

**State Emergency Response Commission**  
**CHAPTER 2**  
**Clandestine Lab Testing and Remediation**

Section 1.     **Definitions.**

(a)     Allowable Level (AL) — The Target Compound residue level that is permitted to remain in Normal Access Areas in a structure after testing and/or remediation.

(b)     Allowable Level — Low Access Areas (AL-LAA) — The target compound residue level that is permitted to remain in Low Access Areas in a structure after testing and/or remediation.

(c)     Clandestine Laboratory Operation (Clanlab) — A facility including but not limited to a residence, commercial building, or other structure or building, where a clandestine laboratory incident has been found to occur by law enforcement or where evidence exists that indicates same. Laboratories include those allegedly involved in the production of methamphetamine (meth), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), ecstasy (MDMA and its analogs including MDA, MDEA), aminorex, 4-methylaminorex, methaqualone, methcathinone, phencyclidine (PCP), fentanyl and its analogs or other drugs of abuse.

(d)     Environmental Sampling Professionals (ESPs) — Persons who are qualified as described in Section 3 to perform assessment and sampling of Clanlabs.

(e)     Individual Sewage Disposal System (ISDS) — An absorption system of any size or flow or a system or facility for treating, neutralizing, stabilizing, or disposing of sewage which is not part of or connected to a sewage treatment works.

(f)     Low Access Areas — Attics, HVAC systems (ductwork, furnace, and other components), crawl spaces, and other areas that can be physically entered but are not normally occupied, or reasonably expected to be occupied, during use of the structure. Attics, crawl spaces, or other areas or portions thereof that have finished spaces or contain improvements that indicate usage above normal levels for the space are excluded.

(g)     Non-Accessible Areas — Areas that cannot be accessed except by demolition of existing finishes or structure. For example, wall cavities (except where access doors exist), chimneys, areas under raised floors, and plenums above drywall, (but not plenums that can be accessed for example by removing a ceiling tile) and areas that cannot be accessed except by dismantling fixtures or similar items such as ceiling mounted lights, circuit breaker boxes, and electrical outlets.

(h) Non-Porous and Semi-Porous Surfaces and Items — Hard substrates such as concrete, drywall (painted or unpainted), vinyl, wood, glass, rubber.

(i) Normal Access Areas — Areas that are not Low Access Areas or Non-Accessible Areas.

(j) Porous Surfaces and Items — Fabric materials of cotton, wool and other generally permeable fabrics, as opposed to leather or vinyl and similar materials, and rough substrates other than non-porous and semi-porous surfaces.

(k) Structures — Facilities including but not limited to residences, commercial buildings, motels and hotels, other buildings including but not limited to sheds, barns, storage units or containers, and garages.

(l) Target compound — The compound that was allegedly intended to be produced in the Clanlab.

(m) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) — Organic compounds that evaporate readily into the air. VOCs include substances such as benzene and toluene, which can be used in the manufacturing of methamphetamine.

## **Section 2. Restriction on Entry and Use.**

(a) If an incident involving a Clanlab occurs, until such time as it is determined the site is safe for human habitation, the Incident Commander shall post or cause to be posted a hazardous conditions notice on all exterior doors and other entrances to the structure stating “Notice. This Property Has Been Determined to be a Potential Clandestine Drug Laboratory. No Entry Other Than By Authorized Personnel.”

(b) No persons shall enter the building or parts thereof that have been involved in the incident except for the purpose of law enforcement, testing, remediation, or emergency purposes, and shall make entry with personal protective equipment in accordance with the employer’s site specific written health and safety program.

## **Section 3. Qualifications and Training Requirements for ESPs.**

(a) ESPs shall meet one of the following criteria:

(i) Possess current certification as a Certified Industrial Hygienist in Comprehensive Practice (CIH) from the American Board of Industrial Hygiene, or a Professional Engineer (PE) currently registered in the State of Wyoming, or,

(ii) Have the equivalent of two years full-time recent environmental sampling experience and perform any work under the direction and review of a CIH/PE

employed by the same firm. The CIH/PE supervising the work is required to sign off on all reports required by this regulation.

(b) All ESPs shall be trained at a minimum in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and shall have specific additional training in current clandestine laboratory hazards, sampling methodology, remediation techniques, and applicable regulations. Annual refresher training shall consist of eight hours of training in current clandestine laboratory hazards, sampling methodology, remediation techniques, and applicable regulations.

(c) ESPs and their employers shall not be an employee, agent, vendor, representative, partner, joint venture participant, shareholder, parent or subsidiary company for the purposes of a site remediation of the contractor who performs Clanlab remediation at that site. The ESP shall be retained only through the property owner, agent of the owner or other proper authority.

#### **Section 4. Qualifications and Training Requirements for Remediation Contractors.**

(a) Contractors and all employees who perform remediation of Clanlab operations shall be trained at a minimum in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and shall have specific additional training in current clandestine laboratory hazards, remediation techniques, and applicable regulations. Annual refresher training shall consist of eight hours of training in current clandestine laboratory hazards, remediation techniques, and applicable regulations.

#### **Section 5. Assessment of Potentially Contaminated Sites.**

(a) A list of structures to be assessed shall be made for each site. If the Clanlab is reported to exist in a single family home, the assessment shall include the home and any other structure on the site that the person(s) who allegedly were involved in the Clanlab(s) may have had access to.

(b) If the Clanlab is reported to exist in multifamily housing (e.g., duplex, condominium, townhouse style dwellings), the assessment shall include the unit where the activity was reported to occur. In addition, adjacent areas shall be included in the assessment if clear pathways of migration exist between the alleged source area and adjacent areas, or if forced air heat or cooling is present and dividing walls that form an airtight barrier between the alleged source area and adjacent areas (including between connecting areas such as attics and crawl spaces) are not present. If adjacent areas are owned by parties other than the owner of the Clanlab, the owner/tenant of adjacent areas shall be contacted to request permission to access the units for sampling. If permission is not given within 30 days by the owner or tenant, the adjacent area(s) shall not be included in the assessment, but documentation including a copy of certified mail receipts to the address on record of the owner/tenant shall be included in the report. If permission is

granted, the adjacent areas shall be included in the assessment. Adjacent units shall be construed to include only directly adjacent units (above, below and side by side) except when other units are served by a common ventilation system, in which case all areas served by the system that includes the source unit are included.

(c) If a Clanlab is reported to exist in non-residential spaces (e.g., storage units, commercial buildings, and any other), the assessment shall include all space to which the person(s) who allegedly were involved in the Clanlab(s) had access and spaces that are served by a common ventilation system that includes the source area.

**Section 6. Sampling.**

(a) Areas that require sampling.

(i) Normal Access Areas and Low Access Areas shall be sampled or presumed to have target compound residue levels above the AL or AL-LAA, respectively.

(ii) Non-accessible areas are not required to be sampled or remediated.

(b) Number of samples required in a Clanlab Assessment.

(i) The total area of the assessment shall be divided up according to zones based on mechanical ventilation systems if and where present. In each zone, the following minimum number of sampling locations is required. (Square footage (SF) refers to floor dimensions of the space). Samples may be from single locations or may be composite samples as described in section 6(e). Samples locations shall be chosen from randomly selected locations from different surfaces (e.g., floors, walls, ceilings, built-in components) and substrates (e.g., concrete, wood, drywall).

(ii) Zones consisting of one or more identifiable room(s) on an air handling system.

<b>Area</b>	<b>Number of Samples</b>
Up to 1000 SF	Thirty (30) locations
Each additional 1000 SF	Twenty (20) locations

(iii) Zones that contain one identifiable room within a contiguous area that has no air handling system.

<b>Area</b>	<b>Number of Samples</b>
Up to 1000 SF in Normal Access Areas	Twenty (20) locations
Each additional 1000 SF in Normal Access Areas	Ten (10) locations
Low Access Areas	Five (5) locations per 2000 SF

Area	Number of Samples
Normal Access Areas adjacent to other assessed areas	Five (5) locations per 1000 SF

(iv) Zones that contain multiple identifiable rooms within a contiguous area that has no air handling system.

At least three (3) locations from each identifiable room shall be sampled
For the first 1000 SF, at least thirty (30) locations shall be sampled
For each additional 100 SF, three (3) locations shall be collected

(v) Data interpretation.

Data from separate structures and separate zones of mechanical ventilation shall be interpreted separately
In large rooms where multiple samples are collected, a grid pattern may be used to determine the extent of migration of target compound

(c) Sample Locations Selection.

(i) Structure Samples. Samples of the structure shall be collected from permanent (non-movable) non-porous and semi-porous surfaces in the quantity indicated under 6(b). The required number of samples shall be met not including any samples from locations on movable items (e.g., clothing or furniture) or on substrates that are known to have been installed since the person(s) who allegedly were involved in the Clanlab(s) accessed the structure.

(ii) Sampling of movable items.

(A) The structure and contents are presumed to have target compound residue levels above the AL prior to any testing performed. If the structure is tested and found to be in compliance with the AL throughout the structure, movable items may be assumed to be in compliance. If the structure is in non-compliance throughout or in part, movable items may be assumed to be in non-compliance throughout, but may also be tested to determine whether they are in compliance. Movable items found outside the structure being assessed that are normally found or used inside structures shall be tested or assumed to be non-compliant.

(B) If movable items are tested, composite or single surface samples shall be collected from non-porous and semi-porous items. Movable items shall be sampled at a minimum of fifty locations to assess the movable items in a structure. If all samples indicate compliance, then all movable items may be deemed compliant and do not require remediation. If some items are in compliance and some in non-

compliance, only those items that were sampled and found to have target compound residue levels below the AL shall be deemed in compliance. Porous building materials shall be assumed to be non-compliant if the structure in which they are located is non-compliant. For example, attic insulation shall be assumed to be non-compliant if the attic framing or decking is non-compliant, and carpet shall be assumed to be non-compliant if nearby walls or other permanent items are non-compliant. Porous movable items shall be assumed to be non-compliant if non-porous and semi-porous items are found to be non-compliant or in absence of testing of non-porous and semi-porous movable items, if the structure is non-compliant.

(d) Sampling of HVAC systems.

(i) Samples shall be collected from at least one supply duct, one return duct (if present) and in the furnace (if present) and may be a composite sample. Samples shall be collected from locations that appear to be representative of the dust level in the system.

(ii) Local exhaust ventilation systems shall be assumed to be non-compliant if the zone in which they are located is non-compliant or sampled to determine whether they are. Exhaust flues and chimneys are non-accessible areas.

(e) Use of Composite Sampling.

(i) Samples from individual locations can be combined into one composite sample for analysis. The result for a composite sample shall be interpreted to indicate the level of target compound residue present throughout the zone of the composite. The number of subsamples in one composite shall not exceed the number which can be analyzed within the laboratory's QA/QC limitations. Adequate recovery of the Target Compound(s) for the maximum number of subsamples in composites shall be verified by unknown spiked samples.

(f) Sampling for Lead and Mercury.

(i) If evidence indicates the possibility that amalgam methods were used to manufacture methamphetamine or other target compounds (e.g., the phenyl-2-propanone method, or any method that evolves mercury or lead residues), lead and mercury shall be additional Target Compounds for that Clanlab. A minimum of three mercury air samples shall be collected throughout the assessment area. Sampling for lead in dust shall comply with 40 CFR 745.227.

**Section 7. Sampling Methods.**

(a) All samples shall be collected using documented methodologies. Wipe samples for target compounds shall be collected following American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D6661-01 or approved National Institute of Occupational Safety

and Health (NIOSH) methods. Samples shall be collected using cotton gauze wetted with methanol.

(b) Sampling for mercury shall be performed following NIOSH 6009. However, analytical methods shall be sufficient to detect mercury in the form expected to be present, i.e., elemental or inorganic.

(c) Sampling methods for lead in dust shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 745.227.

(d) Screening for VOCs shall be performed prior to initial entry and later if required using a portable Photoionization Detector (PID) with 10.2 eV lamp or greater or by NIOSH method 1500.

**Section 8. Sampling of ISDS, Soils, and Drain Traps.**

(a) Where an ISDS exists that is connected to the facility being assessed, or may have been used for disposal of production wastes, it shall be tested as follows.

(b) Initial screening shall be performed with a portable Photoionization Detector (PID) with 10.2 eV lamp or greater or portable Flame Ionization Detector (FID) and field pH measurement. If PID or FID readings of 1 ppm or greater are obtained, or pH is measured at >8 or <5, a sludge sample shall be collected for laboratory analysis. Samples shall be collected at the following locations:

Type	Location
One chamber tank with one lid	under solids layer at lid
One chamber tank with two lids	under solids layer under second (outlet) lid
Two chamber tank	under solids layer at baffle in first chamber
Tank with no lid	any accessible location

(c) Laboratory analyses shall be performed for hazardous characteristics using the following methods, or equivalent methods approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality:

Test	Standard
Ignitability	EPA SW846 Method 1010
Corrosivity	EPA SW846 Method 1110
Toxicity for VOCs	EPA SW846 Method 8260B
Reactivity	EPA SW846 Method 9014 and 9034

(d) Target compound sampling in ISDS is not required. If an ISDS is found to contain waste that is hazardous according to the above tests, or if VOCs are detected, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality shall be notified and shall be asked to determine requirements applicable to cleanup of the ISDS-related portion of the site.

(e) The land around the structures in the assessment shall be visually inspected for signs of waste disposal associated with the Clanlab, including residual chemical containers, stained soils or signs of chemical dumping, disposal into wells or surface water, and burn piles. Any signs of such disposal shall be documented. The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality shall be requested to provide guidance on any soil or groundwater assessment and remediation as appropriate that shall be conducted in relation to the possible disposal.

(f) Sampling of ISDSs, Soils, and Drain Traps — Accessible drain traps in the building shall be screened with the PID or FID and field pH. If PID or FID readings of 1 ppm or greater or pH is measured at  $>8$  or  $<5$ , requirements of the Department of Environmental Quality shall be followed.

#### Section 9. Analytical Methods.

(a) At a minimum, wipe samples shall be analyzed for the Target Compound(s). Field test kits that provide on-site results shall not be used for sampling or analysis.

(b) Laboratories performing any analytical work required by this regulation shall be accredited for analysis of the method by an appropriate accreditation organization.

(c) Analysis of methamphetamine samples shall use an Isotopic Dilution approach with the d-5, d-8, or d-14 deuterated methamphetamine as an internal standard and external calibration with methamphetamine. Analysis of other target compounds shall be performed by laboratory methods similar to methamphetamine analysis method, using GC/MS or LC/MS.

(d) Analysis for mercury shall be performed following NIOSH 6009. However, analytical methods shall be sufficient to detect mercury in the form expected to be present, i.e., elemental or inorganic.

(e) Analysis for lead shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 745.227.



Section 10. **Quality Control.**

(a) Laboratories providing analyses required by this regulation shall have a written Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) program. A written summary shall be included in project reports. The minimum components of the laboratory QA/QC program shall include matrix blanks, matrix duplicates, and matrix spikes.

(b) Each batch of samples submitted to the lab by the ESP shall include, at a minimum, unknown spiked samples, field blanks, and field duplicates (side-by-side) at a frequency of 10% of total samples for each type. Unknown spiked samples and field blanks shall be made using the same media as used for sampling, in identical sample containers so that no features of the spiked or blank samples can be distinguished from field samples. Unknown spiked samples shall contain an amount of target compound between 10% and 1000% of the AL. The amount shall be known only to the ESP. Field blanks shall be prepared in the assessment structure in the same manner as field samples without contacting the media to any surface. The field QC samples shall be kept confidential from the lab by either reporting no area for any sample or reporting a standard area for QC samples.

(c) Batch QC fails if matrix spikes exceed +/- 20% of the performance limit or any detectable target compound is found on lab blanks, if field blanks contain more than 10% of the AL, or if unknown spiked samples deviate from known amounts by more than 30%. If batch QC fails, the zone(s) of assessment represented by the data batch shall be assumed to be non-compliant or shall be re-sampled.

Section 11. **Remediation Procedures.**

(a) If any Normal Access Area within a structure is found or assumed to contain Target Compound residues levels above the AL, the area shall be remediated to reduce the Target Compound concentration to a level below the AL prior to further use, entry, lease, renting, or occupancy. If any Low Access Area within a structure is found or assumed to contain Target Compound residues levels above the AL-LAA, the area shall be remediated to reduce the Target Compound concentration to a level below the AL-LAA prior to further use, entry, lease, renting, or occupancy. Part or all of the structure may be disposed of or demolished in lieu of remediation, in compliance with all other applicable regulations.

(b) The following procedures shall be used during remediation.

(i) Only qualified remedial contractors as defined in Section 4 shall be used to perform Clanlab remediation.

(ii) All work shall be performed in accordance with a written specification of the scope and methods to be used, prepared and stamped by the CIH/PE in advance of remediation.

(iii) The remedial contractor shall ensure that the structure(s) being remediated are secure from unauthorized entry throughout the remediation process until clearance is achieved.

(iv) Remediation supervision shall be provided by an experienced supervisor who is on-site at all times while work is being performed.

(v) Personal protective equipment shall be used in accordance with the employer's site specific written health and safety program.

(vi) Access points to the zone of remediation shall be labeled with appropriate signs indicating that Clanlab hazards exist within. They shall be barricaded with a triple z-flap entrance constructed of six-mil polyethylene.

(vii) The work area(s) shall be ventilated with four air changes per hour using a HEPA filtration system, exhausted outside the structure, when the remediation is producing airborne dust, or whenever remediation work is being performed adjacent to areas that are not contaminated. Existing ventilation systems shall be de-activated.

(viii) Any areas adjacent to the zone of non-compliance shall be sealed in a manner where no significant air movement will occur.

(ix) Any chemicals that may qualify as hazardous shall be handled, packaged, transported, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

(x) All movable items and porous materials shall be removed unless sample results indicate that the residue level(s) on them are less than the Allowable Level(s).

(xi) Chemical oxidants shall not be used for initial cleaning unless manufacturer's data demonstrate that the product will reduce by-products to the same percent reduction as the Target Compound is reduced. However, if two cleanings are performed with non-oxidizing cleaning agents, and the average reduction from initial residue levels is at least 90% and no more than three times the AL in Normal Access Areas or AL-LAA for Low Access Areas, whichever is more stringent, then oxidants may be used for final cleaning.

(xii) If any surfaces were painted prior to clearance testing, the paint layer that was applied shall be removed or the substrate removed.

(xiii) Unless testing indicates no Target Compound is detectable, soils within areas that exceed allowable levels shall be removed to a depth of two inches and a vapor barrier installed or be removed to a depth that is below the target level.

(xiv) All waste materials, including but not limited to contents and demolition waste, shall be promptly containerized and disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulatory requirements. All haulers or handlers and landfills shall be notified in writing, and acknowledge receipt in writing, that the waste contains target compound residues. A receipt from the landfill shall be obtained to document the location where wastes were taken.

(xv) All plumbing systems shall be flushed clean with water.

(xvi) HVAC systems shall be cleaned or demolished (removed). If HVAC systems are cleaned for clearance testing, the following steps shall be used.

(A) A sketch of the system layout shall be prepared.

(B) All components of the system shall be cleaned by hand or with pneumatic or electrical agitators.

(C) Negative pressure with HEPA filtration shall be applied to a section of the ductwork prior to agitation.

(D) Portions of the ductwork system that are not comprised of sheet metal shall be opened and cleaned, e.g., joist spaces, drywall spaces, etc.

(E) A certification shall be prepared that all parts of the system as sketched were cleaned.

(F) The CIH/PE shall be notified that the structure is ready for clearance testing.

(xvii) After clearance sampling indicates that all portions of the facility that were part of the required remediation are in compliance, the CIH/PE shall notify the building owner and incident commander in writing. At that time, the incident commander shall determine if the warning signs shall be removed and the site declared remediated.

(xviii) The remedial contractor shall provide a project report to the CIH/PE for compilation with the sampling report including the following information: date(s) of work, method(s) of work, daily personnel sign-in logs, training certificates, all chemicals used, a narrative description of daily work completed, disposal methods, landfill location, copies of all disposal certificates, materials and items removed, sketches of HVAC system, certification that all work was performed in accordance with regulations and specification, certification that all parts of HVAC system were cleaned.

Section 12. **Clearance Sampling.**

(a) Clearance sampling shall be performed in the same manner as assessment sampling as qualified in this section.

(b) HVAC system clearance shall be performed by collecting Target Compound wipe samples from the furnace, one supply duct and one return duct if present. Sample locations in ductwork shall be randomly selected from areas that are not reachable from existing openings such as vents. Fresh openings for sampling shall be made using tin snips or other cutting means.

(c) Sample locations of the structure and any remediated movable items shall be randomly selected.

(d) Any repeat clearance sampling shall include locations that indicated failure as well as additional locations that were not previously sampled.

(e) If clearance sample data indicates that some part(s) of a structure are in compliance with the AL (or AL-LAA as applicable) and some are not, the following procedures may be used: 1) The whole structure may be re-cleaned and entirely re-tested. 2) The rooms or areas where clearance data indicates compliance may be sealed off from the rest of the structure, provided that egress during remediation does not require any re-entry to those areas, and the non-compliant areas may be re-cleaned and re-tested.

Section 13. **Allowable Levels.**

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Allowable Level</b>
Methamphetamine	0.75 ug/100 cm <sup>2</sup>
Phosphorus	Removal of all visible staining
Iodine	Removal of all visible staining
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	1 ppm
Corrosives	Surface pH 6-8
Lead	40 ug/ft <sup>2</sup>
Mercury	3 ug/m <sup>3</sup>
Ecstasy	0.1 ug/100 cm <sup>2</sup> or lab MDL
LSD	0.1 ug/100 cm <sup>2</sup> or lab MDL
Other target compounds	0.1 ug/100 cm <sup>2</sup> or lab MDL
<b>Notes:</b>	
"or lab MDL" means 0.1 ug/100 cm <sup>2</sup> or the lab's Method Detection Limit (or Limit of Detection or equivalent) whichever is greater except no less than 1 ug/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	
The AL-LAA for a target compound is a level 5 times the AL for that compound	

Section 14. **Final reports.**

(a) After all required remediation and sampling is complete, a final report shall be prepared, signed, and stamped by the CIH/PE summarizing all testing for the site. The report shall specifically include:

- (i) Initial and clearance testing data.
- (ii) Pertinent observations.
- (iii) Sketches and photographs of pre-existing and final conditions documenting sample locations.
- (iv) Remediation scope of work.
- (v) Remediation work performed, as provided by the contractor.

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(vi) Certification that the structures are in compliance with the clearance sampling requirements as of the date of the final assessment.

(b) This report shall be provided to the homeowner, the incident commander, the Wyoming Department of Health, and the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security. This report shall be retained by the owner and the CIH/PE for a period of no less than seven years.

Section 15. **Due Process Standards.**

(a) If a Clanlab is declared uninhabitable pursuant to W.S. § 35-9-156(d), the real estate owner shall be given notice and an opportunity to be heard as described in W.S. § 35-9-156(e) through (h).

(b) If a Clanlab is found to not pose an immediate and substantial threat to public health pursuant to W.S. § 35-9-159(d), the responding agency shall provide written notice to the real estate owner that he has ninety (90) days to remediate the property. The owner may appeal to the district court within sixty (60) days of the written notice. The responding agency's authority to take remediation action shall be stayed while the appeal is pending.

Section 16. **Incorporated References.**

(a) References and locations:

Reference Used	Date	Title	Location
29 CFR 1910.120	April 3, 2006	Hazardous waste operations and emergency response	<a href="http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/t-ext-idx?c=ecfr&amp;tpl=%2Findex.tpl">http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/t-ext-idx?c=ecfr&amp;tpl=%2Findex.tpl</a>
40 CFR 745.227	July 1, 2008	Lead-based paint poisoning prevention in certain residential structures	<a href="http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/t-ext-idx?c=ecfr&amp;tpl=%2Findex.tpl">http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/t-ext-idx?c=ecfr&amp;tpl=%2Findex.tpl</a>
ASTM D6661-01	2006	Standard Practice for Field Collection of Organic Compounds from Surfaces Using Wipe Sampling	<a href="http://www.ASTM.org">http://www.ASTM.org</a>
NIOSH Method 6009	August, 2009	Mercury, in NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods, 4 <sup>th</sup> ed., DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 94-113	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/">http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/</a>
NIOSH Method 1500	August, 2009	Hydrocarbons, in NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods, 4 <sup>th</sup> ed., DHHS (NIOSH) Publication 94-113	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam">http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam</a>
EPA SW846 Method 1010	January 3, 2008	Flashpoint in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste. USEPA SW846	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm">http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm</a>
EPA SW846 Method 1110	January 3, 2008	Corrosivity toward Steel in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste. USEPA SW846	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm">http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm</a>
EPA SW846 Method 8260B	January 3, 2008	VOCs in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste. USEPA SW846	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm">http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm</a>
EPA SW846 Method 9014	January 3, 2008	Cyanide in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste. USEPA SW846	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm">http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm</a>
EPA SW846 Method 9034	January 3, 2008	Sulfides in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste. USEPA SW846	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm">http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/index.htm</a>

(b) This rule includes the cited incorporated reference as of the date indicated. No later amendments or editions are included.

(c) Copies of the incorporated references are available at the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security, Herschler Building, 1 East, 122 West 25<sup>th</sup> Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002 at the cost of reproduction.

**Section 17. Authority.**

These rules are adopted under the authority of W.S. 35-9-153(h) and (j).