

WHAT CONSTITUTES A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL?

Within Section 3.3-200 of the City of Springfield Development Code, hazardous materials are defined as “Those chemicals or substances which are physical or health hazards as defined and classified in the most recently adopted or amended Fire Code by the City, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.” Section 3.3-200 regulates those hazardous materials which are considered potential groundwater contaminants and other chemicals, such as pharmaceuticals or fertilizers, that pose a potential groundwater risk. This includes, but is not limited to, petrochemicals, solvents, household cleaners, additives, pesticides, etc.

The following list gives examples of types of regulated substances but is not a complete list of all types of regulated hazardous materials.

1. Acids - Sulfuric acid, nitric acid
2. Bases - Sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide
3. Alcohols - Methyl alcohol (methanol), isopropyl alcohol
4. Ketones - Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)
5. Hydrocarbons - Hexane, benzene, toluene, xylene
6. Chlorinated hydrocarbons - 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Tetrachloroethene (Perc) (DNAPL)
7. Paint products – Oil-base paints, lacquer thinner, spray paints, some latex paints
8. Vehicle related substances - Gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, anti-freeze
9. Machinery related substances - Hydraulic oil, cutting oil
10. Agricultural substances - Fertilizer, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides
11. Printing chemicals - Inks, fixers, developers, replenishers, washes
12. Cleaning solvents - Mineral spirits, chlorinated solvents (may be DNAPLs)
13. All other Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs)*

*DNAPL chemicals are defined as having a specific gravity greater than 1.0 (heavier than water), a low solubility rate, and degrading to other compounds that are even more of a health hazard. A list of known DNAPLs is available on the SUB web site or by request.