



'Hazardous' Terms - What They Mean

Businesses and government agencies in Minnesota are subject to many laws with 'hazardous' terms, several of which are implemented by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and its regulatory partners in the Metropolitan Counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington (Metro Counties). This fact sheet will explain the meanings of 'hazardous' terms and identify which state and federal agencies administer them.

Many businesses and government agencies express frustration with the use of the similar-sounding and sometimes-confused 'hazardous' terms and definitions discussed in this fact sheet. Each of these terms and definitions is based on a specific law enacted by either the U.S. Congress or the Minnesota Legislature. Executive agencies such as the MPCA are then delegated authority to administer regulations based on those laws and must use the specified terms.

It is critical to understand the differences between 'hazardous' terms and to use each term appropriately because different terms may apply to different substances and may trigger different legal requirements, even at the same business. For instance, whether something is a hazardous chemical may not affect whether it is also a hazardous waste, and vice versa. ***'Hazardous' terms cannot be used interchangeably.***

In addition to the multiple 'hazardous' terms, there are also several different simultaneous definitions for some 'hazardous' terms. Which definition applies to a situation depends on which law is triggered by a situation. For instance, whether something is a hazardous chemical for state fire protection requirements may not affect whether it is also a hazardous chemical under federal worker safety standards. ***Therefore, understanding the context of a 'hazardous' term can be just as critical as using the correct term.***

If you are unsure about a requirement in Minnesota stemming from a 'hazardous' term after reviewing this guidance, contact the MPCA or the delegated regulatory agency for that term. See [more information](#) on page 7.

'Hazardous' terms in Minnesota

Some of the most commonly confused 'hazardous' terms in Minnesota are:

- [Hazardous air pollutant](#)
- [Hazardous chemical](#)
- [Hazardous constituent](#)
- [Groundwater protection hazardous constituent](#)
- [Underlying hazardous constituent](#)
- [Hazardous drug](#)
- [Hazardous household product](#)
- [Hazardous material](#)
- [Hazardous substance](#)
- [Environmentally hazardous substance](#)
- [Extremely hazardous substance](#)
- [Hazardous waste](#)
- [Acute hazardous waste](#)
- [Household hazardous waste](#)

**Exhibit
3754**

State of Minnesota v. 3M Co.,
Court File No. 27-CV-10-28862

Hazardous air pollutant

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) contribute to air pollution when emitted to the atmosphere and are anticipated to result in an increase in public mortality or serious illnesses such as cancer. They are also known as *toxic air pollutants* or *air toxics*. Hazardous air pollutants are regulated nationally by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under the Clean Air Act (CAA) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations. Hazardous air pollutants are regulated in Minnesota by the MPCA under the same definition. Find more information on the MPCA website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/quick-links/neshap-assistance>.

Hazardous chemical

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Hazardous chemicals have two different definitions under three separate regulations.

Hazardous chemicals, regulated nationally by the U.S. Occupational Health & Safety Administration (OSHA) under the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) regulations, pose a physical or health hazard to workers. In Minnesota, the Minnesota Occupation Safety & Health Administration (MNOSHA) regulates hazardous chemicals with the same meaning, however in Minnesota's rules these hazardous chemicals are called [hazardous substances](#). Find more information on MNOSHA's website at <http://www.dli.mn.gov/mnosha.asp>.

Hazardous chemicals, regulated nationally by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), must be reported to state and local emergency planners under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) regulations. These hazardous chemicals include both *Superfund hazardous substances* and [extremely hazardous substances](#). In Minnesota, the Homeland Security and Emergency Management division of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS) oversees this reporting. Find more information on the DPS website at <https://dps.mn.gov/>.

Hazardous chemicals, as defined nationally by the International Code Council in the International Fire Code (IFC), pose an unreasonable risk to the health and safety of operating personnel, emergency personnel, the public, and the environment if not properly controlled during handling, storage, manufacture, processing, packaging, use, disposal or transportation. In Minnesota, the State Fire Marshal's Office, a division of the DPS, implements the IFC through adoption into the Minnesota State Fire Code. Find more information on the DPS website at <https://dps.mn.gov/>.

Hazardous constituent

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Hazardous constituents carry the chemical or physical risk that caused a waste they are contained in to be considered a [hazardous waste](#) by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or MPCA. They are different than [groundwater protection hazardous constituents](#) or [underlying hazardous constituents](#).

Hazardous constituents are identified nationally by the EPA under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations, which have been adopted in Minnesota by the MPCA.

Groundwater protection hazardous constituent

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Groundwater protection hazardous constituents are identified nationally by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the Ground Water Monitoring List under the RCRA regulations. The list has been adopted in Minnesota by the MPCA under the groundwater protection hazardous constituent term.

Permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) that manage [hazardous waste](#) in landfills, surface impoundments, land treatment units, and waste piles are required to monitor for groundwater protection hazardous constituents. They are different than [hazardous constituents](#) or [underlying hazardous constituents](#). Find more information about the ground water monitoring list on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov>.

Underlying hazardous constituent

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) in hazardous wastes generated by Small Quantity Generators (SQGs) and Large Quantity Generators (LQGs) must be treated before the waste can be placed into a hazardous waste landfill. The underlying hazardous constituents may not be the reason the waste is considered hazardous. They are different than [hazardous constituents](#) or [groundwater protection hazardous constituents](#).

Underlying hazardous constituents are identified nationally by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) portion of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations, and have been adopted in Minnesota by the MPCA. Find more information about underlying hazardous constituents and the LDR on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov>.

Hazardous drug

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Hazardous drugs are defined differently by two federal agencies; however, both address health care employee safety. Both definitions are advisory on the federal level, not regulatory. However, the MPCA requires hazardous drugs under both of these definitions to be assumed to be [hazardous wastes](#) in Minnesota.

As defined by the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists (ASHP), adopted by U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), hazardous drugs cause cancer, damage genes, increase risk of birth defects, or damage organs. Find more information about hazardous drugs on OSHA's website at <https://www.osha.gov/>.

As defined by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, hazardous drugs are those used for cancer chemotherapy, antiviral therapy, hormones, bioengineered drugs, and drugs harmful for pregnant or nursing mothers. Find more information about hazardous drugs on NIOSH's website at <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>.

Find more information about the requirement to assume hazardous drugs under both definitions are hazardous wastes in Minnesota in MPCA fact sheet #w-hw4-45b, Alternate Method to Evaluate Pharmaceutical Waste for the Lethality Characteristic, at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw4-45b.pdf>.

Hazardous household product

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Hazardous household product has two common meanings. Neither of these meanings is officially defined in federal or Minnesota regulations, though some other states do officially define this term.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) uses the term hazardous household product to refer to household products that are [hazardous substances](#) as defined under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. Hazardous household products are those that pose a risk to personal safety when stored or used inside the home. Find more information about hazardous household products on the CPSC's website at <https://www.cpsc.gov/>.

Many state and local governments, including the MPCA, use the term hazardous household product to refer to household products that are [household hazardous wastes](#) that could harm the environment when disposed. In Minnesota, most household hazardous wastes are not regulated when in the house or in solid waste, but collectors must meet state requirements. Find more information about household hazardous wastes on the MPCA's website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/living-green/dispose-hazardous-waste-safely>.

Hazardous material

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Hazardous materials (HazMat) have four definitions in regulation.

Hazardous materials, regulated nationally under the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), pose an unreasonable risk to public health and safety or property when transported in commerce. Hazardous materials include most [hazardous wastes](#), some [hazardous substances](#), and [environmentally hazardous substances](#) in addition to other PHMSA-designated materials. In Minnesota, the Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT) implements the HMR. Find more information about hazardous materials transport on Mn/DOT's website at <http://www.dot.state.mn.us/>.

The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulates the storage of specified hazardous materials nationally as items that may pose an unreasonable risk to worker safety when stored in the workplace under the Subpart H - Hazardous Materials regulations. Specific hazardous materials are identified in the OSHA regulations. In Minnesota, Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) has adopted the same definitions. Find more information about hazardous materials in the workplace on MNOSHA's website at <http://www.dli.mn.gov/mnosha.asp>.

Similar to hazardous chemicals, the International Code Council (ICC) has developed the International Fire Code (IFC) and the International Building Code (IBC), which set standards for hazardous materials as products or wastes that can cause dangerous conditions related to storage, dispensing, use, and handling due to physical hazards or health hazards. In Minnesota, the State Fire Marshal's Office, a division of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS), implements the IFC through adoption into the Minnesota State Fire Code. Find more information on the DPS website at <https://dps.mn.gov/>. The Minnesota Department of Labor & Industry (DLI) implements the IBC through adoption into the State Building Code. Find more information on hazardous materials under the State Building Code on the DLI website at <http://www.dli.mn.gov/>.

Finally, the DPS administers hazardous material emergency response teams under the Minnesota Hazardous Materials Incident Response Act (HMIRA). This definition of hazardous materials is much broader than the other definitions, including any items that pose a potential risk to life, health, or property if released due to their chemical, physical, or biological nature. Find more information on hazardous material emergency response teams on the DPS website at <https://dps.mn.gov/>.

Hazardous substance

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Hazardous substances have six definitions in Minnesota.

Hazardous substances, regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Clean Water Act (CWA), present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including fish, shellfish, wildlife, shorelines, and beaches, when discharged into navigable waters of the United States. These hazardous substances are also known as *Clean Water Act hazardous substances* or CWA hazardous substances. Find more information on Clean Water Act hazardous substances on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov>.

Hazardous substances, regulated by the EPA under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, often referred to as Superfund) may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment when released into the environment. This definition establishes liability on the federal level for environmental damages caused by hazardous substances under Superfund. These hazardous substances are also known as *Superfund hazardous substances* or *CERCLA hazardous substances*. Superfund hazardous substances do not include petroleum or natural gas liquids. All Clean Water Act hazardous substances (discussed in the previous paragraph) are Superfund hazardous substances, but not the reverse; the *Superfund hazardous substances* umbrella is larger and includes more hazardous substances. Find more information about Superfund on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov>.

The MPCA implements a parallel but broader definition of hazardous substances to Superfund hazardous substances to establish liability on the state level for environmental damages under the Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act (MERLA). MERLA-designated hazardous substances include [hazardous air pollutants](#), statutory [hazardous wastes](#), and *Clean Water Act hazardous substances*. MERLA-designated hazardous substances do not include petroleum or natural gas liquids. Find more information on the MERLA or Minnesota Superfund program on the MPCA's website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/superfund-program>.

Some tank farms, bulk carriers, railroads, transfer facilities, and pipeline operators who handle MERLA-designated hazardous substances must prepare Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans and meet other requirements. Find more information about SPCC requirements in Minnesota in MPCA fact sheet #c-er1-02, Spill Prevention and Planning, at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/c-er1-02.pdf>.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) regulates hazardous substances nationally under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act regulations as household products that pose a risk to personal safety when stored or used inside the home. CPSC-designated hazardous substances are also referred to as [*hazardous household products*](#). Find more information about CPSC-designated hazardous substances on the CPSC's website at <https://www.cpsc.gov/>.

Hazardous substances, regulated in Minnesota by the Minnesota Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MNOSHA), pose a physical or health hazard to workers. These hazardous substances are regulated by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) regulations as [*hazardous chemicals*](#). Find more information about MNOSHA HCS hazardous substances on MNOSHA's website at <http://www.dli.mn.gov/mnoshasp>.

In addition, for the purposes of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) regulations, discussed in the [*hazardous waste*](#) section below, OSHA defines hazardous substances as including all Superfund hazardous substances, [*hazardous materials*](#) under the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR), [*hazardous wastes*](#) under the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations, as well as biological or other disease-causing agents that will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, or behavioral, genetic, physiological, or physical malfunctions or deformations. In Minnesota, the Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) administers the federal HAZWOPER standards. Find more information in MNOSHA's April 2009, publication, "MNOSHA guidelines for releases of hazardous substances that may require an emergency response", available through MNOSHA's website at <http://www.dli.mn.gov/mnoshasp>.

Environmentally hazardous substance

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Environmentally hazardous substances are a subdivision of [*hazardous materials*](#) regulated by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), under the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR). Environmentally hazardous substances are marine pollutants that are not specifically listed by name in the HMR. They are different than [*hazardous substances*](#). Find more information about environmentally hazardous substances on PHMSA's website at <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/>.

Extremely hazardous substance

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Extremely hazardous substances, regulated nationally by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) regulations, could cause serious human health effects from short-term exposures such as accidental air releases. Extremely hazardous substances must be reported to state and local emergency planners. In Minnesota, the Homeland Security and Emergency Management division of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS) oversees this reporting. Find more information on the DPS website at <https://dps.mn.gov/>.

Hazardous waste

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Hazardous wastes have five definitions in Minnesota.

Hazardous wastes, regulated nationally by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA), may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in death or serious illness or pose a substantial risk to human health or the environment due to their physical or chemical characteristics if improperly managed. Wastes must be assumed to be hazardous unless they are exempt from the RCRA regulations or are evaluated as not being included on any of four EPA lists and not meeting any of four physical and chemical characteristics. Federally regulated hazardous wastes are also known as *RCRA hazardous wastes* or *EPA wastes*. Find more information on RCRA hazardous wastes on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov>.

In Minnesota, the hazardous waste rules administered by the MPCA and Metro Counties are broader than the federal regulations, and include an additional list and an additional physical characteristic in addition to the RCRA hazardous wastes. These additional hazardous wastes are also known as *state-specific hazardous wastes* or *Minnesota wastes*. Find more information about hazardous waste identification and management in Minnesota in MPCA fact sheet #w-hw1-00, Summary of Hazardous Waste Requirements, at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw1-00.pdf>.

The MPCA may file civil litigation under a much broader statutory definition of hazardous wastes. The Minnesota statutory definition is similar to the EPA's RCRA definition above, but is not restricted to the hazardous wastes subject to regulation. Statutory hazardous wastes are not subject to the management requirements of Minnesota's hazardous waste rules, but handlers are responsible for ensuring the wastes do not cause damage to public health and safety or the environment.

For the purpose of applying the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) and identifying [hazardous materials](#), the DOT limits the meaning of hazardous waste to only those RCRA hazardous wastes that are required to be documented on a uniform hazardous waste manifest when transported. This definition excludes shipments of wastes that are not required to be documented on a manifest, such as government-transported shipments and those from Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs). All hazardous wastes that meet the DOT definition are [hazardous materials](#) subject to the HMR. Find more information about hazardous waste transportation on Mn/DOT's website at <http://www.dot.state.mn.us/>.

The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulates employee safety at sites of hazardous waste, [hazardous substance](#), petroleum, biological waste, and radioactive waste cleanups and at permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) nationally under the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) regulations. The HAZWOPER training requirements are often confused with hazardous waste generator employee training required by the EPA under the RCRA regulations and by the MPCA under Minnesota rules. In Minnesota, the Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) administers the federal HAZWOPER standards. Find more information in MNOSHA's April 2009, publication, "MNOSHA guidelines for releases of hazardous substances that may require an emergency response", available through MNOSHA's website at <http://www.dli.mn.gov/mnosha.asp>.

Acute hazardous waste

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Acute hazardous wastes are a subset of [hazardous wastes](#) regulated nationally by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA). Acute hazardous wastes are wastes that present a substantial risk to human health or the environment due to a low medial lethal dose whether improperly managed or not. Acute hazardous wastes include all hazardous wastes on the P-List of hazardous waste as well as dioxin-related F-Listed wastes (F020-F023 and F026-F027). In Minnesota, the MPCA and Metro Counties regulate acute hazardous wastes under the Hazardous Waste Rules. Find more information on acute hazardous wastes in MPCA fact sheet #w-hw2-02, P List of Acute Hazardous Wastes & Managing Acute Hazardous Wastes, at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw2-02.pdf>.

Household hazardous waste

See citations in [Table 1](#) on page 8.

Household hazardous wastes are a subset of [hazardous wastes](#) regulated in Minnesota by the MPCA and Metro Counties under Minnesota's hazardous waste rules. A waste is a household hazardous waste if it would meet the definition of a regulated hazardous waste if generated by a business. However, household hazardous waste is exempt from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. In Minnesota, most household hazardous wastes are not regulated when in the house or in solid waste, but collectors must meet state requirements. Household fluorescent lamps, mercury switches, thermometers, cathode ray tubes (CRTs), used oil are regulated in Minnesota when in the house. Find more information about household hazardous wastes on the MPCA's website at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/living-green/dispose-hazardous-waste-safely>.

Abbreviations used in [Table 1](#) (on page 8)

Agencies

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission	CPSC	Minnesota Department of Labor & Industry	DLI
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	EPA	Minnesota Department of Public Safety	DPS
National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health	NIOSH	Minnesota Department of Transportation	Mn/DOT
U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration	OSHA	Minnesota OSHA	MNOSHA
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	PHMSA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	MPCA
		Minnesota State Fire Marshall	SFM

Statutes/Regulations

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	CERCLA	International Building Code	IBC
Clean Water Act	CWA	International Fire Code	IFC
Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act	EPCRA	Land Disposal Restrictions	LDR
Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response	HAZWOPER	Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act	MERLA
Hazardous Communications Standard	HCS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants	NESHAP
Hazardous Materials Incident Response Act	HMIRA	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act	RCRA
Hazardous Materials Regulations	HMR	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures	SPCC
Hazardous Substances Act	HSA	Subpart H - Hazardous Materials Regulations	Subp H

Citations

The Code of Federal Regulations is cited by title and part. For example: Title 40, Part 63 is cited as 40 CFR 63. Minnesota Rules and Statutes are cited by Chapter. For example: Chapter 7011 is cited as Minn. R. Ch. 7011.

More information

For more information, contact your Metro County hazardous waste office or the MPCA. The MPCA's Small Business Environmental Assistance Program can provide free, confidential environmental compliance assistance for many businesses. The Minnesota Technical Assistance Program can assist you with waste minimization.

Metro County Hazardous Waste Offices

Anoka	763-422-7093
.....	https://www.anokacounty.us/
Carver	952-361-1800
.....	http://www.co.carver.mn.us/
Dakota	952-891-7557
.....	https://www.co.dakota.mn.us/
Hennepin	612-348-3777
.....	http://www.hennepin.us/
Ramsey	651-266-1199
.....	https://www.ramseycounty.us/
Scott	952-496-8177
.....	http://www.scottcountymn.gov/
Washington	651-430-6655
.....	https://www.co.washington.mn.us/

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Toll free	1-800-657-3864
All offices	651-296-6300
.....	https://www.pca.state.mn.us/

Small Business Environmental Assistance Program

Toll free	1-800-657-3938
Direct	651-282-6143
.....	https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sbeap/

Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

Toll free	1-800-247-0015
Direct	612-624-1300
.....	http://www.mntap.umn.edu

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 5

Toll free	1-800-621-8431
Direct	312-353-2000
.....	http://www.epa.gov

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

Toll free	1-800-638-2772
Direct	301-504-7923
.....	https://www.cpsc.gov/

Minnesota OSHA

Toll free	1-877-470-6742
Direct	651-284-5050
.....	http://www.dli.mn.gov/mnosha.asp

Minnesota Department of Transportation

Toll free	1-800-657-3774
Direct	651-296-3000
.....	http://www.dot.state.mn.us/

Minnesota Department of Public Safety

Direct	651-201-7000
.....	https://dps.mn.gov/

Minnesota Department of Labor & Industry

Toll free	1-800-342-5354
Direct	651-284-5050
.....	http://www.dli.mn.gov/

Table 1. Regulatory citations for 'hazardous' terms

'Hazardous' term	Agency	Statute/Regulation	Citation
Hazardous air pollutant	EPA MPCA	NESHAP NESHAP	40 CFR 63 Minn. R. Ch. 7011
Hazardous chemical	OSHA MNOSHA EPA DPS SFM	HCS HCS EPCRA EPCRA IFC	29 CFR 1910.1200 Minn. R. 5206 40 CFR 370 Minn. Stat. Ch. §299K Minn. R. 7511
Hazardous constituent	EPA MPCA	RCRA RCRA	40 CFR 261 Minn. R. Ch. 7045
Groundwater protection hazardous constituent	EPA MPCA	RCRA RCRA	40 CFR 264 Minn. R. Ch. 7045
Underlying hazardous constituent	EPA MPCA	RCRA RCRA	40 CFR 268 Minn. R. Ch. 7045
Hazardous drug	OSHA NIOSH MPCA		Instruction TED 01-00-15, Sec. VI, Ch. 2 Publication 2016-161 MPCA fact sheet #w-hw4-45b
Hazardous household product	CPSC	HSA	16 CFR 1500
Hazardous material	PHMSA Mn/DOT OSHA MNOSHA SFM DLI DPS	HMR HMR Subp H Subp H IFC IBC HMIRA	49 CFR 100-199 Minn. Stat. Ch. §221 29 CFR 1910.101-126 Minn. R. Ch. 5205 Minn. R. Ch. 7511 Minn. R. Ch. 1305 Minn. Stat. Ch. §299A
Hazardous substance	EPA EPA MPCA MPCA CPSC MNOSHA OSHA	CWA CERCLA MERLA SPCC HAS HCS HAZWOPER	40 CFR 116 40 CFR 302 Minn. Stat. Ch. §115B Minn. Stat. Ch. §115E 16 CFR 1500 Minn. R. Ch. 5206 29 CFR 1910.120
Environmentally hazardous substance	PHMSA Mn/DOT	HMR HMR	49 CFR 172 Minn. Stat. Ch. §221
Extremely hazardous substance	EPA DPS	EPCRA EPCRA	40 CFR 355 Minn. Stat. Ch. §299K
Hazardous waste	EPA MPCA MPCA PHMSA OSHA MNOSHA	RCRA RCRA HMR HAZWOPER HAZWOPER	40 CFR 260-282 Minn. R. Ch. 7045 Minn. Stat. §116.06 49 CFR 100-199 29 CFR 1910.120 Minn. R. Ch. 5205
Acute hazardous waste	EPA MPCA	RCRA RCRA	40 CFR 260-282 Minn. R. Ch. 7045
Household hazardous waste	MPCA		Minn. R. 7045.0310

Visit the U.S. Government Printing Office's (GPO) FDSys portal at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/> to review Federal Statutes and Regulations. Visit the Minnesota Office of the Revisor of Statutes at <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/> to review Minnesota Statutes and Rules.