



TTLC/STLC/TCLP Threshold & Trigger Values for Regulated Metals

Analyte	TTLC Limit (mg/kg)	STLC Trigger (mg/kg)	STLC Limit (mg/L)	TCLP Trigger (mg/kg)	TCLP Limit (mg/L)
Antimony	500	150	15	-	-
Arsenic	500	50	5	100	5
Barium	10,000	1,000	100	2,000	100
Beryllium	75	7.5	0.75	-	-
Cadmium	100	10	1	20	1
Chromium (III)	500	50	5	-	-
Chromium (VI)	2,500	50	5*	100	5
Cobalt	8,000	800	80	-	-
Copper	2,500	250	25	-	-
Lead	1,000	50	5	100	5
Mercury	20	2	0.2	4	0.2
Molybdenum	3,500	3,500	350	-	-
Nickel	2,000	200	20	-	-
Selenium	100	10	1	20	1
Silver	500	50	5	100	5
Thallium	700	70	7	-	-
Vanadium	2,400	240	24	-	-
Zinc	5,000	2,500	250	-	-

WET: Waste Extraction Test

TTLC: Total Threshold Limit Concentration

STLC: Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration

TCLP: Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

Notes:

1. If the TTLC result is equal to or greater than the TTLC limit, then the waste is a California (non-RCRA) hazardous waste (however, TCLP would still be required for the eight federally regulated metals – see note 4).
2. The STLC is required if the TTLC result equals or exceeds STLC by a factor of 10 or more. If the STLC result is equal to or greater than the STLC limit, then the waste is a California (non-RCRA) hazardous waste (however, TCLP would still be required for the eight federally regulated metals – see note 4).
3. The TCLP is required for federal hazardous waste characterization (the eight federally regulated metals) if the TTLC result equals or exceeds the TCLP threshold by a factor of 20 or more.
4. If the TCLP sample fails, then the waste would be considered a federal (RCRA) hazardous waste.
5. Chromium on the California list accounts for trivalent and other forms of chromium. Hexavalent chromium is the more toxic of the two forms of chromium.

** If the soluble chromium determined by the TCLP is less than 5 mg/L and the STLC equals or exceeds 560 mg/L, then the waste would be classified as a non-RCRA hazardous waste (unless the waste is otherwise identified as a RCRA hazardous waste).*