EPA is amending the F019 Hazardous Waste Listing in order to encourage the use of aluminum in motor vehicles, which will increase gas mileage and decrease exhaust air emissions. EPA has determined that these changes to the F019 listing are protective of human health and the environment.

**Action**

EPA is amending the F019 hazardous waste listing to facilitate the use of aluminum in automobiles, light trucks and utility vehicles. Using aluminum parts produces lighter vehicles capable of increased gas mileage and decreased exhaust air emissions, including a reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases.

Aluminum automotive parts must go through a metal finishing or conversion coating process before being used in motor vehicle manufacturing. This process generates F019, an F-code listed waste, which must be managed and disposed of as a hazardous waste. F019 is one of the F-code hazardous waste listings generated from common industrial and manufacturing processes.

This amendment exempts F019 waste from being considered a hazardous waste on condition that the waste is not placed outside on the land prior to shipment to an appropriately lined landfill. This approach encourages the use of lighter aluminum parts in motor vehicle manufacturing, while protecting human health and the environment.

The motor vehicle industry has incorporated aluminum into motor vehicle parts and bodies since the 1970s. Between 1997 and 2007, EPA granted 19 petitions for individual U.S. plants to exempt F019 from regulation through a rulemaking process called “delisting.” This rule responds to the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers and the Aluminum Association, which petitioned EPA to standardize the F019 listing for all motor vehicle manufacturing plants and remove the barriers to using aluminum in automotive manufacturing.

**For More Information**

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