

1 Pollution Control Agency

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3 Adopted Rules Governing the Use, Reuse, Recycling, or

4 Reclamation of Waste

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6 Rules as Adopted

7 7045.0125 MANAGEMENT OF WASTE BY USE, REUSE, RECYCLING, AND

8 RECLAMATION.

9 Subpart 1. [Unchanged.]

10 Subp. 2. Requirements. A hazardous waste that is to be  
11 beneficially used, reused, or legitimately recycled or reclaimed  
12 is exempt from parts 7045.0205 to 7045.1030, and the agency's  
13 permitting requirements in chapter 7001, except as specified in  
14 items A to F. Hazardous waste must be transported in accordance  
15 with all applicable requirements in Minnesota Statutes, section  
16 221.033 and Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, parts 171 to  
17 179.

18 A. to E. [Unchanged.]

19 F. A hazardous waste that is not a sludge as defined  
20 in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 260.10 (1984),  
21 and that is hazardous only because it has a pH greater than  
22 12.5, contains no listed hazardous wastes, has been demonstrated  
23 not to be an irritative substance under the procedures of part  
24 7045.0142, and is being accumulated, stored, or treated prior to  
25 beneficial use, reuse, recycling, or reclamation, is subject to  
26 the requirements of parts 7045.0214 to 7045.0217, 7045.0220 to  
27 7045.0230, 7045.0240 to 7045.0249, 7045.0296, and 7045.1000 to  
28 7045.1030.

29 Subp. 3. [Unchanged.]

30 7045.0142 METHOD OF TESTING PRIMARY IRRITATIVE SUBSTANCES.

31 An irritative substance is a substance exhibiting skin  
32 irritation of an empirical score of five or more as determined  
33 by the following procedure. Primary irritation to the skin is  
34 measured by a patch-test technique on the abraded and intact  
35 skin of the albino rabbit, clipped free of hair. A minimum of

1 six subjects are used in abraded and intact skin tests.  
 2 Introduce under a square patch, such as surgical gauze measuring  
 3 one inch by one inch and two single layers thick, 0.5 milliliter  
 4 (in the case of liquids) or 0.5 gram (in the case of solids and  
 5 semisolids) of the test substance. Dissolve solids in an  
 6 appropriate solvent and apply the solution as for liquids. The  
 7 animals are immobilized with patches secured in place by  
 8 adhesive tape. The entire trunk of the animal is then wrapped  
 9 with an impervious material, such as rubberized cloth, for the  
 10 24-hour period of exposure. This material aids in maintaining  
 11 the test patches in position and retards the evaporation of  
 12 volatile substances. After 24 hours of exposure, the patches  
 13 are removed and the resulting reactions are evaluated on the  
 14 basis of the designated values in the following table:

15

16	Skin reaction	Value*
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17

18 Erythema and eschar formation:

19	No erythema	0
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20	Very slight erythema (barely perceptible)	1
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21	Well-defined erythema	2
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22	Moderate to severe erythema	3
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23	Severe erythema (beet redness) to slight	
24	eschar formations (injuries in depth)	4

25 Edema formation:

26	No edema	0
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27	Very slight edema (barely perceptible)	1
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28	Slight edema (edges of area well defined	
29	by definite raising)	2

30	Moderate edema (raised approximately	
31	one millimeter)	3

32	Severe edema (raised more than one	
33	millimeter and extending beyond	
34	the area of exposure)	4

35 \*The "value" recorded for each reading is the average value  
 36 of the six or more animals subject to the test.

1 Readings are again made at the end of a total of 72 hours  
 2 (48 hours after the first reading). An equal number of  
 3 exposures are made on areas of skin that have been previously  
 4 abraded. The abrasions are minor incisions through the stratum  
 5 corneum, but not sufficiently deep to disturb the derma or to  
 6 produce bleeding. Evaluate the reactions of the abraded skin at  
 7 24 hours and 72 hours, as described in this paragraph. Add the  
 8 values for erythema and eschar formation at 24 hours and at 72  
 9 hours for intact skin to the values on abraded skin at 24 hours  
 10 and at 72 hours (four values). Similarly, add the values for  
 11 edema formation at 24 hours and at 72 hours for intact and  
 12 abraded skin (four values). The total of the eight values is  
 13 divided by four to give the primary irritation score; for  
 14 example:

16		Exposure time	Evaluation
17	Skin reaction	(hours)	value
18			
19	Erythema and eschar formation:		
20	Intact skin	24	2
21	Do	72	1
22	Abraded skin	24	3
23	Do	72	2
24			<hr/>
25	Subtotal		8
26			
27	Edema formation:		
28	Intact skin	24	0
29	Do	72	1
30	Abraded skin	24	1
31	Do	72	2
32			<hr/>
33	Subtotal		4
34			
35	Total		12

36 Thus, the primary irritation score is  $12 \div 4 = 3$ .