hazards associated with the use by a consumer of a commercial product in a manner contrary to the directions for use, cautions or warnings appearing on the label of the product, if the department determines that such a description is necessary; and
- 3. Cooperate with other states to bring about improved management of hazardous waste, encourage the enactment of uniform state laws relating to hazardous waste, and develop compacts between this and other states which are designed to provide for improved management of hazardous waste.
 - **Sec. 6.** This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

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