Regulatory of Hazard Wastes:-

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):-**

Hazardous wastes are wastes with properties that make them dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous wastes can be liquids, solids, contained gases, or sludges. They can be by-products of manufacturing processes or simply discarded commercial products, like cleaning fluids or pesticides. In regulatory terms, RCRA hazardous wastes are wastes that appear on one of the four hazardous wastes lists (F-list, K-list, P-list, or U-list), or exhibit at least one of four characteristics-ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. Hazardous wastes are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C.

By definition, EPA determined that some specific wastes are hazardous. These wastes are incorporated into lists published by the Agency. These lists are organized into three categories: F-list (non-specific source wastes) found in the regulations at 40 CFR 261.31, K-list (source-specific wastes) found in the regulations at 40 CFR 261.32, and P-list and the U-list (discarded commercial chemical products) found in the regulations at 40 CFR 261.33.

RCRA's record keeping system helps to track the life cycle of hazardous waste and reduces the amount of hazardous waste illegally disposed.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act:-**

The [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comprehensive_Environmental_Response%2C_Compensation%2C_and_Liability_Act) (CERCLA), was enacted in 1980. The primary contribution of CERCLA was to create a "[Superfund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund)" and provide for the clean-up and remediation of closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites. CERCLA addresses historic releases of hazardous materials, but does not specifically manage hazardous wastes.