

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Waste and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726
- 3)

<u>Section Numbers</u> :	<u>Proposed Actions</u> :
726.120	Amendment
726.170	Amendment
726.180	Amendment
726.200	Amendment
726.201	Amendment
726.202	Amendment
726.203	Amendment
726.204	Amendment
726.205	Amendment
726.206	Amendment
726.207	Amendment
726.208	Amendment
726.209	Amendment
726.211	Amendment
726.212	Amendment
726.219	Amendment
726.302	Amendment
726.303	Amendment
726.305	Amendment
726.310	Amendment
726.330	Amendment
726.345	Amendment
726.355	Amendment
726.360	Amendment
726.450	Amendment
726.460	Amendment
726.Appendix G	Amendment
726.Appendix I	Amendment
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: The amendments to Part 726 are a single segment of the consolidated docket R17-14/R17-15/R18-11/R18-31 rulemaking that also affects 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 725, 727,

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728, 730, 733, 738, 739, and 810 through 812. Due to the extreme volume of the consolidated docket, each Part is covered by a notice in four separate issues of the *Illinois Register*. Included in this issue are 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, and 726 through 728. To save space, a more detailed description of the subjects and issues involved in the consolidated docket R17-14/R17-15/R18-11/R18-31 rulemaking in this issue of the *Illinois Register* only in the answer to question 5 in the Notice of Adopted Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of March 3, 2016, proposing amendments in docket R16-7, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 726 incorporate elements of the Generator Improvements Rule and the Hazardous Waste Import-Export Revisions. The Board makes several needed corrections in the text of the rules.

Tables appear in a document entitled "Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking Addendum (Proposed)" that the Board added to consolidated docket R17-14/R17-15/R18-11/R18-31. The tables list the deviations from the literal text of the federal amendments and the several necessary corrections and stylistic revisions not directly derived from USEPA actions. Persons interested in the details of those deviations from the literal text should refer to the Identical-in-Substance Rulemaking Addendum (Proposed) in consolidated docket R17-14/R17-15/R18-11/R18-31.

Section 22.4 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/13 and 22.4] provides that Section 5-35 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] does not apply to this rulemaking. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the IAPA, it is not subject to First Notice or to Second Notice review by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR).

- 6) Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None
- 7) Does this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 10) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No

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- 11) Statement of Statewide Policy Objective: These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].
- 12) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: The Board will accept written public comment on this proposal for a period of 45 days after the date of this publication. Comments should reference consolidated docket R17-14/R17-15/R18-11/R18-31 and be addressed to:

Don A. Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board
State of Illinois Center, Suite 11-500
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago IL 60601

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference consolidated docket R17-14/R17-15/R18-11/R18-31:

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Chicago IL 60601

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michael.mccambridge@illinois.gov

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order at 312/814-3620, or download a copy from the Board's Website at <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us>.

- 13) Initial regulatory flexibility analysis:
 - A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations affected: This rulemaking may affect those small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations disposing of industrial wastewaters into the sewage collection system of a publicly owned treatment works. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].

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- B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: The existing rules and proposed amendments require extensive reporting, bookkeeping and other procedures, including the preparation of manifests and annual reports, waste analyses and maintenance of operating records. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].
- C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist and registered professional engineer. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].
- 14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: January 2017 and January 2018.

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

1 TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
2 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL
3 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
4 SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS
5

6 PART 726
7 STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTE AND
8 SPECIFIC TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
9

10 SUBPART A: GENERAL
11

12 Section
13 726.102 Electronic Reporting
14

15 SUBPART C: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A
16 MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL
17

18 Section
19 726.120 Applicability
20 726.121 Standards Applicable to Generators and Transporters of Materials Used in a
21 Manner that Constitutes Disposal
22 726.122 Standards Applicable to Storers, Who Are Not the Ultimate Users, of Materials
23 that Are To Be Used in a manner that Constitutes Disposal
24 726.123 Standards Applicable to Users of Materials that Are Used in a Manner that
25 Constitutes Disposal
26

27 SUBPART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY
28

29 Section
30 726.130 Applicability (Repealed)
31 726.131 Prohibitions (Repealed)
32 726.132 Standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
33 726.133 Standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
34 726.134 Standards applicable to marketers of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
35 726.135 Standards applicable to burners of hazardous waste fuel (Repealed)
36 726.136 Conditional exemption for spent materials and by-products exhibiting a
37 characteristic of hazardous waste (Repealed)
38

39 SUBPART E: USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY
40

41 Section
42 726.140 Applicability (Repealed)
43 726.141 Prohibitions (Repealed)

- 44 726.142 Standards applicable to generators of used oil burned for energy recovery
- 45 (Repealed)
- 46 726.143 Standards applicable to marketers of used oil burned for energy recovery
- 47 (Repealed)
- 48 726.144 Standards applicable to burners of used oil burned for energy recovery (Repealed)

49
50 SUBPART F: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS UTILIZED FOR
51 PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY

52
53 Section

- 54 726.170 Applicability and Requirements

55
56 SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

57 Section

- 58 726.180 Applicability and Requirements

59
60 SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS
61 AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

62
63 Section

- 64 726.200 Applicability
- 65 726.201 Management Prior to Burning
- 66 726.202 Permit Standards for Burners
- 67 726.203 Interim Status Standards for Burners
- 68 726.204 Standards to Control Organic Emissions
- 69 726.205 Standards to Control PM
- 70 726.206 Standards to Control Metals Emissions
- 71 726.207 Standards to Control HCl and Chlorine Gas Emissions
- 72 726.208 Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption
- 73 726.209 Low Risk Waste Exemption
- 74 726.210 Waiver of DRE Trial Burn for Boilers
- 75 726.211 Standards for Direct Transfer
- 76 726.212 Regulation of Residues
- 77 726.219 Extensions of Time

78
79 SUBPART M: MILITARY MUNITIONS

80
81 Section

- 82 726.300 Applicability
- 83 726.301 Definitions
- 84 726.302 Definition of Solid Waste
- 85 726.303 Standards Applicable to the Transportation of Solid Waste Military Munitions
- 86 726.304 Standards Applicable to Emergency Responses

87	726.305	Standards Applicable to the Storage of Solid Waste Military Munitions
88	726.306	Standards Applicable to the Treatment and Disposal of Waste Military Munitions
89		
90		SUBPART N: CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION FOR LOW-LEVEL MIXED WASTE
91		STORAGE, TREATMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL
92	Section	
93	726.310	Definitions
94	726.320	Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption
95	726.325	Wastes Eligible for a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption for Low-
96		Level Mixed Waste
97	726.330	Conditions to Qualify for and Maintain a Storage and Treatment Conditional
98		Exemption
99	726.335	Treatment Allowed by a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption
100	726.340	Loss of a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption and Required Action
101	726.345	Reclaiming a Lost Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption
102	726.350	Recordkeeping for a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption
103	726.355	Waste No Longer Eligible for a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption
104	726.360	Applicability of Closure Requirements to Storage Units
105	726.405	Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption
106	726.410	Wastes Eligible for a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption
107	726.415	Conditions to Qualify for and Maintain a Transportation and Disposal Conditional
108		Exemption
109	726.420	Treatment Standards for Eligible Waste
110	726.425	Applicability of the Manifest and Transportation Condition
111	726.430	Effectiveness of a Transportation and Disposal Exemption
112	726.435	Disposal of Exempted Waste
113	726.440	Containers Used for Disposal of Exempted Waste
114	726.445	Notification
115	726.450	Recordkeeping for a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption
116	726.455	Loss of a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption and Required
117		Action
118	726.460	Reclaiming a Lost Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption
119		
120	726.APPENDIX A	Tier I and Tier II Feed Rate and Emissions Screening Limits for
121		Metals
122	726.APPENDIX B	Tier I Feed Rate Screening Limits for Total Chlorine
123	726.APPENDIX C	Tier II Emission Rate Screening Limits for Free Chlorine and
124		Hydrogen Chloride
125	726.APPENDIX D	Reference Air Concentrations
126	726.APPENDIX E	Risk-Specific Doses
127	726.APPENDIX F	Stack Plume Rise
128	726.APPENDIX G	Health-Based Limits for Exclusion of Waste-Derived Residues
129	726.APPENDIX H	Potential PICs for Determination of Exclusion of Waste-Derived

130 Residues
 131 726.APPENDIX I Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF Regulations
 132 726.APPENDIX J Guideline on Air Quality Models (Repealed)
 133 726.APPENDIX K Lead-Bearing Materials that May be Processed in Exempt Lead
 134 Smelters
 135 726.APPENDIX L Nickel or Chromium-Bearing Materials that May Be Processed in
 136 Exempt Nickel-Chromium Recovery Furnaces
 137 726.APPENDIX M Mercury-Bearing Wastes that May Be Processed in Exempt
 138 Mercury Recovery Units
 139 726.TABLE A Exempt Quantities for Small Quantity Burner Exemption

141 AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the
 142 Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27].
 143

144 SOURCE: Adopted in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1162, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1
 145 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14156, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2900,
 146 effective January 15, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18606, effective November 13,
 147 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14533, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-11 at
 148 15 Ill. Reg. 9727, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9858, effective
 149 June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5865, effective March 26, 1993; amended in
 150 R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20904, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg.
 151 12500, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R95-4/R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 10006, effective June 27,
 152 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11263, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-
 153 10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 754, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-
 154 3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 18042, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg.
 155 9482, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9853, effective June 20, 2000;
 156 amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6667, effective April 22, 2002; amended in
 157 R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4200, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg.
 158 12916, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3700, effective
 159 February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1096, effective December
 160 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12741, effective July 14, 2008; amended in
 161 R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18117, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill.
 162 Reg. 3249, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17888, effective October
 163 24, 2013; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11955, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-
 164 14/R17-15/R18-12 at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.
 165

166 SUBPART C: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A
 167 MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL
 168

169 **Section 726.120 Applicability**
 170

- 171 a) The regulations of this Subpart C apply to recyclable materials that are applied to
 172 or placed on the land in either of the following ways:

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- 1) Without mixing with any other substances; or
 - 2) After mixing or combination with any other substances. These materials will be referred to throughout this Subpart C as "materials used in a manner that constitutes disposal".
- b) A product produced for the general public's use that is used in a manner that constitutes disposal and which contains recyclable material is not presently subject to regulation under this Subpart C if the recyclable materials have undergone a chemical reaction in the course of producing the products so as to become inseparable by physical means and if such products meet the applicable treatment standards in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 (or applicable prohibition levels in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.132 or 728.139, where no treatment standards have been established) for each recyclable material (i.e., hazardous waste) that it contains, and the recycler complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(b)(6).
- c) Anti-skid and deicing uses of slags that are generated from high temperature metals recovery (HTMR) processing of hazardous wastes K061, K062, and F006 in a manner constituting disposal are not covered by the exemption in subsection (b) of this Section, and such uses of these materials remain subject to regulation.
- d) Fertilizers that contain recyclable materials are not subject to regulation provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
- 1) They are zinc fertilizers excluded from the definition of solid waste according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(21); or
 - 2) They meet the applicable treatment standards in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for each hazardous waste that they contain.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART F: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS UTILIZED FOR
PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY

Section 726.170 Applicability and Requirements

- a) The regulations of this Subpart F apply to recyclable materials that are reclaimed to recover economically significant amounts of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of these metals.

- 216 b) A person that generates, transports, or stores recyclable materials that are
217 regulated under this Subpart F is subject to the following requirements:
218
- 219 1) Notification requirements under Section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930)~~the~~
220 ~~Resource Conservation and Recovery Act;~~
 - 221
 - 222 2) Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 (for a generator), 35 Ill. Adm. Code
223 723.120 and 723.121 (for a transporter), and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171
224 and 725.172 (for a person that stores); and
225
 - 226 3) For precious metals exported to or imported from other designated OECD
227 ~~member countries for recovery, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and~~
228 ~~725.112(a)(2). For precious metals exported to or imported from non-~~
229 ~~OECD countries for recovery, Subparts E and F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.~~
- 230
- 231 c) A person that stores recycled materials that are regulated under this Subpart F
232 must keep the following records to document that it is not accumulating these
233 materials speculatively (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.101(c));
234
- 235 1) Records showing the volume of these materials stored at the beginning of
236 the calendar year;
 - 237
 - 238 2) The amount of these materials generated or received during the calendar
239 year; and
240
 - 241 3) The amount of materials remaining at the end of the calendar year.
242
- 243 d) Recyclable materials that are regulated under this Subpart F that are accumulated
244 speculatively (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.101(c)) are subject to all
245 applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 727.
246

247 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
248

249 SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

250 Section 726.180 Applicability and Requirements

- 251
- 252
- 253 a) Extent of exemption for spent lead-acid batteries from hazardous waste
254 management requirements. If an owner or operator generates, collects, transports,
255 stores, or regenerates lead-acid batteries for reclamation purposes, the owner or
256 operator may be exempt from certain hazardous waste management requirements.
257 Subsections (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this Section indicate which requirements apply
258 to the owner or operator. Alternatively, the owner or operator may choose to

259 manage its spent lead-acid batteries under the "Universal Waste" rule in 35 Ill.
 260 Adm. Code 733.

261
 262 1) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration
 263 (such as by electrolyte replacement), the owner or operator is exempt from
 264 the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726 (except
 265 for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and 728 and the notification requirements
 266 of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is
 267 subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111.
 268

269 2) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through
 270 regeneration, and the owner or operator generates, collects, or transports
 271 the batteries, the owner or operator is exempt from the requirements of 35
 272 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm.
 273 Code 722.111), and the notification requirements of section 3010 of
 274 RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is subject to the
 275 requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable
 276 provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
 277

278 3) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through
 279 regeneration, and the owner or operator stores the batteries, but the owner
 280 or operator is not the reclaimer, the owner or operator is exempt from the
 281 requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726 (except
 282 for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and the notification requirements of
 283 section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is
 284 subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and
 285 applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
 286

287 4) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through
 288 regeneration, and the owner or operator stores the batteries before the
 289 owner or operator reclaims them, the owner or operator must comply with
 290 the requirements of Section 726.180(b) and other requirements described
 291 in that subsection, and the owner or operator is subject to the requirements
 292 of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill.
 293 Adm. Code 728.
 294

295 5) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through
 296 regeneration, and the owner or operator does not store the batteries before
 297 the owner or operator reclaims them, the owner or operator is exempt from
 298 the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726
 299 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and the notification requirements
 300 of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), and the owner or operator is

301 subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and
 302 applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

303
 304 6) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration or
 305 any other means, and the batteries are exported the batteries for
 306 reclamation in a foreign country, the owner or operator is exempt from 35
 307 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111,
 308 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 723 through 726, and
 309 728, and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC
 310 6930). The owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill.
 311 Adm. Code 721, 722.111, and 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm.
 312 Code 722.

313
 314 A) ~~The owner or operator is also exempt from the requirements of 35~~
 315 ~~Ill. Adm. Code 722, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111, and~~
 316 ~~except for the applicable requirements set forth in subsections~~
 317 ~~(a)(6)(B) and (a)(6)(C) of this Section.~~

318
 319 B) ~~The owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill.~~
 320 ~~Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111.~~

321
 322 C) ~~Where the owner or operator ships spent lead-acid batteries to one~~
 323 ~~of the OECD countries specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~
 324 ~~722.158(a)(1), the owner or operator must comply with the~~
 325 ~~applicable provisions of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.~~

326
 327 D) ~~Where the provisions of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 do~~
 328 ~~not apply as described in subsection (a)(6)(C) of this Section, the~~
 329 ~~owner or operator must comply with the following requirements:~~

330
 331 i) ~~The owner or operator must comply with the requirements~~
 332 ~~applicable to a primary exporter in 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~
 333 ~~722.153, 722.156(a)(1) through (a)(4), (a)(6), and (b) and~~
 334 ~~722.157;~~

335
 336 ii) ~~The owner or operator must export the spent lead-acid~~
 337 ~~batteries only upon consent of the receiving country and~~
 338 ~~only in conformance with the USEPA Acknowledgement~~
 339 ~~of Consent, as required by Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~
 340 ~~722; and~~

341

- 342 iii) The owner or operator must provide a copy of the USEPA
343 Aeknowledgment of Consent for the shipment to the
344 transporter transporting the shipment for export.
345
- 346 7) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration or
347 any other means, the person that transports the batteries in the United
348 States to export them for reclamation in a foreign country (the transporter)
349 is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 723 through 726, and 728,
350 and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC
351 6930). The transporter must comply with the applicable requirements in
352 Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
353
- 354 A) Where the transporter ships spent lead acid batteries to one of the
355 OECD countries specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.158(a)(1), the
356 transporter must comply with the applicable requirements in
357 Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
358
- 359 B) Where the provisions of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 do
360 not apply as described in subsection (a)(7)(A) of this Section, the
361 transporter must comply with the following requirements:
362
- 363 i) The transporter must not accept a shipment if the
364 transporter knows that the shipment does not conform to
365 the USEPA Aeknowledgment of Consent;
366
- 367 ii) The transporter must ensure that a copy of the USEPA
368 Aeknowledgment of Consent accompanies the shipment;
369 and
370
- 371 iii) The transporter must ensure that the shipment is delivered
372 to the facility designated by the person initiating the
373 shipment.
374
- 375 8) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through
376 regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign
377 country and stores them but is not the reclaimer, the person is exempt from
378 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 and 722.112
379 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 702, 703, 723, 724, 725, and
380 726, and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC
381 6930). The person is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, 722.112,
382 Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of 35 Ill.
383 Adm. Code 728.
384

- 385 9) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through
 386 regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign
 387 country and stores them before reclaiming them, the person must comply
 388 with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180(b) and as appropriate other regulatory
 389 provisions described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180(b). The person is
 390 subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, 722.112, Subpart H of 35 Ill.
 391 Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
 392
- 393 10) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through
 394 regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign
 395 country does not store them before reclaiming them, the person is exempt
 396 from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code
 397 722.111 and 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 723, 724,
 398 725, and 726 and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA
 399 (42 USC 6930). The person is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111,
 400 722.112, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of
 401 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
 402
- 403 b) Exemption for spent lead-acid batteries stored before reclamation other than
 404 through regeneration. The requirements of this subsection (b) apply to an owner
 405 or operator that stores spent lead-acid batteries before it reclaims them, where the
 406 owner or operator does not reclaim them through regeneration. The requirements
 407 are slightly different depending on the owner's or operator's RCRA permit status.
 408
- 409 1) For an interim status facility, the owner or operator must comply with the
 410 following requirements:
 411
- 412 A) The notification requirements under Section 3010 of the Resource
 413 Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA (42 USC 6930));
 414
- 415 B) All applicable provisions in Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
 416
- 417 C) All applicable provisions in Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725,
 418 except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.113 (waste analysis);
 419
- 420 D) All applicable provisions in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code
 421 725;
 422
- 423 E) All applicable provisions in Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725,
 424 except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 and 725.172 (dealing with the
 425 use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies);
 426
- 427 F) All applicable provisions in Subparts F through L of 35 Ill. Adm.

- 428 Code 725;
429
430 G) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703; and
431
432 H) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.
433
434 2) For a permitted facility, the following requirements:
435
436 A) The notification requirements under section 3010 of RCRA (42
437 USC 6930);
438
439 B) All applicable provisions in Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724;
440
441 C) All applicable provisions in Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724,
442 except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113 (waste analysis);
443
444 D) All applicable provisions in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code
445 724;
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447 E) All applicable provisions in Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724,
448 except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171 or 724.172 (dealing with the use
449 of the manifest and manifest discrepancies);
450
451 F) All applicable provisions in Subparts F through L of 35 Ill. Adm.
452 Code 724;
453
454 G) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703; and
455
456 H) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.
457

458 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
459

460 SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS
461 AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES
462

463 **Section 726.200 Applicability**
464

- 465 a) The regulations of this Subpart H apply to hazardous waste burned or processed
466 in a boiler or industrial furnace (BIF) (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110)
467 irrespective of the purpose of burning or processing, except as provided by
468 subsections (b), (c), (d), (g), and (h) ~~of this Section~~. In this Subpart H, the term
469 "burn" means burning for energy recovery or destruction or processing for
470 materials recovery or as an ingredient. The emissions standards of Sections

471 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 apply to facilities operating under
 472 interim status or under a RCRA permit, as specified in Sections 726.202 and
 473 726.203.
 474

475 b) Integration of the MACT standards.

476
 477 1) Except as provided by subsections(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of this Section,
 478 the standards of this Part do not apply to a new hazardous waste boiler or
 479 industrial furnace unit that becomes subject to RCRA permit requirements
 480 after October 12, 2005; or no longer apply when an owner or operator of
 481 an existing hazardous waste boiler or industrial furnace unit demonstrates
 482 compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT)
 483 requirements of federal subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission
 484 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste
 485 Combustors), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b),
 486 by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the
 487 Agency a Notification of Compliance, pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1207(j)
 488 (What are the performance testing requirements?) and 63.1210(d) (What
 489 are the notification requirements?), documenting compliance with the
 490 requirements of federal subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63. Nevertheless, even
 491 after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA
 492 permit conditions that were based on the standards of this Part will
 493 continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the
 494 permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides
 495 otherwise.
 496

497 2) The following standards continue to apply:

498
 499 A) If an owner or operator elects to comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code
 500 703.320(a)(1)(A) to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from
 501 startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, Section 726.202(e)(1),
 502 requiring operations in accordance with the operating requirements
 503 specified in the permit at all times that hazardous waste is in the
 504 unit, and Section 726.202(e)(2)(C), requiring compliance with the
 505 emission standards and operating requirements, during startup and
 506 shutdown if hazardous waste is in the combustion chamber, except
 507 for particular hazardous wastes. These provisions apply only
 508 during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events;
 509

510 B) The closure requirements of Sections 726.202(e)(11) and
 511 726.203(l);
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513 C) The standards for direct transfer of Section 726.211;

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- D) The standards for regulation of residues of Section 726.212; and
 - E) The applicable requirements of Subparts A through H, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.
- 3) The owner or operator of a boiler or hydrochloric acid production furnace that is an area source under 40 CFR 63.2, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (as 40 CFR 63), that has not elected to comply with the emission standards of 40 CFR 63.1216, 63.1217, and 63.1218, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (as subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63), for particulate matter, semivolatile and low volatile metals, and total chlorine, also remains subject to the following requirements of this Part:
- A) Section 726.205 (Standards to Control PM);
 - B) Section 726.206 (Standards to Control Metals Emissions); and
 - C) Section 726.207 (Standards to Control HCl and Chlorine Gas Emissions).
- 4) The particulate matter standard of Section 726.205 remains in effect for a boiler that elects to comply with the alternative to the particulate matter standard under 40 CFR 63.1216(e) and 63.1217(e), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (as subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63).

BOARD NOTE: Sections 9.1 and 39.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [~~415 ILCS 5/9.1 and 39.5~~] make the federal MACT standards directly applicable to entities in Illinois and authorize the Agency to issue permits based on the federal standards. In adopting this subsection (b), USEPA stated as follows (at 64 Fed Reg. 52828, 52975 (November 30, 1999)):

Under [the approach adopted by USEPA as a] final rule, MACT air emissions and related operating requirements are to be included in title V permits; RCRA permits will continue to be required for all other aspects of the combustion unit and the facility that are governed by RCRA (e.g., corrective action, general facility standards, other combustor-specific concerns such as materials handling, risk-based emissions limits and operating requirements, as appropriate, and other hazardous waste management units).

- c) The following hazardous wastes and facilities are not subject to regulation

557 pursuant to this Subpart H:

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- 1) Used oil burned for energy recovery that is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Such used oil is subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739, rather than this Subpart H;
- 2) Gas recovered from hazardous or solid waste landfills, when such gas is burned for energy recovery;
- 3) Hazardous wastes that are exempt from regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 721.106(a)(3)(C) and (a)(3)(D) and hazardous wastes that are subject to the special requirements for VSQG ~~conditionally exempt small quantity generators~~ pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 ~~721.105~~; and
- 4) Coke ovens, if the only hazardous waste burned is USEPA hazardous waste no. K087 decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.

d) Owners and operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices, such as cupolas, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces, but not including cement kilns, aggregate kilns, or halogen acid furnaces burning hazardous waste) that process hazardous waste solely for metal recovery are conditionally exempt from regulation pursuant to this Subpart H, except for Sections 726.201 and 726.212.

- 1) To be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an owner or operator of a metal recovery furnace or mercury recovery furnace must comply with the following requirements, except that an owner or operator of a lead or a nickel-chromium recovery furnace or a metal recovery furnace that burns baghouse bags used to capture metallic dust emitted by steel manufacturing must comply with the requirements of subsection (d)(3) ~~of this Section~~, and an owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that is subject to regulation under the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP of federal subpart X of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting) must comply with the requirements of subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~:

A) Provide a one-time written notice to the Agency indicating the following:

- i) The owner or operator claims exemption pursuant to this subsection (d);

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- ii) The hazardous waste is burned solely for metal recovery consistent with the provisions of subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~;
 - iii) The hazardous waste contains recoverable levels of metals; and
 - iv) The owner or operator will comply with the sampling and analysis and recordkeeping requirements of this subsection (d);
- B) Sample and analyze the hazardous waste and other feedstocks as necessary to comply with the requirements of this subsection (d) by using appropriate methods; and
- C) Maintain at the facility for at least three years records to document compliance with the provisions of this subsection (d), including limits on levels of toxic organic constituents and Btu value of the waste and levels of recoverable metals in the hazardous waste compared to normal non-hazardous waste feedstocks.
- 2) A hazardous waste meeting either of the following criteria is not processed solely for metal recovery:
- A) The hazardous waste has a total concentration of organic compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 exceeding 500 ppm by weight, as fired, and so is considered to be burned for destruction. The concentration of organic compounds in a waste as-generated may be reduced to the 500 ppm limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. Blending for dilution to meet the 500 ppm limit is prohibited, and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly diluted must be retained in the records required by subsection (d)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~; or
 - B) The hazardous waste has a heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb or more, as-fired, and is so considered to be burned as fuel. The heating value of a waste as-generated may be reduced to below the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. Blending for dilution to meet the 5,000 Btu/lb limit is prohibited and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly diluted must be retained in the records

required by subsection (d)(1)(C) ~~of this Section.~~

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644
645 3) To be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an owner or
646 operator of a lead, nickel-chromium, or mercury recovery furnace, except
647 for an owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that is subject to
648 regulation pursuant to the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP of subpart
649 X of 40 CFR 63, or a metal recovery furnace that burns baghouse bags
650 used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing must provide
651 a one-time written notice to the Agency identifying each hazardous waste
652 burned and specifying whether the owner or operator claims an exemption
653 for each waste pursuant to this subsection (d)(3) or subsection (d)(1) ~~of~~
654 ~~this Section.~~ The owner or operator must comply with the requirements of
655 subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~ for those wastes claimed to be exempt
656 pursuant to that subsection and must comply with the following
657 requirements for those wastes claimed to be exempt pursuant to this
658 subsection (d)(3):
659
- 660 A) The hazardous wastes listed in Appendices K, L, and M ~~of this Part~~
661 and baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel
662 manufacturing are exempt from the requirements of subsection
663 (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, provided the following are true:
664
- 665 i) A waste listed in Appendix K ~~of this Part~~ must contain
666 recoverable levels of lead, a waste listed in Appendix L ~~of~~
667 ~~this Part~~ must contain recoverable levels of nickel or
668 chromium, a waste listed in Appendix M ~~of this Part~~ must
669 contain recoverable levels of mercury and contain less than
670 500 ppm of Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 organic
671 constituents, and baghouse bags used to capture metallic
672 dusts emitted by steel manufacturing must contain
673 recoverable levels of metal;
674
- 675 ii) The waste does not exhibit the toxicity characteristic of 35
676 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124 for an organic constituent;
677
- 678 iii) The waste is not a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of
679 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 because it is listed for an organic
680 constituent, as identified in Appendix G of 35 Ill. Adm.
681 Code 721; and
682
- 683 iv) The owner or operator certifies in the one-time notice that
684 hazardous waste is burned pursuant to the provisions of
685 subsection (d)(3) ~~of this Section~~ and that sampling and

686 analysis will be conducted or other information will be
 687 obtained as necessary to ensure continued compliance with
 688 these requirements. Sampling and analysis must be
 689 conducted according to subsection (d)(1)(B) ~~of this Section,~~
 690 and records to document compliance with subsection (d)(3)
 691 ~~of this Section~~ must be kept for at least three years.

692
 693 B) The Agency may decide, on a case-by-case basis, that the toxic
 694 organic constituents in a material listed in Appendix K, Appendix
 695 L, or Appendix M ~~of this Part~~ that contains a total concentration of
 696 more than 500 ppm toxic organic compounds listed in Appendix H
 697 to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 may pose a hazard to human health and
 698 the environment when burned in a metal recovery furnace exempt
 699 from the requirements of this Subpart H. Under these
 700 circumstances, after adequate notice and opportunity for comment,
 701 the metal recovery furnace will become subject to the requirements
 702 of this Subpart H when burning that material. In making the
 703 hazard determination, the Agency must consider the following
 704 factors:

- 705
- 706 i) The concentration and toxicity of organic constituents in
 707 the material;
- 708
- 709 ii) The level of destruction of toxic organic constituents
 710 provided by the furnace; and
- 711
- 712 iii) Whether the acceptable ambient levels established in
 713 Appendix D or E ~~of this Part~~ will be exceeded for any toxic
 714 organic compound that may be emitted based on dispersion
 715 modeling to predict the maximum annual average off-site
 716 ground level concentration.
- 717

718 e) The standards for direct transfer operations pursuant to Section 726.211 apply
 719 only to facilities subject to the permit standards of Section 726.202 or the interim
 720 status standards of Section 726.203.

721

722 f) The management standards for residues pursuant to Section 726.212 apply to any
 723 BIF burning hazardous waste.

724

725 g) Owners and operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including
 726 pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, sintering machines, roasters, and
 727 foundry furnaces) that process hazardous waste for recovery of economically
 728 significant amounts of the precious metals gold, silver, platinum, palladium,

729 iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of these metals are
730 conditionally exempt from regulation pursuant to this Subpart H, except for
731 Section 726.212. To be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an
732 owner or operator must do the following:
733

734 1) Provide a one-time written notice to the Agency indicating the following:
735

736 A) The owner or operator claims exemption pursuant to this Section,
737

738 B) The hazardous waste is burned for legitimate recovery of precious
739 metal, and
740

741 C) The owner or operator will comply with the sampling and analysis
742 and recordkeeping requirements of this Section;
743

744 2) Sample and analyze the hazardous waste, as necessary, to document that
745 the waste is burned for recovery of economically significant amounts of
746 the metals and that the treatment recovers economically significant
747 amounts of precious metal; and
748

749 3) Maintain, at the facility for at least three years, records to document that
750 all hazardous wastes burned are burned for recovery of economically
751 significant amounts of precious metal.
752

753 h) An owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that processes hazardous waste
754 for recovery of lead and which is subject to regulation pursuant to the Secondary
755 Lead Smelting NESHAP of subpart X of 40 CFR 63, is conditionally exempt
756 from regulation pursuant to this Subpart H, except for Section 726.201. To
757 become exempt, an owner or operator must provide a one-time notice to the
758 Agency identifying each hazardous waste burned and specifying that the owner or
759 operator claims an exemption pursuant to this subsection (h). The notice also
760 must state that the waste burned has a total concentration of non-metal
761 compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 of less than 500 ppm
762 by weight, as fired and as provided in subsection (d)(2)(A) of this Section, or is
763 listed in Appendix K to this Part.
764

765 i) Abbreviations and definitions. The following definitions and abbreviations are
766 used in this Subpart H:
767

768 "APCS" means air pollution control system.
769

770 "BIF" means boiler or industrial furnace.
771

772 "Carcinogenic metals" means arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, and
773 chromium.
774
775 "CO" means carbon monoxide.
776
777 "Continuous monitor" is a monitor that continuously samples the regulated
778 parameter without interruption, that evaluates the detector response at least
779 once each 15 seconds, and that computes and records the average value at
780 least every 60 seconds.
781 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.100(e)(6)(i)(B)(I)(i) and
782 (e)(6)(ii)(B)(I).
783
784 "DRE" means destruction or removal efficiency.
785
786 "cu m" or "m³" means cubic meters.
787
788 "E" means "ten to the power:". For example, "XE-Y" means "X times ten
789 to the -Y power:".
790
791 "Feed rates" are measured as specified in Section 726.202(e)(6).
792
793 "Good engineering practice stack height" is as defined by federal 40 CFR
794 51.100(ii) (Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
795 720.111(b).
796
797 "HC" means hydrocarbon.
798
799 "HCl" means hydrogen chloride gas.
800
801 "Hourly rolling average" means the arithmetic mean of the 60 most recent
802 one-minute average values recorded by the continuous monitoring system.
803 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.100(e)(6)(i)(B)(I)(ii).
804
805 "K" means Kelvin.
806
807 "kVA" means kilovolt amperes.
808
809 "MEI" means maximum exposed individual.
810
811 "MEI location" means the point with the maximum annual average off-site
812 (unless on-site is required) ground level concentration.
813
814 "Noncarcinogenic metals" means antimony, barium, lead, mercury,

815 thallium, and silver.
816
817 "One hour block average" means the arithmetic mean of the one minute
818 averages recorded during the 60-minute period beginning at one minute
819 after the beginning of the preceding clock hour.
820 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.100(e)(6)(ii)(B)(2).
821
822 "PIC" means product of incomplete combustion.
823
824 "PM" means particulate matter.
825
826 "POHC" means principal organic hazardous constituent.
827
828 "ppmv" means parts per million by volume.
829
830 "QA/QC" means quality assurance and quality control.
831
832 "Rolling average for the selected averaging period" means the arithmetic
833 mean of one hour block averages for the averaging period.
834 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.100(e)(6)(ii)(B)(2).
835
836 "RAC" means reference air concentration, the acceptable ambient level for
837 the noncarcinogenic metals for purposes of this Subpart. RACs are
838 specified in Appendix D ~~of this Part~~.
839
840 "RSD" means risk-specific dose, the acceptable ambient level for the
841 carcinogenic metals for purposes of this Subpart. RSDs are specified in
842 Appendix E ~~of this Part~~.
843
844 "SSU" means "Saybolt Seconds Universal," a unit of viscosity measured
845 by ASTM D 88-87 (Standard Test Method for Saybolt Viscosity) or D
846 2161-87 (Standard Practice for Conversion of Kinematic Viscosity to
847 Saybolt Universal or to Saybolt Furol Viscosity), each incorporated by
848 reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).
849
850 "TCLP test" means Method 1311 (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching
851 Procedure) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste,
852 Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-
853 846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a), as used
854 for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.
855
856 "TESH" means terrain-adjusted effective stack height (in meters).
857

858 "Tier I." See Section 726.206(b).

859
860 "Tier II." See Section 726.206(c).

861
862 "Tier III." See Section 726.206(d).

863
864 "Toxicity equivalence" is estimated, pursuant to Section 726.204(e), using
865 section 4.0 (Procedures for Estimating the Toxicity Equivalence of
866 Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxin and Dibenzofuran Congeners) in appendix
867 IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF
868 Regulations), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b)
869 (see Appendix I of this Part).

870
871 "µg" means microgram.

872
873 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

874
875 **Section 726.201 Management Prior to Burning**

- 876
- 877 a) Generators. A generator of hazardous waste that is burned in a BIF is subject to
878 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.
 - 879
880 b) Transporters. A transporter of hazardous waste that is burned in a BIF is subject
881 to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.
 - 882
883 c) Storage and treatment facilities.
 - 884
885 1) An owner or operator of a facility that stores or treats hazardous waste that
886 is burned in a BIF is subject to the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm.
887 Code 702, 703, 724, 725, and 727, except as provided by subsection (c)(2)
888 of this Section. These standards apply to storage and treatment by the
889 burner, as well as to any storage or treatment facility operated by an
890 intermediary (a processor, blender, distributor, etc.) between the generator
891 and the burner.
 - 892
893 2) An owner or operator of a facility that burns, in an on-site BIF exempt
894 from regulation under the small quantity burner provisions of Section
895 726.208, hazardous waste that it generates is exempt from regulation
896 under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, and 727 that are applicable to
897 storage units for those storage units that store mixtures of hazardous waste
898 and the primary fuel to the BIF in tanks that feed the fuel mixture directly
899 to the burner. Storage of hazardous waste prior to mixing with the
900 primary fuel is subject to regulation, as prescribed in subsection (c)(1) of

901 this Section.

902

903 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

904

905 **Section 726.202 Permit Standards for Burners**

906

907 a) Applicability.

908

909 1) General. An owner or operator of a BIF that burns hazardous waste and
910 which does not operate under interim status must comply with the
911 requirements of this Section and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232,
912 unless exempt pursuant to the small quantity burner exemption of Section
913 726.208.

914

915 2) Applicability of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 standards. An owner or operator
916 of a BIF that burns hazardous waste is subject to the following provisions
917 of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, except as provided otherwise by this Subpart H:

918

919 A) In Subpart A (General), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.104;

920

921 B) In Subpart B (General facility standards), 35 Ill. Adm. Code
922 724.111 through 724.118;

923

924 C) In Subpart C (Preparedness and prevention), 35 Ill. Adm. Code
925 724.131 through 724.137;

926

927 D) In Subpart D (Contingency plan and emergency procedures), 35
928 Ill. Adm. Code 724.151 through 724.156;

929

930 E) In Subpart E (Manifest system, recordkeeping and reporting), the
931 applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171 through
932 724.177;

933

934 F) In Subpart F (Releases from Solid Waste Management Units), 35
935 Ill. Adm. Code 724.190 and 724.201;

936

937 G) In Subpart G (Closure and post-closure), 35 Ill. Adm. Code
938 724.211 through 724.215;

939

940 H) In Subpart H (Financial requirements), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.241,
941 724.242, 724.243, and 724.247 through 724.251, except that the
942 State of Illinois and the federal government are exempt from the
943 requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724; and

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- I) Subpart BB (Air emission standards for equipment leaks), except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.950(a).
 - b) Hazardous Waste Analysis.
 - 1) The owner or operator must provide an analysis of the hazardous waste that quantifies the concentration of any constituent identified in Appendix H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that is reasonably expected to be in the waste. Such constituents must be identified and quantified if present, at levels detectable by using appropriate analytical methods. The constituents listed in Appendix H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that are excluded from this analysis must be identified and the basis for their exclusion explained. This analysis must provide all information required by this Subpart H and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232 and must enable the Agency to prescribe such permit conditions as are necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment. Such analysis must be included as a portion of the Part B permit application, or, for facilities operating under the interim status standards of this Subpart H, as a portion of the trial burn plan that may be submitted before the Part B application pursuant to provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232(g), as well as any other analysis required by the Agency. The owner or operator of a BIF not operating under the interim status standards must provide the information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232 in the Part B application to the greatest extent possible.
 - 2) Throughout normal operation, the owner or operator must conduct sampling and analysis as necessary to ensure that the hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks fired into the BIF are within the physical and chemical composition limits specified in the permit.
 - c) Emissions Standards. An owner or operator must comply with emissions standards provided by Sections 726.204 through 726.207.
 - d) Permits.
 - 1) The owner or operator must burn only hazardous wastes specified in the facility permit and only under the operating conditions specified pursuant to subsection (e), except in approved trial burns under the conditions specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232.
 - 2) Hazardous wastes not specified in the permit must not be burned until operating conditions have been specified under a new permit or permit

- 987 modification, as applicable. Operating requirements for new wastes must
988 be based on either trial burn results or alternative data included with Part
989 B of a permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208.
990
- 991 3) BIFs operating under the interim status standards of Section 726.203 are
992 permitted pursuant to procedures provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code
993 703.232(g).
994
- 995 4) A permit for a new BIF (those BIFs not operating under the interim status
996 standards) must establish appropriate conditions for each of the applicable
997 requirements of this Section, including but not limited to allowable
998 hazardous waste firing rates and operating conditions necessary to meet
999 the requirements of subsection (e), in order to comply with the following
1000 standards:
1001
- 1002 A) For the period beginning with initial introduction of hazardous
1003 waste and ending with initiation of the trial burn, and only for the
1004 minimum time required to bring the device to a point of
1005 operational readiness to conduct a trial burn, not to exceed a
1006 duration of 720 hours operating time when burning hazardous
1007 waste, the operating requirements must be those most likely to
1008 ensure compliance with the emission standards of Sections
1009 726.204 through 726.207, based on the Agency's engineering
1010 judgment. If the applicant is seeking a waiver from a trial burn to
1011 demonstrate conformance with a particular emission standard, the
1012 operating requirements during this initial period of operation must
1013 include those specified by the applicable provisions of Section
1014 726.204, Section 726.205, Section 726.206, or Section 726.207.
1015 The Agency must extend the duration of this period for up to 720
1016 additional hours when good cause for the extension is
1017 demonstrated by the applicant.
1018
- 1019 B) For the duration of the trial burn, the operating requirements must
1020 be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the emissions
1021 standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 and must be in
1022 accordance with the approved trial burn plan;
1023
- 1024 C) For the period immediately following completion of the trial burn,
1025 and only for the minimum period sufficient to allow sample
1026 analysis, data computation, submission of the trial burn results by
1027 the applicant, review of the trial burn results, and modification of
1028 the facility permit by the Agency to reflect the trial burn results,
1029 the operating requirements must be those most likely to ensure

1030 compliance with the emission standards Sections 726.204 through
1031 726.207 based on the Agency's engineering judgment.

1032
1033 D) For the remaining duration of the permit, the operating
1034 requirements must be those demonstrated in a trial burn or by
1035 alternative data specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208, as
1036 sufficient to ensure compliance with the emissions standards of
1037 Sections 726.204 through 726.207.

1038
1039 e) Operating Requirements.

1040
1041 1) General. A BIF burning hazardous waste must be operated in accordance
1042 with the operating requirements specified in the permit at all times when
1043 there is hazardous waste in the unit.

1044
1045 2) Requirements to ensure compliance with the organic emissions standards.

1046
1047 A) DRE (destruction or removal efficiency) standard. Operating
1048 conditions must be specified in either of the following ways: on a
1049 case-by-case basis for each hazardous waste burned, which
1050 conditions must be demonstrated (in a trial burn or by alternative
1051 data, as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208) to be sufficient to
1052 comply with the DRE performance standard of Section 726.204(a),
1053 or as special operating requirements provided by Section
1054 726.204(a)(4) for the waiver of the DRE trial burn. When the DRE
1055 trial burn is not waived pursuant to Section 726.204(a)(4), each set
1056 of operating requirements must specify the composition of the
1057 hazardous waste (including acceptable variations in the physical
1058 and chemical properties of the hazardous waste that will not affect
1059 compliance with the DRE performance standard) to which the
1060 operating requirements apply. For each such hazardous waste, the
1061 permit must specify acceptable operating limits including, but not
1062 limited to, the following conditions, as appropriate:

1063
1064 i) Feed rate of hazardous waste and other fuels measured and
1065 specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

1066
1067 ii) Minimum and maximum device production rate when
1068 producing normal product expressed in appropriate units,
1069 measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

1070
1071 iii) Appropriate controls of the hazardous waste firing system;
1072

- 1073 iv) Allowable variation in BIF system design or operating
1074 procedures;
- 1075
- 1076 v) Minimum combustion gas temperature measured at a
1077 location indicative of combustion chamber temperature,
1078 measured, and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1079
- 1080 vi) An appropriate indicator of combustion gas velocity,
1081 measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6),
1082 unless documentation is provided pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm.
1083 Code 703.232 demonstrating adequate combustion gas
1084 residence time; and
1085
- 1086 vii) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to
1087 ensure that the DRE performance standard of Section
1088 726.204(a) is met.
1089
- 1090 B) CO and Hydrocarbon (HC) Standards. The permit must
1091 incorporate a CO limit and, as appropriate, a HC limit as provided
1092 by Section 726.204(b), (c), (d), (e), and (f). The permit limits must
1093 be specified as follows:
1094
- 1095 i) When complying with the CO standard of Section
1096 726.204(b)(1), the permit limit is 100 ppmv;
- 1097
- 1098 ii) When complying with the alternative CO standard pursuant
1099 to Section 726.204(c), the permit limit for CO is based on
1100 the trial burn and is established as the average over all valid
1101 runs of the highest hourly rolling average CO level of each
1102 run; and, the permit limit for HC is 20 ppmv (as defined in
1103 Section 726.204(c)(1)), except as provided in Section
1104 726.204(f); or
1105
- 1106 iii) When complying with the alternative HC limit for
1107 industrial furnaces pursuant to Section 726.204(f), the
1108 permit limit for HC and CO is the baseline level when
1109 hazardous waste is not burned as specified by that
1110 subsection.
1111
- 1112 C) Start-Up and Shut-Down. During start-up and shut-down of the
1113 BIF, hazardous waste (except waste fed solely as an ingredient
1114 under the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) feed rate screening limits for
1115 metals and chloride/chlorine, and except low risk waste exempt

1116 from the trial burn requirements pursuant to Sections
1117 726.204(a)(5), 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207) must not be fed
1118 into the device, unless the device is operating within the conditions
1119 of operation specified in the permit.
1120

1121 3) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the Particulate Matter (PM)
1122 Standard.

1123
1124 A) Except as provided in subsections (e)(3)(B) and (e)(3)(C), the
1125 permit must specify the following operating requirements to ensure
1126 conformance with the PM standard specified in Section 726.205:
1127

1128 i) Total ash feed rate to the device from hazardous waste,
1129 other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks, measured and
1130 specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1131

1132 ii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal
1133 product expressed in appropriate units, and measured and
1134 specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1135

1136 iii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the
1137 hazardous waste firing system and any air pollution control
1138 system (APCS);
1139

1140 iv) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any
1141 APCS or operating procedures; and
1142

1143 v) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to
1144 ensure that the PM standard in Section 726.205(a) is met.
1145

1146 B) Permit conditions to ensure conformance with the PM standard
1147 must not be provided for facilities exempt from the PM standard
1148 pursuant to Section 726.205(b);
1149

1150 C) For cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns, permit
1151 conditions to ensure compliance with the PM standard must not
1152 limit the ash content of hazardous waste or other feed materials.
1153

1154 4) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the Metals Emissions
1155 Standard.

1156
1157 A) For conformance with the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) metals feed
1158 rate screening limits of Section 726.206(b) or (e), the permit must

1159 specify the following operating requirements:
 1160

- 1161 i) Total feed rate of each metal in hazardous waste, other
 1162 fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks measured and
 1163 specified pursuant to provisions of subsection (e)(6);
 1164
- 1165 ii) Total feed rate of hazardous waste measured and specified
 1166 as prescribed in subsection (e)(6); and
 1167
- 1168 iii) A sampling and metals analysis program for the hazardous
 1169 waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks;
 1170

1171 B) For conformance with the Tier II metals emission rate screening
 1172 limits pursuant to Section 726.206(c) and the Tier III metals
 1173 controls pursuant to Section 726.206(d), the permit must specify
 1174 the following operating requirements:
 1175

- 1176 i) Maximum emission rate for each metal specified as the
 1177 average emission rate during the trial burn;
 1178
- 1179 ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste and pumpable hazardous
 1180 waste, each measured and specified as prescribed in
 1181 subsection (e)(6)(A);
 1182
- 1183 iii) Feed rate of each metal in the following feedstreams,
 1184 measured and specified as prescribed in subsections (e)(6):
 1185 total feed streams; total hazardous waste feed; and total
 1186 pumpable hazardous waste feed;
 1187

1188 BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40
 1189 CFR 266.102(e)(4)(ii)(C)(1) and (e)(4)(ii)(C)(2) into this
 1190 subsection (e)(4)(B)(iii) to comport with Illinois
 1191 Administrative Code codification requirements.
 1192

- 1193 iv) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams
 1194 measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
 1195
- 1196 v) Maximum combustion gas temperature measured at a
 1197 location indicative of combustion chamber temperature,
 1198 and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection
 1199 (e)(6);
 1200
- 1201 vi) Maximum flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM APCS

- 1202 measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1203
1204 vii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal
1205 product expressed in appropriate units and measured and
1206 specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1207
1208 viii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the
1209 hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;
1210
1211 ix) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any
1212 APCS or operating procedures; and
1213
1214 x) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to
1215 ensure that the metals standards pursuant to Section
1216 726.206(c) or (d) are met.
1217
1218 C) For conformance with an alternative implementation approach
1219 approved by the Agency pursuant to Section 726.206(f), the permit
1220 must specify the following operating requirements:
1221
1222 i) Maximum emission rate for each metal specified as the
1223 average emission rate during the trial burn;
1224
1225 ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste and pumpable hazardous
1226 waste, each measured and specified as prescribed in
1227 subsection (e)(6)(A);
1228
1229 iii) Feed rate of each metal in the following feedstreams,
1230 measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6):
1231 total hazardous waste feed; and total pumpable hazardous
1232 waste feed;
1233
1234 BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40
1235 CFR 266.102(e)(4)(iii)(C)(1) and (e)(4)(iii)(C)(2) into this
1236 subsection (e)(4)(C)(iii) to comport with Illinois
1237 Administrative Code codification requirements.
1238
1239 iv) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams
1240 measured and specified prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1241
1242 v) Maximum combustion gas temperature measured at a
1243 location indicative of combustion chamber temperature,
1244 and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection

- 1245 (e)(6);
1246
1247 vi) Maximum flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM APCS
1248 measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1249
1250 vii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal
1251 product expressed in appropriate units and measured and
1252 specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1253
1254 viii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the
1255 hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;
1256
1257 ix) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any
1258 APCS or operating procedures; and
1259
1260 x) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to
1261 ensure that the metals standards pursuant to Section
1262 726.206(c) or (d) are met.
1263
1264 5) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the HCl and Chlorine Gas
1265 Standards.
1266
1267 A) For conformance with the Tier I total chlorine and chloride feed
1268 rate screening limits of Section 726.207(b)(1), the permit must
1269 specify the following operating requirements:
1270
1271 i) Feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in hazardous waste,
1272 other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks measured and
1273 specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
1274
1275 ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste measured and specified
1276 as prescribed in subsection (e)(6); and
1277
1278 iii) A sampling and analysis program for total chlorine and
1279 chloride for the hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial
1280 furnace feedstocks;
1281
1282 B) For conformance with the Tier II HCl and chlorine gas emission
1283 rate screening limits pursuant to Section 726.207(b)(2) and the Tier
1284 III HCl and chlorine gas controls pursuant to Section 726.207(c),
1285 the permit must specify the following operating requirements:
1286
1287 i) Maximum emission rate for HCl and for chlorine gas

- 1288 specified as the average emission rate during the trial burn;
- 1289
- 1290 ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste measured and specified
- 1291 as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
- 1292
- 1293 iii) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed
- 1294 streams, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection
- 1295 (e)(6);
- 1296
- 1297 iv) Maximum device production rate when producing normal
- 1298 product expressed in appropriate units, measured and
- 1299 specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);
- 1300
- 1301 v) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the
- 1302 hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;
- 1303
- 1304 vi) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any
- 1305 APCS or operating procedures; and
- 1306
- 1307 vii) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to
- 1308 ensure that the HCl and chlorine gas standards pursuant to
- 1309 Section 726.207(b)(2) or (c) are met.
- 1310

1311 6) Measuring Parameters and Establishing Limits Based on Trial Burn Data.

- 1312
- 1313 A) General Requirements. As specified in subsections (e)(2) through
- 1314 (e)(5), each operating parameter must be measured, and permit
- 1315 limits on the parameter must be established, according to either of
- 1316 the following procedures:
- 1317
- 1318 i) Instantaneous Limits. A parameter is measured and
- 1319 recorded on an instantaneous basis (i.e., the value that
- 1320 occurs at any time) and the permit limit specified as the
- 1321 time-weighted average during all valid runs of the trial
- 1322 burn; or
- 1323
- 1324 ii) Hourly Rolling Average. The limit for a parameter must be
- 1325 established and continuously monitored on an hourly
- 1326 rolling average basis, as defined in Section 726.200(i). The
- 1327 permit limit for the parameter must be established based on
- 1328 trial burn data as the average over all valid test runs of the
- 1329 highest hourly rolling average value for each run.
- 1330

1331 BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40
1332 CFR 266.102(e)(6)(i)(B)(1) and (e)(6)(i)(B)(2) into this
1333 subsection (e)(6)(A)(ii) and moved the text of 40 CFR
1334 266.102(e)(6)(i)(B)(1)(i) and (e)(6)(i)(B)(1)(ii) to appear as
1335 definitions of "continuous monitor" and "hourly rolling
1336 average," respectively, in Section 726.200(i) to comport
1337 with Illinois Administrative Code codification
1338 requirements.

1339
1340 B) Rolling Average Limits for Carcinogenic Metals and Lead. Feed
1341 rate limits for the carcinogenic metals (as defined in Section
1342 726.200(i)) and lead must be established either on an hourly rolling
1343 average basis, as prescribed by subsection (e)(6)(A), or on (up to) a
1344 24 hour rolling average basis. If the owner or operator elects to
1345 use an average period from 2 to 24 hours, the following
1346 requirements apply:

- 1347
1348 i) The feed rate of each metal must be limited at any time to
1349 ten times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly
1350 rolling average basis;
1351
1352 ii) The continuous monitor must meet the specifications of
1353 "continuous monitor," "rolling average for the selected
1354 averaging period," and "one hour block average" as
1355 defined in Section 726.200(i); and
1356

1357 BOARD NOTE: The Board has moved the text of 40 CFR
1358 266.102(e)(6)(ii)(B)(1) and (e)(6)(ii)(B)(2) to appear as
1359 definitions in Section 726.200(i) to comport with Illinois
1360 Administrative Code codification requirements.
1361

- 1362 iii) The permit limit for the feed rate of each metal must be
1363 established based on trial burn data as the average over all
1364 valid test runs of the highest hourly rolling average feed
1365 rate for each run.
1366

1367 C) Feed Rate Limits for Metals, Total Chlorine and Chloride, and
1368 Ash. Feed rate limits for metals, total chlorine and chloride, and
1369 ash are established and monitored by knowing the concentration of
1370 the substance (i.e., metals, chloride/chlorine and ash) in each
1371 feedstream and the flow rate of the feedstream. To monitor the
1372 feed rate of these substances, the flow rate of each feedstream must
1373 be monitored pursuant to the continuous monitoring requirements

of subsections (e)(6)(A) and (e)(6)(B).

D) Conduct of Trial Burn Testing.

- i) If compliance with all applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 is not demonstrated simultaneously during a set of test runs, the operating conditions of additional test runs required to demonstrate compliance with remaining emissions standards must be as close as possible to the original operating conditions.
- ii) Prior to obtaining test data for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 or establishing limits on operating parameters pursuant to this Section, the unit must operate under trial burn conditions for a sufficient period to reach steady-state operations. However, industrial furnaces that recycle collected PM back into the furnace and that comply with an alternative implementation approach for metals pursuant to Section 726.206(f) need not reach steady state conditions with respect to the flow of metals in the system prior to beginning compliance testing for metals emissions.
- iii) Trial burn data on the level of an operating parameter for which a limit must be established in the permit must be obtained during emissions sampling for the pollutants (i.e., metals, PM, HCl/chlorine gas, organic compounds) for which the parameter must be established as specified by this subsection (e).

7) General Requirements.

- A) Fugitive Emissions. Fugitive emissions must be controlled in one of the following ways:
 - i) By keeping the combustion zone totally sealed against fugitive emissions;
 - ii) By maintaining the combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure; or
 - iii) By an alternative means of control demonstrated (with Part

- 1417 B of the permit application) to provide fugitive emissions
1418 control equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone
1419 pressure lower than atmospheric pressure.
1420
- 1421 B) Automatic Waste Feed Cutoff. A BIF must be operated with a
1422 functioning system that automatically cuts off the hazardous waste
1423 feed when operating conditions deviate from those established
1424 pursuant to this Section. In addition, the following requirements
1425 apply:
1426
- 1427 i) The permit limit for (the indicator of) minimum
1428 combustion chamber temperature must be maintained while
1429 hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues remain in the
1430 combustion chamber;
1431
- 1432 ii) Exhaust gases must be ducted to the APCS operated in
1433 accordance with the permit requirements while hazardous
1434 waste or hazardous waste residues remain in the
1435 combustion chamber; and
1436
- 1437 iii) Operating parameters for which permit limits are
1438 established must continue to be monitored during the
1439 cutoff, and the hazardous waste feed must not be restarted
1440 until the levels of those parameters comply with the permit
1441 limits. For parameters that are monitored on an
1442 instantaneous basis, the Agency must establish a minimum
1443 period of time after a waste feed cutoff during which the
1444 parameter must not exceed the permit limit before the
1445 hazardous waste feed is restarted.
1446
- 1447 C) Changes. A BIF must cease burning hazardous waste when
1448 combustion properties or feed rates of the hazardous waste, other
1449 fuels or industrial furnace feedstocks, or the BIF design or
1450 operating conditions deviate from the limits as specified in the
1451 permit.
1452
- 1453 8) Monitoring and Inspections.
1454
- 1455 A) The owner or operator must monitor and record the following, at a
1456 minimum, while burning hazardous waste:
1457
- 1458 i) If specified by the permit, feed rates and composition of
1459 hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace

- 1460 feedstocks and feed rates of ash, metals, and total chlorine
 1461 and chloride;
 1462
 1463 ii) If specified by the permit, CO, HCs, and oxygen on a
 1464 continuous basis at a common point in the BIF downstream
 1465 of the combustion zone and prior to release of stack gases
 1466 to the atmosphere in accordance with operating
 1467 requirements specified in subsection (e)(2)(B). CO, HC,
 1468 and oxygen monitors must be installed, operated, and
 1469 maintained in accordance with methods specified in
 1470 Appendix I of this Part; and
 1471
 1472 iii) Upon the request of the Agency, sampling and analysis of
 1473 the hazardous waste (and other fuels and industrial furnace
 1474 feedstocks as appropriate), residues, and exhaust emissions
 1475 must be conducted to verify that the operating requirements
 1476 established in the permit achieve the applicable standards
 1477 of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207.
 1478
 1479 B) All monitors must record data in units corresponding to the permit
 1480 limit unless otherwise specified in the permit.
 1481
 1482 C) The BIF and associated equipment (pumps, valves, pipes, fuel
 1483 storage tanks, etc.) must be subjected to thorough visual inspection
 1484 when it contains hazardous waste, at least daily for leaks, spills,
 1485 fugitive emissions, and signs of tampering.
 1486
 1487 D) The automatic hazardous waste feed cutoff system and associated
 1488 alarms must be tested at least once every seven days when
 1489 hazardous waste is burned to verify operability, unless the
 1490 applicant demonstrates to the Agency that weekly inspections will
 1491 unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent
 1492 inspections will be adequate. At a minimum, operational testing
 1493 must be conducted at least once every 30 days.
 1494
 1495 E) These monitoring and inspection data must be recorded and the
 1496 records must be placed in the operating record required by 35 Ill.
 1497 Adm. Code 724.173.
 1498
 1499 9) Direct Transfer to the Burner. If hazardous waste is directly transferred
 1500 from a transport vehicle to a BIF without the use of a storage unit, the
 1501 owner and operator must comply with Section 726.211.
 1502

- 1503 10) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator must maintain in the operating
 1504 record of the facility all information and data required by this Section for
 1505 five years.
 1506
 1507 11) Closure. At closure, the owner or operator must remove all hazardous
 1508 waste and hazardous waste residues (including, but not limited to, ash,
 1509 scrubber waters, and scrubber sludges) from the BIF.
 1510

1511 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
 1512

1513 **Section 726.203 Interim Status Standards for Burners**
 1514

- 1515 a) Purpose, Scope, and Applicability.
 1516
 1517 1) General.
 1518
 1519 A) The purpose of this Section is to establish minimum national
 1520 standards for owners and operators of "existing" BIFs that burn
 1521 hazardous waste where such standards define the acceptable
 1522 management of hazardous waste during the period of interim
 1523 status. The standards of this Section apply to owners and operators
 1524 of existing facilities until either a permit is issued under Section
 1525 726.202(d) or until closure responsibilities identified in this
 1526 Section are fulfilled.
 1527
 1528 B) "Existing" or "in existence" means a BIF for which the owner or
 1529 operator filed a certification of precompliance with USEPA
 1530 pursuant to federal 40 CFR 266.103(b); provided, however, that
 1531 USEPA has not determined that the certification is invalid.
 1532
 1533 C) If a BIF is located at a facility that already has a RCRA permit or
 1534 interim status, then the owner or operator must comply with the
 1535 applicable regulations dealing with permit modifications in 35 Ill.
 1536 Adm. Code 703.280 or changes in interim status in 35 Ill. Adm.
 1537 Code 703.155.
 1538
 1539 2) Exemptions. The requirements of this Section do not apply to hazardous
 1540 waste and facilities exempt under Section 726.200(b) or 726.208.
 1541
 1542 3) Prohibition on Burning Dioxin-Listed Wastes. The following hazardous
 1543 waste listed for dioxin and hazardous waste derived from any of these
 1544 wastes must not be burned in a BIF operating under interim status:
 1545 USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and

- 1546 F027.
1547
1548 4) Applicability of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 Standards. An owner or operator
1549 of a BIF that burns hazardous waste and which is operating under interim
1550 status is subject to the following provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725,
1551 except as provided otherwise by this Section:
1552
1553 A) In Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (General), 35 Ill. Adm.
1554 Code 725.104;
1555
1556 B) In Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (General facility standards),
1557 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.111 through 725.117;
1558
1559 C) In Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Preparedness and
1560 prevention), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.131 through 725.137;
1561
1562 D) In Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Contingency plan and
1563 emergency procedures), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.151 through
1564 725.156;
1565
1566 E) In Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Manifest system,
1567 recordkeeping and reporting), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 through
1568 725.177, except that 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171, 725.172 and
1569 725.176 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities
1570 that do not receive any hazardous waste from off-site sources;
1571
1572 F) In Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Closure and post-closure),
1573 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.211 through 725.215;
1574
1575 G) In Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Financial requirements),
1576 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.241, 725.242, 725.243, and 725.247
1577 through 725.250, except that the State of Illinois and the federal
1578 government are exempt from the requirements of Subpart H of 35
1579 Ill. Adm. Code 725; and
1580
1581 H) In Subpart BB of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Air emission standards
1582 for equipment leaks), except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.950(a).
1583
1584 5) Special Requirements for Furnaces. The following controls apply during
1585 interim status to industrial furnaces (e.g., kilns, cupolas) that feed
1586 hazardous waste for a purpose other than solely as an ingredient (see
1587 subsection (a)(5)(B)) at any location other than the hot end where products
1588 are normally discharged or where fuels are normally fired:

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1631
- A) Controls.
 - i) The hazardous waste must be fed at a location where combustion gas temperature is at least 1800°F;
 - ii) The owner or operator must determine that adequate oxygen is present in combustion gases to combust organic constituents in the waste and retain documentation of such determination in the facility record;
 - iii) For cement kiln systems, the hazardous waste must be fed into the kiln; and
 - iv) The HC controls of Section 726.204(f) or subsection (c)(5) apply upon certification of compliance under subsection (c), irrespective of the CO level achieved during the compliance test.

 - B) Burning Hazardous Waste Solely as an Ingredient. A hazardous waste is burned for a purpose other than "solely as an ingredient" if it meets either of the following criteria:
 - i) The hazardous waste has a total concentration of nonmetal compounds listed in Appendix H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, exceeding 500 ppm by weight, as fired and so is considered to be burned for destruction. The concentration of nonmetal compounds in a waste as-generated may be reduced to the 500 ppm limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys nonmetal constituents. Blending for dilution to meet the 500 ppm limit is prohibited and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly diluted must be retained in the facility record; or
 - ii) The hazardous waste has a heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb or more, as fired, and so is considered to be burned as fuel. The heating value of a waste as-generated may be reduced to below the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. The heating value of a waste as-generated may be reduced to below the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. Blending to augment the heating value to meet the 5,000 Btu/lb limit is prohibited

and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly blended must be retained in the facility record.

- 6) Restrictions on Burning Hazardous Waste that is not a Fuel. Prior to certification of compliance under subsection (c), an owner or operator must not feed hazardous waste that has a heating value less than 5000 Btu/lb, as generated, (except that the heating value of a waste as-generated may be increased to above the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment; however blending to augment the heating value to meet the 5,000 Btu/lb limit is prohibited and records must be kept to document that impermissible blending has not occurred) in a BIF, except that the following may occur:
 - A) Hazardous waste may be burned solely as an ingredient;
 - B) Hazardous waste may be burned for purposes of compliance testing (or testing prior to compliance testing) for a total period of time not to exceed 720 hours;
 - C) Such waste may be burned if the Agency has documentation to show that the following was true prior to August 21, 1991:
 - i) The BIF was operating under the interim status standards for incinerators or thermal treatment units, Subparts O or P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
 - ii) The BIF met the interim status eligibility requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.153 for Subparts O or P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725; and
 - iii) Hazardous waste with a heating value less than 5,000 Btu/lb was burned prior to that date; or
 - D) Such waste may be burned in a halogen acid furnace if the waste was burned as an excluded ingredient under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(e) prior to February 21, 1991, and documentation is kept on file supporting this claim.
- 7) Direct Transfer to the Burner. If hazardous waste is directly transferred from a transport vehicle to a BIF without the use of a storage unit, the owner or operator must comply with Section 726.211.

- 1718 266.103(c)(1)(ii)(A)(1) and (c)(1)(ii)(A)(2) are condensed
 1719 into subsection (c)(1)(B)(i).
 1720
 1721 ii) Total hazardous waste feed (unless complying with the Tier
 1722 I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under
 1723 Section 726.206(b) or (e)); and
 1724
 1725 iii) Total pumpable hazardous waste feed (unless complying
 1726 with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening
 1727 limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e));
 1728
 1729 C) Total feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in total feed streams,
 1730 except that facilities that comply with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I feed
 1731 rate screening limits may set their operating limits at the total
 1732 chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits determined under
 1733 Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e);
 1734
 1735 D) Total feed rate of ash in total feed streams, except that the ash feed
 1736 rate for cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns is not
 1737 limited;
 1738
 1739 E) CO Concentration, and Where Required, HC Concentration in
 1740 Stack Gas. When complying with the CO controls of Section
 1741 726.204(b), the CO limit is 100 ppmv, and when complying with
 1742 the HC controls of Section 726.204(c), the HC limit is 20 ppmv.
 1743 When complying with the CO controls of Section 726.204(c), the
 1744 CO limit is established based on the compliance test;
 1745
 1746 F) Maximum production rate of the device in appropriate units when
 1747 producing normal product unless complying with Tier I or
 1748 Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits for chlorine under
 1749 Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e) and for all metals under Section
 1750 726.206(b) or (e), and the uncontrolled particulate emissions do
 1751 not exceed the standard under Section 726.205;
 1752
 1753 G) Maximum combustion chamber temperature where the temperature
 1754 measurement is as close to the combustion zone as possible and is
 1755 upstream of any quench water injection, (unless complying with
 1756 the Tier I adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under
 1757 Section 726.206(b) or (e));
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 1759 H) Maximum flue gas temperature entering a PM control device
 1760 (unless complying with Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate

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screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b) or (e));

- I) For systems using wet scrubbers, including wet ionizing scrubbers (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e)):
 - i) Minimum liquid to flue gas ratio;
 - ii) Minimum scrubber blowdown from the system or maximum suspended solids content of scrubber water; and
 - iii) Minimum pH level of the scrubber water;

- J) For systems using venturi scrubbers, the minimum differential gas pressure across the venturi (unless complying the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e));

- K) For systems using dry scrubbers (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e)):
 - i) Minimum caustic feed rate; and
 - ii) Maximum flue gas flow rate;

- L) For systems using wet ionizing scrubbers or electrostatic precipitators (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e)):
 - i) Minimum electrical power in kVA to the precipitator plates; and
 - ii) Maximum flue gas flow rate;

- 1804 M) For systems using fabric filters (baghouses), the minimum pressure
1805 drop (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals
1806 feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the
1807 total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section
1808 726.207(b)(1) or (e)).
1809
- 1810 2) Prior Notice of Compliance Testing. At least 30 days prior to the
1811 compliance testing required by subsection (c)(3), the owner or operator
1812 must notify the Agency and submit the following information:
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- 1814 A) General facility information including:
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- 1816 i) USEPA facility ID number;
 - 1817
 - 1818 ii) Facility name, contact person, telephone number, and
1819 address;
 - 1820
 - 1821 iii) Person responsible for conducting compliance test,
1822 including company name, address, and telephone number,
1823 and a statement of qualifications;
 - 1824
 - 1825 iv) Planned date of the compliance test;
 - 1826
- 1827 B) Specific information on each device to be tested, including the
1828 following:
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- 1830 i) A Description of BIF;
 - 1831
 - 1832 ii) A scaled plot plan showing the entire facility and location
1833 of the BIF;
 - 1834
 - 1835 iii) A description of the APCS;
 - 1836
 - 1837 iv) Identification of the continuous emission monitors that are
1838 installed, including the following: CO monitor; Oxygen
1839 monitor; HC monitor, specifying the minimum temperature
1840 of the system, and, if the temperature is less than 150 °C, an
1841 explanation of why a heated system is not used (see
1842 subsection (c)(5)) and a brief description of the sample gas
1843 conditioning system;
 - 1844
- 1845 BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40
1846 CFR 266.103(c)(2)(ii)(D)(1) through (c)(2)(ii)(D)(3) into

- 1847 this subsection (c)(2)(B)(iv) to comport with Illinois
 1848 Administrative Code codification requirements.
 1849
- 1850 v) Indication of whether the stack is shared with another
 1851 device that will be in operation during the compliance test;
 1852 and
 1853
 - 1854 vi) Other information useful to an understanding of the system
 1855 design or operation; and
 1856
- 1857 C) Information on the testing planned, including a complete copy of
 1858 the test protocol and QA/QC plan, and a summary description for
 1859 each test providing the following information at a minimum:
 1860
- 1861 i) Purpose of the test (e.g., demonstrate compliance with
 1862 emissions of PM); and
 1863
 - 1864 ii) Planned operating conditions, including levels for each
 1865 pertinent parameter specified in subsection (c)(1).
 1866
- 1867 3) Compliance Testing.
 1868
- 1869 A) General. Compliance testing must be conducted under conditions
 1870 for which the owner or operator has submitted a certification of
 1871 precompliance under subsection (b) and under conditions
 1872 established in the notification of compliance testing required by
 1873 subsection (c)(2). The owner or operator may seek approval on a
 1874 case-by-case basis to use compliance test data from one unit in lieu
 1875 of testing a similar on-site unit. To support the request, the owner
 1876 or operator must provide a comparison of the hazardous waste
 1877 burned and other feedstreams, and the design, operation, and
 1878 maintenance of both the tested unit and the similar unit. The
 1879 Agency must provide a written approval to use compliance test
 1880 data in lieu of testing a similar unit if the Agency finds that the
 1881 hazardous wastes, devices and the operating conditions are
 1882 sufficiently similar, and the data from the other compliance test is
 1883 adequate to meet the requirements of this subsection (c).
 1884
 - 1885 B) Special Requirements for Industrial Furnaces that Recycle
 1886 Collected PM. Owners and operators of industrial furnaces that
 1887 recycle back into the furnace PM from the APCS must comply
 1888 with one of the following procedures for testing to determine
 1889 compliance with the metals standards of Section 726.206(c) or (d):

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- i) The special testing requirements prescribed in "Alternative Method for Implementing Metals Controls" in Appendix I to this Part;
 - ii) Stack emissions testing for a minimum of six hours each day while hazardous waste is burned during interim status. The testing must be conducted when burning normal hazardous waste for that day at normal feed rates for that day and when the APCS is operated under normal conditions. During interim status, hazardous waste analysis for metals content must be sufficient for the owner or operator to determine if changes in metals content affect the ability of the unit to meet the metals emissions standards established under Section 726.206(c) or (d). Under this option, operating limits (under subsection (c)(1)) must be established during compliance testing under this subsection (c)(3) only on the following parameters: feed rate of total hazardous waste; total feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in total feed streams; total feed rate of ash in total feed streams, except that the ash feed rate for cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns is not limited; CO concentration, and where required, HC concentration in stack gas; and maximum production rate of the device in appropriate units when producing normal product; or

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(3)(ii)(B)(1) through (c)(3)(ii)(B)(5) into this subsection (c)(3)(B)(ii) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.
 - iii) Conduct compliance testing to determine compliance with the metals standards to establish limits on the operating parameters of subsection (c)(1) only after the kiln system has been conditioned to enable it to reach equilibrium with respect to metals fed into the system and metals emissions. During conditioning, hazardous waste and raw materials having the same metals content as will be fed during the compliance test must be fed at the feed rates that will be fed during the compliance test.
- C) Conduct of Compliance Testing.

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- i) If compliance with all applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 is not demonstrated simultaneously during a set of test runs, the operating conditions of additional test runs required to demonstrate compliance with remaining emissions standards must be as close as possible to the original operating conditions.
 - ii) Prior to obtaining test data for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 or establishing limits on operating parameters under this Section, the facility must operate under compliance test conditions for a sufficient period to reach steady-state operations. Industrial furnaces that recycle collected PM back into the furnace and that comply with subsection (c)(3)(B)(i) or (c)(3)(B)(ii), however, need not reach steady state conditions with respect to the flow of metals in the system prior to beginning compliance testing for metals.
 - iii) Compliance test data on the level of an operating parameter for which a limit must be established in the certification of compliance must be obtained during emissions sampling for the pollutants (i.e., metals, PM, HCl/chlorine gas, organic compounds) for which the parameter must be established as specified by subsection (c)(1).
- 4) Certification of Compliance. Within 90 days of completing compliance testing, the owner or operator must certify to the Agency compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204(b), (c) and (e); 726.205; 726.206; 726.207; and subsection (a)(5)(A)(iv). The certification of compliance must include the following information:
- A) General facility and testing information, including the following:
 - i) USEPA facility ID number;
 - ii) Facility name, contact person, telephone number, and address;
 - iii) Person responsible for conducting compliance testing, including company name, address, and telephone number, and a statement of qualifications;

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- iv) Dates of each compliance test;
 - v) Description of BIF tested;
 - vi) Person responsible for QA/QC, title and telephone number, and statement that procedures prescribed in the QA/QC plan submitted under Section 726.203(c)(2)(C) have been followed, or a description of any changes and an explanation of why changes were necessary;
 - vii) Description of any changes in the unit configuration prior to or during testing that would alter any of the information submitted in the prior notice of compliance testing under subsection (c)(2) and an explanation of why the changes were necessary;
 - viii) Description of any changes in the planned test conditions prior to or during the testing that alter any of the information submitted in the prior notice of compliance testing under subsection (c)(2) and an explanation of why the changes were necessary; and
 - ix) The complete report on results of emissions testing.
- B) Specific information on each test, including the following:
- i) Purposes of test (e.g., demonstrate conformance with the emissions limits for PM, metals, HCl, chlorine gas, and CO);
 - ii) Summary of test results for each run and for each test including the following information: date of run; duration of run; time-weighted average and highest hourly rolling average CO level for each run and for the test; highest hourly rolling average HC level, if HC monitoring is required for each run and for the test; if dioxin and furan testing is required under Section 726.204(e), time-weighted average emissions for each run and for the test of chlorinated dioxin and furan emissions, and the predicted maximum annual average ground level concentration of the toxicity equivalency factor (defined in Section 726.200(i)); time-weighted average PM emissions for each run and for

the test; time-weighted average HCl and chlorine gas emissions for each run and for the test; time-weighted average emissions for the metals subject to regulation under Section 726.206 for each run and for the test; and QA/QC results.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(ii)(B)(1) through (c)(4)(ii)(B)(9) into this subsection (c)(4)(B)(ii) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- C) Comparison of the actual emissions during each test with the emissions limits prescribed by Sections 726.204(b), (c), and (e); 726.205; 726.206; and 726.207 and established for the facility in the certification of precompliance under subsection (b).
- D) Determination of operating limits based on all valid runs of the compliance test for each applicable parameter listed in subsection (c)(1) using one of the following procedures:
 - i) Instantaneous limits. A parameter must be measured and recorded on an instantaneous basis (i.e., the value that occurs at any time) and the operating limit specified as the time-weighted average during all runs of the compliance test.
 - ii) Hourly rolling average basis. The limit for a parameter must be established and continuously monitored on an hourly rolling average basis, as defined in Section 726.200(i). The operating limit for the parameter must be established based on compliance test data as the average over all test runs of the highest hourly rolling average value for each run.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(iv)(B)(1) and (c)(4)(iv)(B)(2) into this subsection (c)(4)(D)(ii) and moved the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(iv)(B)(1)(i) and (c)(4)(iv)(B)(1)(ii) to appear as definitions in Section 726.200(i) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- iii) Rolling average limits for carcinogenic metals (as defined in Section 726.200(i)) and lead. Feed rate limits for the

carcinogenic metals and lead must be established either on an hourly rolling average basis as prescribed by subsection (c)(4)(D)(ii) or on (up to) a 24 hour rolling average basis. If the owner or operator elects to use an averaging period from two to 24 hours the following must occur: the feed rate of each metal must be limited at any time to ten times the feed rate that would be allowed on a hourly rolling average basis; the operating limit for the feed rate of each metal must be established based on compliance test data as the average over all test runs of the highest hourly rolling average feed rate for each run; and the continuous monitor and the rolling average for the selected averaging period are as defined in Section 726.200(i).

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(iv)(C)(1) through (c)(4)(iv)(C)(3) into subsection (c)(4)(D)(iii) and moved the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(iv)(C)(2)(i) and (c)(4)(iv)(C)(2)(ii) to appear as definitions in Section 726.200(i) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- iv) Feed rate limits for metals, total chlorine and chloride, and ash. Feed rate limits for metals, total chlorine and chloride, and ash are established and monitored by knowing the concentration of the substance (i.e., metals, chloride/chlorine, and ash) in each feedstream and the flow rate of the feedstream. To monitor the feed rate of these substances, the flow rate of each feedstream must be monitored under the continuous monitoring requirements of subsections (c)(4)(D)(i) through (c)(4)(D)(iii).

- E) Certification of Compliance Statement. The following statement must accompany the certification of compliance:

"I certify under penalty of law that this information was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information and supporting documentation. Copies of all emissions tests, dispersion modeling results, and other information used to determine conformance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203(c) are available at the facility and can be obtained from the facility contact person listed above.

2105 Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage
2106 the facility, or those persons directly responsible for
2107 gathering the information, the information submitted is, to
2108 the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and
2109 complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties
2110 for submitting false information, including the possibility
2111 of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.
2112

2113 I also acknowledge that the operating limits established
2114 pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203(c)(4)(D) are
2115 enforceable limits at which the facility can legally operate
2116 during interim status until a revised certification of
2117 compliance is submitted."
2118

- 2119 5) Special Requirements for HC Monitoring Systems. When an owner or
2120 operator is required to comply with the HC controls provided by Section
2121 726.204(c) or subsection (a)(5)(A)(iv), a conditioned gas monitoring
2122 system may be used in conformance with specifications provided in
2123 Appendix I to this Part provided that the owner or operator submits a
2124 certification of compliance without using extensions of time provided by
2125 subsection (c)(7).
2126
- 2127 6) Special Operating Requirements for Industrial Furnaces that Recycle
2128 Collected PM. Owners and operators of industrial furnaces that recycle
2129 back into the furnace PM from the APCS must do the following:
2130
- 2131 A) When complying with the requirements of subsection (c)(3)(B)(i),
2132 comply with the operating requirements prescribed in "Alternative
2133 Method to Implement the Metals Controls" in Appendix I to this
2134 Part; and
2135
- 2136 B) When complying with the requirements of subsection (c)(3)(B)(ii),
2137 comply with the operating requirements prescribed by that
2138 subsection.
2139
- 2140 7) An owner or operator that did not submit a complete certification of
2141 compliance for all of the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204,
2142 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 by August 21, 1992 must stop burning
2143 hazardous waste and begin closure activities under subsection (l) for the
2144 hazardous waste portion of the facility. Extensions of Time.
2145
- 2146 A) ~~If the owner or operator does not submit a complete certification of~~
2147 ~~compliance for all of the applicable emissions standards of~~

2148 Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 by August 21,
2149 1992, the owner or operator must do the following:

- 2150
- 2151 i) ~~Stop burning hazardous waste and begin closure activities~~
2152 ~~under subsection (l) for the hazardous waste portion of the~~
2153 ~~facility;~~
- 2154
- 2155 ii) ~~Limit hazardous waste burning only for purposes of~~
2156 ~~compliance testing (and pretesting to prepare for~~
2157 ~~compliance testing) a total period of 720 hours for the~~
2158 ~~period of time beginning August 21, 1992, submit a~~
2159 ~~notification to the Agency by August 21, 1992 stating that~~
2160 ~~the facility is operating under restricted interim status and~~
2161 ~~intends to resume burning hazardous waste, and submit a~~
2162 ~~complete certification of compliance by August 23, 1993;~~
2163 ~~or~~
- 2164
- 2165 iii) ~~Obtain a case-by-case extension of time under subsection~~
2166 ~~(e)(7)(B).~~

2167

2168 B) ~~Case-by-Case Extensions of Time. See Section 726.219.~~

2169

2170 BOARD NOTE: ~~The Board moved the text of 40 CFR~~
2171 ~~266.103(e)(7)(ii) to appear as Section 726.219 to comport with~~
2172 ~~Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.~~

2173

2174 8) Revised Certification of Compliance. The owner or operator may submit
2175 at any time a revised certification of compliance (recertification of
2176 compliance) under the following procedures:

- 2177
- 2178 A) Prior to submittal of a revised certification of compliance,
2179 hazardous waste must not be burned for more than a total of 720
2180 hours under operating conditions that exceed those established
2181 under a current certification of compliance, and such burning must
2182 be conducted only for purposes of determining whether the facility
2183 can operate under revised conditions and continue to meet the
2184 applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205,
2185 726.206, and 726.207;
- 2186
- 2187 B) At least 30 days prior to first burning hazardous waste under
2188 operating conditions that exceed those established under a current
2189 certification of compliance, the owner or operator must notify the
2190 Agency and submit the following information:

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- i) USEPA facility ID number, and facility name, contact person, telephone number, and address;
 - ii) Operating conditions that the owner or operator is seeking to revise and description of the changes in facility design or operation that prompted the need to seek to revise the operating conditions;
 - iii) A determination that, when operating under the revised operating conditions, the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 are not likely to be exceeded. To document this determination, the owner or operator must submit the applicable information required under subsection (b)(2); and
 - iv) Complete emissions testing protocol for any pretesting and for a new compliance test to determine compliance with the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 when operating under revised operating conditions. The protocol must include a schedule of pre-testing and compliance testing. If the owner or operator revises the scheduled date for the compliance test, the owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing at least 30 days prior to the revised date of the compliance test;
- C) Conduct a compliance test under the revised operating conditions and the protocol submitted to the Agency to determine compliance with the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207; and
 - D) Submit a revised certification of compliance under subsection (c)(4).
- d) **Periodic Recertifications.** The owner or operator must conduct compliance testing and submit to the Agency a recertification of compliance under provisions of subsection (c) within five years from submitting the previous certification or recertification. If the owner or operator seeks to recertify compliance under new operating conditions, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements of subsection (c)(8).
 - e) **Noncompliance with Certification Schedule.** If the owner or operator does not

- 2234 comply with the interim status compliance schedule provided by subsections (b),
2235 (c), and (d), hazardous waste burning must terminate on the date that the deadline
2236 is missed, closure activities must begin under subsection (l), and hazardous waste
2237 burning must not resume except under an operating permit issued under 35 Ill.
2238 Adm. Code 703.232. For purposes of compliance with the closure provisions of
2239 subsection (l) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.212(d)(2) and 725.213, the BIF has
2240 received "the known final volume of hazardous waste" on the date the deadline is
2241 missed.
2242
- 2243 f) Start-Up and Shut-Down. Hazardous waste (except waste fed solely as an
2244 ingredient under the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) feed rate screening limits for metals
2245 and chloride/chlorine) must not be fed into the device during start-up and shut-
2246 down of the BIF, unless the device is operating within the conditions of operation
2247 specified in the certification of compliance.
2248
- 2249 g) Automatic Waste Feed Cutoff. During the compliance test required by subsection
2250 (c)(3) and upon certification of compliance under subsection (c), a BIF must be
2251 operated with a functioning system that automatically cuts off the hazardous
2252 waste feed when the applicable operating conditions specified in subsections
2253 (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(E) through (c)(1)(M) deviate from those established in the
2254 certification of compliance. In addition, the following must occur:
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- 2256 1) To minimize emissions of organic compounds, the minimum combustion
2257 chamber temperature (or the indicator of combustion chamber
2258 temperature) that occurred during the compliance test must be maintained
2259 while hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues remain in the
2260 combustion chamber, with the minimum temperature during the
2261 compliance test defined as either of the following:
2262
- 2263 A) If compliance with the combustion chamber temperature limit is
2264 based on an hourly rolling average, the minimum temperature
2265 during the compliance test is considered to be the average over all
2266 runs of the lowest hourly rolling average for each run; or
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- 2268 B) If compliance with the combustion chamber temperature limit is
2269 based on an instantaneous temperature measurement, the minimum
2270 temperature during the compliance test is considered to be the
2271 time-weighted average temperature during all runs of the test; and
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- 2273 2) Operating parameters limited by the certification of compliance must
2274 continue to be monitored during the cutoff, and the hazardous waste feed
2275 must not be restarted until the levels of those parameters comply with the
2276 limits established in the certification of compliance.

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- h) Fugitive Emissions. Fugitive emissions must be controlled as follows:
 - 1) By keeping the combustion zone totally sealed against fugitive emissions; or
 - 2) By maintaining the combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure; or
 - 3) By an alternative means of control that the owner or operator demonstrates provides fugitive emissions control equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure. Support for such demonstration must be included in the operating record.
 - i) Changes. A BIF must cease burning hazardous waste when combustion properties, or feed rates of the hazardous waste, other fuels or industrial furnace feedstocks, or the BIF design or operating conditions deviate from the limits specified in the certification of compliance.
 - j) Monitoring and Inspections.
 - 1) The owner or operator must monitor and record the following, at a minimum, while burning hazardous waste:
 - A) Feed rates and composition of hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks and feed rates of ash, metals, and total chlorine and chloride as necessary to ensure conformance with the certification of precompliance or certification of compliance;
 - B) CO, oxygen, and, if applicable, HC on a continuous basis at a common point in the BIF downstream of the combustion zone and prior to release of stack gases to the atmosphere in accordance with the operating limits specified in the certification of compliance. CO, HC, and oxygen monitors must be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with methods specified in Appendix I to this Part; and
 - C) Upon the request of the Agency, sampling and analysis of the hazardous waste (and other fuels and industrial furnace feed stocks as appropriate) and the stack gas emissions must be conducted to verify that the operating conditions established in the certification of precompliance or certification of compliance achieve the

applicable standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207.

- 2) The BIF and associated equipment (pumps, valves, pipes, fuel storage tanks, etc.) must be subjected to thorough visual inspection when they contain hazardous waste, at least daily for leaks, spills, fugitive emissions, and signs of tampering.
- 3) The automatic hazardous waste feed cutoff system and associated alarms must be tested at least once every seven days when hazardous waste is burned to verify operability, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspections will be adequate. Support for such demonstration must be included in the operating record. At a minimum, operational testing must be conducted at least once every 30 days.
- 4) These monitoring and inspection data must be recorded and the records must be placed in the operating log.
- k) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator must keep in the operating record of the facility all information and data required by this Section for five years.
- l) Closure. At closure, the owner or operator must remove all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues (including, but not limited to, ash, scrubber waters and scrubber sludges) from the BIF and must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.211 through 725.215.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.204 Standards to Control Organic Emissions

- a) DRE standard.
 - 1) General. Except as provided in subsection (a)(3) of this Section, a BIF burning hazardous waste must achieve a DRE of 99.99 percent for all organic hazardous constituents in the waste feed. To demonstrate conformance with this requirement, 99.99 percent DRE must be demonstrated during a trial burn for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated (under subsection (a)(2) of this Section) in its permit for each waste feed. DRE is determined for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = 100 \frac{(I-O)}{\quad}$$

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Where:

- I = Mass feed rate of one POHC in the hazardous waste fired to the BIF; and
- O = Mass emission rate of the same POHC present in stack gas prior to release to the atmosphere.

- 2) Designation of POHCs. POHCs are those compounds for which compliance with the DRE requirements of this Section must be demonstrated in a trial burn in conformance with procedures prescribed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232. One or more POHCs must be designated by the Agency for each waste feed to be burned. POHCs must be designated based on the degree of difficulty of destruction of the organic constituents in the waste and on their concentrations or mass in the waste feed considering the results of waste analyses submitted with Part B of the permit application. POHCs are most likely to be selected from among those compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that are also present in the normal waste feed. However, if the applicant demonstrates to the Agency that a compound not listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or not present in the normal waste feed is a suitable indicator of compliance with the DRE requirements of this Section, that compound must be designated as a POHC. Such POHCs need not be toxic or organic compounds.
- 3) Dioxin-listed waste. A BIF burning hazardous waste containing (or derived from) USEPA Hazardous Wastes Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999 percent for each POHC designated (under subsection (a)(2) of this Section) in its permit. This performance must be demonstrated on POHCs that are more difficult to burn than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans. DRE is determined for each POHC from the equation in subsection (a)(1) of this Section. In addition, the owner or operator of the BIF must notify the Agency of intent to burn USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.
- 4) Automatic waiver of DRE trial burn. Owners and operators of boilers operated under the special operating requirements provided by Section 726.210 are considered to be in compliance with the DRE standard of subsection (a)(1) of this Section and are exempt from the DRE trial burn.

- 2400 5) Low risk waste. Owners and operators of BIFs that burn hazardous waste
 2401 in compliance with the requirements of Section 726.209(a) are considered
 2402 to be in compliance with the DRE standard of subsection (a)(1) of this
 2403 ~~Section~~ and are exempt from the DRE trial burn.
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- 2405 b) CO standard.
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- 2407 1) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Section, the stack gas
 2408 concentration of CO from a BIF burning hazardous waste cannot exceed
 2409 100 ppmv on an hourly rolling average basis (i.e., over any 60 minute
 2410 period), continuously corrected to seven percent oxygen, dry gas basis.
 2411
- 2412 2) CO and oxygen must be continuously monitored in conformance with
 2413 "Performance Specifications for Continuous Emission Monitoring of
 2414 Carbon Monoxide and Oxygen for Incinerators, Boilers, and Industrial
 2415 Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste" in Appendix I to this Part.
 2416
- 2417 3) Compliance with the 100 ppmv CO limit must be demonstrated during the
 2418 trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a
 2419 permit) or the compliance test (for interim status facilities). To
 2420 demonstrate compliance, the highest hourly rolling average CO level
 2421 during any valid run of the trial burn or compliance test must not exceed
 2422 100 ppmv.
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- 2424 c) Alternative CO standard.
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- 2426 1) The stack gas concentration of CO from a BIF burning hazardous waste
 2427 may exceed the 100 ppmv limit provided that stack gas concentrations of
 2428 HCs do not exceed 20 ppmv, except as provided by subsection (f) of this
 2429 ~~Section~~ for certain industrial furnaces.
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- 2431 2) HC limits must be established under this Section on an hourly rolling
 2432 average basis (i.e., over any 60 minute period), reported as propane, and
 2433 continuously corrected to seven percent oxygen, dry gas basis.
 2434
- 2435 3) HC must be continuously monitored in conformance with "Performance
 2436 Specifications for Continuous Emission Monitoring of Hydrocarbons for
 2437 Incinerators, Boilers, and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste"
 2438 in Appendix I to this Part. CO and oxygen must be continuously
 2439 monitored in conformance with subsection (b)(2) of this Section.
 2440
- 2441 4) The alternative CO standard is established based on CO data during the
 2442 trial burn (for a new facility) and the compliance test (for an interim status

2443 facility). The alternative CO standard is the average over all valid runs of
 2444 the highest hourly average CO level for each run. The CO limit is
 2445 implemented on an hourly rolling average basis, and continuously
 2446 corrected to seven percent oxygen, dry gas basis.
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2448 d) Special requirements for furnaces. Owners and operators of industrial furnaces
 2449 (e.g., kilns, cupolas) that feed hazardous waste for a purpose other than solely as
 2450 an ingredient (see Section 726.203(a)(5)(B)) at any location other than the end
 2451 where products are normally discharged and where fuels are normally fired must
 2452 comply with the HC limits provided by subsection (c) or (f) ~~of this Section~~
 2453 irrespective of whether stack gas CO concentrations meet the 100 ppmv limit of
 2454 subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.
 2455

2456 e) Controls for dioxins and furans. Owners and operators of BIFs that are equipped
 2457 with a dry PM control device that operates within the temperature range of 450°
 2458 through 750°F, and industrial furnaces operating under an alternative HC limit
 2459 established under subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ must conduct a site-specific risk
 2460 assessment as follows to demonstrate that emissions of chlorinated dibenzo-p-
 2461 dioxins and dibenzofurans do not result in an increased lifetime cancer risk to the
 2462 hypothetical maximum exposed individual (MEI) exceeding 1×10^{-5} (1 in
 2463 100,000):
 2464

2465 1) During the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility
 2466 applying for a permit) or compliance test (for interim status facilities),
 2467 determine emission rates of the tetra-octa congeners of chlorinated
 2468 dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (CDDs/CDFs) using Method
 2469 0023A (Sampling Method for Polychlorinated Dibenzop-Dioxins and
 2470 Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans Emissions from Stationary Sources) in
 2471 "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,"
 2472 USEPA publication number EPA 530/SW-846, incorporated by reference
 2473 in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a);
 2474

2475 2) Estimate the 2,3,7,8-TCDD toxicity equivalence of the tetra-octa
 2476 CDDs/CDFs congeners using section 4.0 (Procedures for Estimating the
 2477 Toxicity Equivalence of Chlorinated Dibenzop-Dioxin and Dibenzofuran
 2478 Congeners) in appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for
 2479 Compliance with the BIF Regulations), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill.
 2480 Adm. Code 720.111(b) (see Appendix I ~~to this Part~~). Multiply the
 2481 emission rates of CDD/CDF congeners with a toxicity equivalence greater
 2482 than zero (see the procedure) by the calculated toxicity equivalence factor
 2483 to estimate the equivalent emission rate of 2,3,7,8-TCDD;
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2485 3) Conduct dispersion modeling using methods recommended in appendix W

- 2486 to 40 CFR 51 (Guideline on Air Quality Models), in section 5.0
 2487 (Hazardous Waste Combustion Air Quality Screening Procedure) in
 2488 appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the
 2489 BIF Regulations), or in "Screening Procedures for Estimating Air Quality
 2490 Impact of Stationary Sources, Revised," USEPA publication number EPA
 2491 454/R-92-019, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
 2492 720.111, to predict the maximum annual average off-site ground level
 2493 concentration of 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents determined under subsection
 2494 (e)(2) of this Section. The maximum annual average on-site concentration
 2495 must be used when a person resides on-site; and
 2496
- 2497 4) The ratio of the predicted maximum annual average ground level
 2498 concentration of 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents to the risk-specific dose
 2499 (RSD) for 2,3,7,8-TCDD provided in Appendix E to this Part (2.2×10^{-7})
 2500 must not exceed 1.0.
 2501
- 2502 f) Monitoring CO and HC in the by-pass duct of a cement kiln. Cement kilns may
 2503 comply with the CO and HC limits provided by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of
 2504 this Section by monitoring in the by-pass duct provided that the following
 2505 conditions are fulfilled:
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- 2507 1) Hazardous waste is fired only into the kiln and not at any location
 2508 downstream from the kiln exit relative to the direction of gas flow; and
 2509
- 2510 2) The by-pass duct diverts a minimum of 10 percent of kiln off-gas into the
 2511 duct.
 2512
- 2513 g) Use of emissions test data to demonstrate compliance and establish operating
 2514 limits. Compliance with the requirements of this Section must be demonstrated
 2515 simultaneously by emissions testing or during separate runs under identical
 2516 operating conditions. Further, data to demonstrate compliance with the CO and
 2517 HC limits of this Section or to establish alternative CO or HC limits under this
 2518 Section must be obtained during the time that DRE testing, and where applicable,
 2519 CDD/CDF testing under subsection (e) of this Section and comprehensive organic
 2520 emissions testing under subsection (f) of this Section is conducted.
 2521
- 2522 h) Enforcement. For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the
 2523 operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be
 2524 regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance
 2525 with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the
 2526 requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation
 2527 and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 et seq.
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(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.205 Standards to Control PM

- a) A BIF burning hazardous waste must not emit PM in excess of 180 mg/dry standard m³ (0.08 grains/dry standard cubic foot) after correction to a stack gas concentration of seven percent oxygen, using procedures prescribed in the following methods in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (see Appendix I of this Part): Method 1 (Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources), Method 2 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks), Method 2A (Direct Measurement of Gas Volume through Pipes and Small Ducts), Method 2B (Determination of Exhaust Gas Volume Flow Rate from Gasoline Vapor Incinerators), Method 2C (Determination of Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts (Standard Pitot Tube)), Method 2D (Measurement of Gas Volume Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts), Method 2E (Determination of Landfill Gas Production Flow Rate), Method 2F (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate with Three-Dimensional Probes), Method 2G (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate with Two-Dimensional Probes), Method 2H (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity Taking into Account Velocity Decay Near the Stack Wall), Method 3 (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Dry Molecular Weight), Method 3A (Determination of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Concentrations in Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)), Method 3B (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Emission Rate Correction Factor or Excess Air), Method 3C (Determination of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrogen, and Oxygen from Stationary Sources), Method 4 (Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases), Method 5 (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), Method 5A (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Industry), Method 5B (Determination of Nonsulfuric Acid Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), Method 5D (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Positive Pressure Fabric Filters), Method 5E (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Industry), Method 5F (Determination of Nonsulfate Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), Method 5G (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Wood Heaters (Dilution Tunnel Sampling Location)), Method 5H (Determination of Particulate Emissions from Wood Heaters from a Stack Location), and Method 5I (Determination of Low Level Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources).
- b) An owner or operator meeting the requirements of Section 726.209(b) for the low risk waste exemption is exempt from the PM standard.

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- c) Oxygen correction.
- 1) Measured pollutant levels must be corrected for the amount of oxygen in the stack gas according to the following formula:

$$P_c = \frac{P_m \times 14}{E - Y}$$

Where:

- P_c = the corrected concentration of the pollutant in the stack gas
 P_m = the measured concentration of the pollutant in the stack gas
 E = the oxygen concentration on a dry basis in the combustion air fed to the device
 Y = the measured oxygen concentration on a dry basis in the stack

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- 2) For devices that feed normal combustion air, E will equal 21 percent. For devices that feed oxygen-enriched air for combustion (that is, air with an oxygen concentration exceeding 21 percent), the value of E will be the concentration of oxygen in the enriched air.
- 3) Compliance with all emission standards provided by this Subpart H must be based on correcting to seven percent oxygen using this procedure.

- d) For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 726.206 Standards to Control Metals Emissions

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- a) General. The owner or operator must comply with the metals standards provided by subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this Section for each metal listed in subsection (b) of this Section that is present in the hazardous waste at detectable levels using appropriate analytical methods.

BOARD NOTE: The federal regulations do not themselves define the phrase "appropriate analytical methods," but USEPA did include a definition in its

2608 preamble discussion accompanying the rule. The Board directs attention to the
 2609 following segment (at 70 Fed. Reg. 34538, 34541 (June 14, 2005)) for the
 2610 purposes of subsections (b)(1)(C) and (b)(1)(D) of this Section:

2611 [T]wo primary considerations in selecting an appropriate method, which
 2612 together serve as our general definition of an appropriate method [are the
 2613 following] . . . :

- 2614 1. Appropriate methods are reliable and accepted as such in the scientific
 2615 community.
- 2616 2. Appropriate methods generate effective data.

2617 USEPA went on to further elaborate these two concepts and to specify other
 2618 documents that might provide guidance.

- 2619 b) Tier I feed rate screening limits. Feed rate screening limits for metals are
 2620 specified in Appendix A to this Part as a function of terrain-adjusted effective
 2621 stack height (TESH) and terrain and land use in the vicinity of the facility.
 2622 Criteria for facilities that are not eligible to comply with the screening limits are
 2623 provided in subsection (b)(7) of this Section.
- 2624 1) Noncarcinogenic metals. The feed rates of the noncarcinogenic metals in
 2625 all feed streams, including hazardous waste, fuels, and industrial furnace
 2626 feed stocks must not exceed the screening limits specified in Appendix A
 2627 to this Part.
 - 2628 A) The feed rate screening limits for antimony, barium, mercury,
 2629 thallium, and silver are based on either of the following:
 - 2630 i) An hourly rolling average, as defined in Sections
 2631 726.200(g) and 726.202(e)(6)(A)(ii); or
 - 2632 ii) An instantaneous limit not to be exceeded at any time.
 - 2633 B) The feed rate screening limit for lead is based on one of the
 2634 following:
 - 2635 i) An hourly rolling average, as defined in Sections
 2636 726.200(g) and 726.202(e)(6)(A)(ii);
 - 2637 ii) An averaging period of 2 to 24 hours, as defined in Section
 2638 726.202(e)(6)(B) with an instantaneous feed rate limit not
 2639 to be exceeded at any time.
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to exceed 10 times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly rolling average basis; or

iii) An instantaneous limit not to be exceeded at any time.

2) Carcinogenic metals.

A) The feed rates of carcinogenic metals in all feed streams, including hazardous waste, fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks must not exceed values derived from the screening limits specified in Appendix A to this Part. The feed rate of each of these metals is limited to a level such that the sum of the ratios of the actual feed rate to the feed rate screening limit specified in Appendix A to this Part must not exceed 1.0, as provided by the following equation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i}{F_i} \leq 1.0$$

Where:

$\Sigma A_i/F_i$ = the sum of the values of A/F for each metal "i",
from i = 1 to n

n = number of carcinogenic metals

A_i = the actual feed rate to the device for metal "i"

F_i = the feed rate screening limit provided by Appendix A to this Part for metal "i"

B) The feed rate screening limits for the carcinogenic metals are based on either:

i) An hourly rolling average; or

ii) An averaging period of two to 24 hours, as defined in Section 726.202(e)(6)(B), with an instantaneous feed rate limit not to exceed 10 times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly rolling average basis.

3) TESH (terrain adjusted effective stack height).

A) The TESH is determined according to the following equation:

$$TESH = H + P - T$$

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Where:

- H = Actual physical stack height (m).
- P = Plume rise (in m) as determined from Appendix F to this Part as a function of stack flow rate and stack gas exhaust temperature.
- T = Terrain rise (in m) within five kilometers of the stack

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- B) The stack height (H) must not exceed good engineering practice stack height, as defined in Section 726.200(i).
 - C) If the TESH calculated pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(A) of this Section is not listed in ~~Appendices~~ Appendix A through Appendix C to this Part, the values for the nearest lower TESH listed in the table must be used. If the TESH is four meters or less, a value based on four meters must be used.
- 4) Terrain type. The screening limits are a function of whether the facility is located in noncomplex or complex terrain. A device located where any part of the surrounding terrain within five kilometers of the stack equals or exceeds the elevation of the physical stack height (H) is considered to be in complex terrain and the screening limits for complex terrain apply. Terrain measurements are to be made from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic maps of the area surrounding the facility.
 - 5) Land use. The screening limits are a function of whether the facility is located in an area where the land use is urban or rural. To determine whether land use in the vicinity of the facility is urban or rural, procedures provided in Appendix I ~~or Appendix J to this Part~~ must be used.
 - 6) Multiple stacks. An owner or operator of a facility with more than one on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator, or other thermal treatment unit subject to controls of metals emissions under a RCRA permit or interim status controls must comply with the screening limits for all such units assuming all hazardous waste is fed into the device with the worst-case stack based on dispersion characteristics. The stack with the lowest value of K is the worst-case stack. K is determined from the following equation as applied to each stack:

$$K = H \times V \times T$$

Where:

- K = a parameter accounting for relative influence of stack height and plume rise
- H = physical stack height (meters)
- V = stack gas flow rate (m^3/sec (cubic meters per second))
- T = exhaust temperature (degrees K)

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7) Criteria for facilities not eligible for screening limits. If any criteria below are met, the Tier I (and Tier II) screening limits do not apply. Owners and operators of such facilities must comply with either the Tier III standards provided by subsection (d) of this Section or with the adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits provided by subsection (e) of this Section.

- A) The device is located in a narrow valley less than one kilometer wide;
- B) The device has a stack taller than 20 meters and is located such that the terrain rises to the physical height within one kilometer of the facility;
- C) The device has a stack taller than 20 meters and is located within five kilometers of a shoreline of a large body of water such as an ocean or large lake; or
- D) The physical stack height of any stack is less than 2.5 times the height of any building within five building heights or five projected building widths of the stack and the distance from the stack to the closest boundary is within five building heights or five projected building widths of the associated building.

8) Implementation. The feed rate of metals in each feedstream must be monitored to ensure that the feed rate screening limits are not exceeded.

c) Tier II emission rate screening limits. Emission rate screening limits are specified in Appendix A to this Part as a function of TESH and terrain and land use in the vicinity of the facility. Criteria for facilities that are not eligible to comply with the screening limits are provided in subsection (b)(7) of this Section.

- 1) Noncarcinogenic metals. The emission rates of noncarcinogenic metals must not exceed the screening limits specified in Appendix A to this Part.
- 2) Carcinogenic metals. The emission rates of carcinogenic metals must not exceed values derived from the screening limits specified in Appendix A

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to this Part. The emission rate of each of these metals is limited to a level such that the sum of the ratios of the actual emission rate to the emission rate screening limit specified in Appendix A to this Part must not exceed 1.0, as provided by the following equation:

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$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i}{E_i} \leq 1.0$$

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Where:

- $\Sigma A_i/E_i$ = the sum of the values of A/E for each metal "i",
from i = 1 to n
- n = number of carcinogenic metals
- A_i = the actual emission rate to the device for metal
"i"
- E_i = the emission rate screening limit provided by
Appendix A to this Part for metal "i"

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- 3) Implementation. The emission rate limits must be implemented by limiting feed rates of the individual metals to levels during the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a permit) or the compliance test (for interim status facilities). The feed rate averaging periods are the same as provided by subsections (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(2)(B) of this Section. The feed rate of metals in each feedstream must be monitored to ensure that the feed rate limits for the feedstreams specified under Sections 726.202 or 726.203 are not exceeded.
- 4) Definitions and limitations. The definitions and limitations provided by subsection (b) of this Section and Section 726.200(g) for the following terms also apply to the Tier II emission rate screening limits provided by this subsection (c): TESH, good engineering practice stack height, terrain type, land use, and criteria for facilities not eligible to use the screening limits.
- 5) Multiple stacks.
 - A) An owner or operator of a facility with more than one on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator, or other thermal treatment unit subject to controls on metals emissions under a RCRA permit or interim status controls must comply with the emissions screening limits for any such stacks assuming all hazardous waste is fed into the device with the worst-case stack based on dispersion characteristics.

- 2797 B) The worst-case stack is determined by procedures provided in
 2798 subsection (b)(6) of this Section.
 2799
 2800 C) For each metal, the total emissions of the metal from those stacks
 2801 must not exceed the screening limit for the worst-case stack.
 2802
 2803 d) Tier III site-specific risk assessment. The requirements of this subsection (d)
 2804 apply to facilities complying with either the Tier III or Adjusted Tier I except
 2805 where specified otherwise.
 2806
 2807 1) General. Conformance with the Tier III metals controls must be
 2808 demonstrated by emissions testing to determine the emission rate for each
 2809 metal. In addition, conformance with either Tier III or Adjusted Tier I
 2810 metals controls must be demonstrated by air dispersion modeling to
 2811 predict the maximum annual average off-site ground level concentration
 2812 for each metal and a demonstration that acceptable ambient levels are not
 2813 exceeded.
 2814
 2815 2) Acceptable ambient levels. ~~Appendices~~Appendix D and Appendix E to
 2816 ~~this Part~~ list the acceptable ambient levels for purposes of this Subpart H.
 2817 Reference air concentrations (RACs) are listed for the noncarcinogenic
 2818 metals and 1×10^{-5} RSDs are listed for the carcinogenic metals. The RSD
 2819 for a metal is the acceptable ambient level for that metal provided that
 2820 only one of the four carcinogenic metals is emitted. If more than one
 2821 carcinogenic metal is emitted, the acceptable ambient level for the
 2822 carcinogenic metals is a fraction of the RSD, as described in subsection
 2823 (d)(3) of this Section.
 2824
 2825 3) Carcinogenic metals. For the carcinogenic metals the sum of the ratios of
 2826 the predicted maximum annual average off-site ground level
 2827 concentrations (except that on-site concentrations must be considered if a
 2828 person resides on site) to the RSD for all carcinogenic metals emitted must
 2829 not exceed 1.0 as determined by the following equation:
 2830

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P_i}{R_i} \leq 1.0$$

2832 Where:

- 2833 $\sum P_i/R_i$ = the sum of the values of P/R for each metal
 2834 " i ," from $i = 1$ to n
 n = number of carcinogenic metals
 P_i = the predicted ambient concentration for metal i

R_i = the RSD for metal i

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- 4) Noncarcinogenic metals. For the noncarcinogenic metals, the predicted maximum annual average off-site ground level concentration for each metal must not exceed the RAC.
 - 5) Multiple stacks. Owners and operators of facilities with more than one on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator, or other thermal treatment unit subject to controls on metals emissions under a RCRA permit or interim status controls must conduct emissions testing (except that facilities complying with Adjusted Tier I controls need not conduct emissions testing) and dispersion modeling to demonstrate that the aggregate emissions from all such on-site stacks do not result in an exceedance of the acceptable ambient levels.
 - 6) Implementation. Under Tier III, the metals controls must be implemented by limiting feed rates of the individual metals to levels during the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a permit) or the compliance test (for interim status facilities). The feed rate averaging periods are the same as provided by subsections (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(2)(B) of this Section. The feed rate of metals in each feedstream must be monitored to ensure that the feed rate limits for the feedstreams specified under Sections 726.202 or 726.203 are not exceeded.
 - e) Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits. The owner or operator may adjust the feed rate screening limits provided by Appendix A to this Part to account for site-specific dispersion modeling. Under this approach, the adjusted feed rate screening limit for a metal is determined by back-calculating from the acceptable ambient levels provided by ~~Appendices~~ Appendix D and Appendix E to this Part using dispersion modeling to determine the maximum allowable emission rate. This emission rate becomes the adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limit. The feed rate screening limits for carcinogenic metals are implemented as prescribed in subsection (b)(2) of this Section.
 - f) Alternative implementation approaches.
 - 1) Pursuant to subsection (f)(2) of this Section the Agency must approve on a case-by-case basis approaches to implement the Tier II or Tier III metals emission limits provided by subsection (c) or (d) of this Section alternative to monitoring the feed rate of metals in each feedstream.
 - 2) The emission limits provided by subsection (d) of this Section must be

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determined as follows:

- A) For each noncarcinogenic metal, by back-calculating from the RAC provided in Appendix D to this Part to determine the allowable emission rate for each metal using the dilution factor for the maximum annual average ground level concentration predicted by dispersion modeling in conformance with subsection (h) of this Section; and
- B) For each carcinogenic metal by the following methods:
 - i) By back-calculating from the RSD provided in Appendix E to this Part to determine the allowable emission rate for each metal if that metal were the only carcinogenic metal emitted using the dilution factor for the maximum annual average ground level concentration predicted by dispersion modeling in conformance with subsection (h) of this Section; and
 - ii) If more than one carcinogenic metal is emitted, by selecting an emission limit for each carcinogenic metal not to exceed the emission rate determined by subsection (f)(2)(B)(i) of this Section, such that the sum for all carcinogenic metals of the ratios of the selected emission limit to the emission rate determined by that subsection does not exceed 1.0.
- g) Emission testing.
 - 1) General. Emission testing for metals must be conducted using Method 0060 (Determinations of Metals in Stack Emissions) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).
 - 2) Hexavalent chromium. Emissions of chromium are assumed to be hexavalent chromium unless the owner or operator conducts emissions testing to determine hexavalent chromium emissions using procedures prescribed in Method 0061 (Determination of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Stationary Sources) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).
- h) Dispersion modeling. Dispersion modeling required under this Section must be

2920 conducted according to methods recommended in federal appendix W to 40 CFR
 2921 51 (Guideline on Air Quality Models), in section 5.0 (Hazardous Waste
 2922 Combustion Air Quality Screening Procedure) in appendix IX to 40 CFR 266
 2923 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), or in "Screening
 2924 Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources,
 2925 Revised," USEPA publication number EPA-454/R-92-019, each incorporated by
 2926 reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), to predict the maximum annual
 2927 average off-site ground level concentration. However, on-site concentrations must
 2928 be considered when a person resides on-site.

- 2929
- 2930 i) Enforcement. For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the
 2931 operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be
 2932 regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance
 2933 with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the
 2934 requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation
 2935 and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273.

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 2937 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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2939 **Section 726.207 Standards to Control HCl and Chlorine Gas Emissions**

- 2940
- 2941 a) General. The owner or operator must comply with the HCl and chlorine gas
 2942 controls provided by subsection (b), (c), or (e) ~~of this Section~~.
- 2943
- 2944 b) Screening limits.
- 2945
- 2946 1) Tier I feed rate screening limits. Feed rate screening limits are specified
 2947 for total chlorine in Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ as a function of TESH and
 2948 terrain and land use in the vicinity of the facility. The feed rate of total
 2949 chlorine and chloride, both organic and inorganic, in all feed streams,
 2950 including hazardous waste, fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks must
 2951 not exceed the levels specified.
- 2952
- 2953 2) Tier II emission rate screening limits. Emission rate screening limits for
 2954 HCl and chlorine gas are specified in Appendix C ~~to this Part~~ as a function
 2955 of TESH and terrain and land use in the vicinity of the facility. The stack
 2956 emission rates of HCl and chlorine gas must not exceed the levels
 2957 specified.
- 2958
- 2959 3) Definitions and limitations. The definitions and limitations provided by
 2960 Sections 726.200(i) and 726.206(b) for the following terms also apply to
 2961 the screening limits provided by this subsection: TESH, good engineering
 2962 practice stack height, terrain type, land use, and criteria for facilities not

- 2963 eligible to use the screening limits.
 2964
 2965 4) Multiple stacks. Owners and operators of facilities with more than one
 2966 on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator or other thermal treatment unit
 2967 subject to controls on HCl or chlorine gas emissions under a RCRA permit
 2968 or interim status controls must comply with the Tier I and Tier II
 2969 screening limits for those stacks assuming all hazardous waste is fed into
 2970 the device with the worst-case stack based on dispersion characteristics.
 2971
 2972 A) The worst-case stack is determined by procedures provided in
 2973 Section 726.206(b)(6).
 2974
 2975 B) Under Tier I, the total feed rate of chlorine and chloride to all
 2976 subject devices must not exceed the screening limit for the worst-
 2977 case stack.
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 2979 C) Under Tier II, the total emissions of HCl and chlorine gas from all
 2980 subject stacks must not exceed the screening limit for the worst-
 2981 case stack.
 2982
 2983 c) Tier III site-specific risk assessments.
 2984
 2985 1) General. Conformance with the Tier III controls must be demonstrated by
 2986 emissions testing to determine the emission rate for HCl and chlorine gas,
 2987 air dispersion modeling to predict the maximum annual average off-site
 2988 ground level concentration for each compound, and a demonstration that
 2989 acceptable ambient levels are not exceeded.
 2990
 2991 2) Acceptable ambient levels. Appendix D to this Part lists the RACs for
 2992 HCl ($7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and chlorine gas ($0.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).
 2993
 2994 3) Multiple stacks. Owners and operators of facilities with more than one
 2995 on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator, or other thermal treatment unit
 2996 subject to controls on HCl or chlorine gas emissions under a RCRA permit
 2997 or interim status controls must conduct emissions testing and dispersion
 2998 modeling to demonstrate that the aggregate emissions from all such on-site
 2999 stacks do not result in an exceedance of the acceptable ambient levels for
 3000 HCl and chlorine gas.
 3001
 3002 d) Averaging periods. The HCl and chlorine gas controls are implemented by
 3003 limiting the feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in all feedstreams, including
 3004 hazardous waste, fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks. Under Tier I, the feed
 3005 rate of total chlorine and chloride is limited to the Tier I Screening Limits. Under

Tier II and Tier III, the feed rate of total chlorine and chloride is limited to the feed rates during the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a permit) or the compliance test (for interim status facilities). The feed rate limits are based on either of the following:

- 1) An hourly rolling average, as defined in Sections 726.200(i) and 726.202(e)(6); or
 - 2) An instantaneous basis not to be exceeded at any time.
- e) Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits. The owner or operator may adjust the feed rate screening limit provided by Appendix B to this Part to account for site-specific dispersion modeling. Under this approach, the adjusted feed rate screening limit is determined by back-calculating from the acceptable ambient level for chlorine gas provided by Appendix D to this Part using dispersion modeling to determine the maximum allowable emission rate. This emission rate becomes the adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limit.
- f) Emissions testing. Emissions testing for HCl and chlorine gas (Cl₂) must be conducted using the procedures described in Method 0050 or 0051, in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).
- g) Dispersion modeling. Dispersion modeling must be conducted according to the provisions of Section 726.206(h).
- h) Enforcement. For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.208 Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption

- a) Exempt quantities. An owner or operator of a facility that burns hazardous waste in an on-site BIF is exempt from the requirements of this Subpart H provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
- 1) The quantity of hazardous waste burned in a device for a calendar month

3049 does not exceed the limits provided in Table A of this Part based on the
 3050 TESH, as defined in Sections 726.200(i) and 726.206(b)(3).

3051
 3052 2) The maximum hazardous waste firing rate does not exceed at any time one
 3053 percent of the total fuel requirements for the device (hazardous waste plus
 3054 other fuel) on a total heat input or mass input basis, whichever results in
 3055 the lower mass feed rate of hazardous waste;

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 3057 3) The hazardous waste has a minimum heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb, as
 3058 generated; and

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 3060 4) The hazardous waste fuel does not contain (and is not derived from)
 3061 USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or
 3062 F027.

3063
 3064 b) Mixing with non-hazardous fuels. If hazardous waste fuel is mixed with a non-
 3065 hazardous fuel, the quantity of hazardous waste before such mixing is used to
 3066 comply with subsection (a) of this Section.

3067
 3068 c) Multiple stacks. If an owner or operator burns hazardous waste in more than one
 3069 on-site BIF exempt pursuant to this Section, the quantity limits provided by
 3070 subsection (a)(1) of this Section, are implemented according to the following
 3071 equation:

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$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{L_i} \leq 1.0$$

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Where:

- $\Sigma (C_i/L_i)$ = the sum of the values of X for each stack i, from i = 1 to n.
- n = the number of stacks;
- C_i = Actual Quantity Burned means the waste quantity burned per month in device "i";
- L_i = Allowable Quantity Burned means the maximum allowable exempt quantity for stack "i" from Table A.

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BOARD NOTE: Hazardous wastes that are subject to the special requirements for VSQGs small quantity generators pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114721.105 may be burned in an off-site device pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 726.208, but must be included in the quantity determination for the exemption.

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- d) Notification requirements. The owner or operator of facilities qualifying for the small quantity burner exemption pursuant to this Section must provide a one-time signed, written notice to the Agency indicating the following:
 - 1) The combustion unit is operating as a small quantity burner of hazardous waste;
 - 2) The owner and operator are in compliance with the requirements of this Section; and
 - 3) The maximum quantity of hazardous waste that the facility is allowed to burn per month, as provided by Section 726.208(a)(1).

- e) Recordkeeping requirements. The owner or operator must maintain at the facility for at least three years sufficient records documenting compliance with the hazardous waste quantity, firing rate and heating value limits of this Section. At a minimum, these records must indicate the quantity of hazardous waste and other fuel burned in each unit per calendar month and the heating value of the hazardous waste.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.209 Low Risk Waste Exemption

- a) Waiver of DRE standard. The DRE standard of Section 726.204(a) does not apply if the BIF is operated in conformance with subsection (a)(1) of this Section, and the owner or operator demonstrates by procedures prescribed in subsection (a)(2) of this Section, that the burning will not result in unacceptable adverse health effects.
 - 1) The device must be operated as follows:
 - A) A minimum of 50 percent of fuel fired to the device must be fossil fuel, fuels derived from fossil fuel, tall oil, or, if approved by the Agency on a case-by-case basis, other nonhazardous fuel with combustion characteristics comparable to fossil fuel. Such fuels are termed "primary fuel" for purposes of this Section. (Tall oil is a fuel derived from vegetable and rosin fatty acids.) The 50 percent primary fuel firing rate must be determined on a total heat or mass input basis, whichever results in the greater mass feed rate of primary fuel fired;

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- B) Primary fuels and hazardous waste fuels must have a minimum as-fired heating value of 8,000 Btu/lb;
 - C) The hazardous waste is fired directly into the primary fuel flame zone of the combustion chamber; and
 - D) The device operates in conformance with the CO controls provided by Section 726.204(b)(1). Devices subject to the exemption provided by this Section are not eligible for the alternative CO controls provided by Section 726.204(c).
- 2) Procedures to demonstrate that the hazardous waste burning will not pose unacceptable adverse public health effects are as follows:
- A) Identify and quantify those nonmetal compounds listed in Appendix H of ~~to~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, that could reasonably be expected to be present in the hazardous waste. The constituents excluded from analysis must be identified and the basis for their exclusion explained;
 - B) Calculate reasonable, worst case emission rates for each constituent identified in subsection (a)(2)(A) ~~of this Section~~, by assuming the device achieves 99.9 percent destruction and removal efficiency. That is, assume that 0.1 percent of the mass weight of each constituent fed to the device is emitted.
 - C) For each constituent identified in subsection (a)(2)(A) ~~of this Section~~, use emissions dispersion modeling to predict the maximum annual average ground level concentration of the constituent.
 - i) Dispersion modeling must be conducted using methods specified in Section 726.206(h).
 - ii) An owner or operator of a facility with more than one on-site stack from a BIF that is exempt under this Section must conduct dispersion modeling of emissions from all stacks exempt under this Section to predict ambient levels prescribed by this subsection (a)(2).
 - D) Ground level concentrations of constituents predicted under subsection (a)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~, must not exceed the following levels:

- 3169
 3170 i) For the noncarcinogenic compounds listed in Appendix D,
 3171 the levels established in Appendix D.
 3172
 3173 ii) For the carcinogenic compounds listed in Appendix E:
 3174

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i}{L_i} \leq 1.0$$

3175
 3176
 3177 Where:
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- $\Sigma(A_i/L_i)$ means the sum of the values of X for each carcinogen i, from i = 1 to n
 n means the number of carcinogenic compounds
 A_i Actual ground level concentration of carcinogen "i"
 L_i Level established in Appendix E for carcinogen "i"

- 3179
 3180 iii) For constituents not listed in Appendix D or E, 0.1 µg/m³.
 3181
 3182 b) Waiver of particulate matter standard. The PM standard of Section 726.205 does
 3183 not apply if the following occur:
 3184
 3185 1) The DRE standard is waived under subsection (a) of this Section; and
 3186
 3187 2) The owner or operator complies with the Tier I, or adjusted Tier I, metals
 3188 feed rate screening limits provided by Section 726.206(b) or (e).
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(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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 3192 **Section 726.211 Standards for Direct Transfer**
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- 3194 a) Applicability. The regulations in this Section apply to owners and operators of
 3195 BIFs subject to Section 726.202 or 726.203 if hazardous waste is directly
 3196 transferred from a transport vehicle to a BIF without the use of a storage unit.
 3197
 3198 b) Definitions.
 3199
 3200 1) When used in this Section, terms have the following meanings:
 3201
 3202 "Direct transfer equipment" means any device (including but not
 3203 limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves and

3204 pumps) that is used to distribute, meter or control the flow of
3205 hazardous waste between a container (i.e., transport vehicle) and a
3206 BIF.
3207

3208 "Container" means any portable device in which hazardous waste
3209 is transported, stored, treated, or otherwise handled, and includes
3210 transport vehicles that are containers themselves (e.g., tank trucks,
3211 tanker-trailers, and rail tank cars) and containers placed on or in a
3212 transport vehicle.
3213

- 3214 2) This Section references several requirements provided in Subparts I and J
3215 of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and Subparts I and J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.
3216 For purposes of this Section, the term "tank systems" in those referenced
3217 requirements means direct transfer equipment, as defined in subsection
3218 (b)(1) of this Section.
3219

3220 c) General operating requirements.
3221

- 3222 1) No direct transfer of a pumpable hazardous waste must be conducted from
3223 an open-top container to a BIF.
3224
- 3225 2) Direct transfer equipment used for pumpable hazardous waste must
3226 always be closed, except when necessary to add or remove the waste, and
3227 must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner that could cause any
3228 rupture or leak.
3229
- 3230 3) The direct transfer of hazardous waste to a BIF must be conducted so that
3231 it does not do any of the following:
3232
- 3233 A) Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire, explosion, or violent
3234 reaction;
 - 3235
 - 3236 B) Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in
3237 sufficient quantities to threaten human health;
 - 3238
 - 3239 C) Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient
3240 quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions;
 - 3241
 - 3242 D) Damage the structural integrity of the container or direct transfer
3243 equipment containing the waste;
 - 3244
 - 3245 E) Adversely affect the capability of the BIF to meet the standards
3246 provided by Sections 726.204 through 726.207; or

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- F) Threaten human health or the environment.
 - 4) Hazardous waste must not be placed in direct transfer equipment, if it could cause the equipment or its secondary containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail.
 - 5) The owner or operator of the facility must use appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from the direct transfer equipment or its secondary containment systems. These include the following at a minimum:
 - A) Spill prevention controls (e.g., check valves, dry discount couplings, etc.); and
 - B) Automatic waste feed cutoff to use if a leak or spill occurs from the direct transfer equipment.
 - d) Areas where direct transfer vehicles (containers) are located. Applying the definition of container pursuant to this Section, owners and operators must comply with the following requirements:
 - 1) The containment requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.275;
 - 2) The use and management requirements of Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for Sections 725.270 and 725.274, and except that in lieu of the special requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.276 for ignitable or reactive waste, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the waste management area and any public ways, streets, alleys, or an adjacent property line that can be built upon, as required in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code," NFPA 30, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a). The owner or operator must obtain and keep on file at the facility a written certification by the local Fire Marshal that the installation meets the subject NFPA Codes; and
 - 3) The closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.278.
 - e) Direct transfer equipment. Direct transfer equipment must meet the following requirements:
 - 1) Secondary containment. For existing direct transfer equipment, an owner or operator ~~Owners and operators~~ must comply with the secondary

- 3290 containment requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.293, except for
3291 Sections 725.293(a), (d), (e), and (i). For all new and direct transfer
3292 equipment, an owner or operator must comply with these secondary
3293 containment requirements prior to their being put into service; as follows:
3294
- 3295 A) ~~For all new direct transfer equipment, prior to their being put into~~
3296 ~~service; and~~
 - 3297
 - 3298 B) ~~For existing direct transfer equipment, by August 21, 1993.~~
3299
- 3300 2) Requirements prior to meeting secondary containment requirements.
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- 3302 A) For existing direct transfer equipment that does not have secondary
3303 containment, the owner or operator must determine whether the
3304 equipment is leaking or is unfit for use. The owner or operator
3305 must obtain and keep on file at the facility a written assessment
3306 reviewed and certified by a qualified, registered professional
3307 engineer in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.126(d) that
3308 attests to the equipment's integrity ~~by August 21, 1992.~~
 - 3309
 - 3310 B) This assessment must determine whether the direct transfer
3311 equipment is adequately designed and has sufficient structural
3312 strength and compatibility with the wastes to be transferred to
3313 ensure that it will not collapse, rupture, or fail. At a minimum, this
3314 assessment must consider the following:
3315
 - 3316 i) Design standards, if available, according to which the direct
3317 transfer equipment was constructed;
 - 3318
 - 3319 ii) Hazardous characteristics of the wastes that have been or
3320 will be handled;
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 - 3322 iii) Existing corrosion protection measures;
 - 3323
 - 3324 iv) Documented age of the equipment, if available, (otherwise,
3325 an estimate of the age); and
 - 3326
 - 3327 v) Results of a leak test or other integrity examination such
3328 that the effects of temperature variations, vapor pockets,
3329 cracks, leaks, corrosion and erosion are accounted for.
 - 3330
 - 3331 C) If, as a result of the assessment specified above, the direct transfer
3332 equipment is found to be leaking or unfit for use, the owner or

operator must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.296(a) and (b).

3) Inspections and recordkeeping.

A) The owner or operator must inspect at least once each operating hour when hazardous waste is being transferred from the transport vehicle (container) to the BIF:

i) Overfill/spill control equipment (e.g., waste-feed cutoff systems, bypass systems, and drainage systems) to ensure that it is in good working order;

ii) The above ground portions of the direct transfer equipment to detect corrosion, erosion, or releases of waste (e.g., wet spots, dead vegetation, etc.); and

iii) Data gathered from monitoring equipment and leak-detection equipment, (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) to ensure that the direct transfer equipment is being operated according to its design.

B) The owner or operator must inspect cathodic protection systems, if used, to ensure that they are functioning properly according to the schedule provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.295(b).

C) Records of inspections made pursuant to this subsection (e)(3) must be maintained in the operating record at the facility, and available for inspection for at least three years from the date of the inspection.

4) Design and installation of new ancillary equipment. Owners and operators must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.292.

5) Response to leaks or spills. Owners and operators must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.296.

6) Closure. Owners and operators must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c)(2) through (c)(4).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.212 Regulation of Residues

A residue derived from the burning or processing of hazardous waste in a BIF is not excluded from the definition of a hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(4), (b)(7), or (b)(8), unless the device and the owner or operator meet the following requirements:

- a) The device meets the following criteria:
 - 1) Boilers. Boilers must burn at least 50 percent coal on a total heat input or mass basis, whichever results in the greater mass feed rate of coal;
 - 2) Ore or Mineral Furnaces. Industrial furnaces subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(7) must process at least 50 percent by weight of normal, nonhazardous raw materials;
 - 3) Cement Kilns. Cement kilns must process at least 50 percent by weight of normal cement-production raw materials;
- b) The owner or operator demonstrates that the hazardous waste does not significantly affect the residue by demonstrating conformance with either of the following criteria:
 - 1) Comparison of Waste-Derived Residue with Normal Residue. The waste-derived residue must not contain constituents listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 (toxic constituents) that could reasonably be attributable to the hazardous waste at concentrations significantly higher than in residue generated without burning or processing of hazardous waste, using the following procedure. Toxic compounds that could reasonably be attributable to burning or processing the hazardous waste (constituents of concern) include toxic constituents in the hazardous waste, and the organic compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that may be PICs. For polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzo-furans, analyses must be performed to determine specific congeners and homologues, and the results converted to 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalent values using the procedure specified in section 4.0 of the documents referenced in Appendix I of this Part.
 - A) Normal Residue. Concentrations of toxic constituents of concern in normal residue must be determined based on analyses of a minimum of 10 samples representing a minimum of 10 days of operation. Composite samples may be used to develop a sample for analysis provided that the compositing period does not exceed 24 hours. The upper tolerance limit (at 95 percent confidence with

a 95 percent proportion of the sample distribution) of the concentration in the normal residue must be considered the statistically-derived concentration in the normal residue. If changes in raw materials or fuels reduce the statistically-derived concentrations of the toxic constituents of concern in the normal residue, the statistically-derived concentrations must be revised or statistically-derived concentrations of toxic constituents in normal residue must be established for a new mode of operation with the new raw material or fuel. To determine the upper tolerance limit in the normal residue, the owner or operator must use statistical procedures prescribed in section 7.0 (Statistical Methodology for Bevill Residue Determinations) in federal appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), USEPA publication number EPA 454/R-92-019, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (see Appendix I of this Part).

B) Waste-Derived Residue. Waste derived residue must be sampled and analyzed as often as necessary to determine whether the residue generated during each 24-hour period has concentrations of toxic constituents that are higher than the concentrations established for the normal residue under subsection (b)(1)(A). If so, hazardous waste burning has significantly affected the residue and the residue is not excluded from the definition of "hazardous waste." Concentrations of toxic constituents in waste-derived residue must be determined based on analysis of one or more samples obtained over a 24-hour period. Multiple samples may be analyzed, and multiple samples may be taken to form a composite sample for analysis provided that the sampling period does not exceed 24 hours. If more than one sample is analyzed to characterize waste-derived residues generated over a 24-hour period, the concentration of each toxic constituent must be the arithmetic mean of the concentrations in the samples. No results can be disregarded; or

2) Comparison of Waste-Derived Residue Concentrations with Health-Based Limits.

A) Nonmetal Constituents. The concentration of each nonmetal toxic constituent of concern (specified in subsection (b)(1)) in the waste-derived residue must not exceed the health-based level specified in Appendix G of this Part, or the level of detection, whichever is higher. If a health-based limit for a constituent of concern is not

3462 listed in Appendix G of this Part, then a limit of 0.002 µg/kg or the
 3463 level of detection (using appropriate analytical methods),
 3464 whichever is higher, must be used. The levels specified in
 3465 Appendix G of this Part (and the default level of 0.002 µg/kg or
 3466 the level of detection for constituents, as identified in Note 1 of
 3467 Appendix G of this Part) are administratively stayed under the
 3468 condition, for those constituents specified in subsection (b)(1), that
 3469 the owner or operator complies with alternative levels defined as
 3470 the land disposal restriction limits specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
 3471 728.143 and Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for F039
 3472 nonwastewaters. In complying with those alternative levels, if an
 3473 owner or operator is unable to detect a constituent despite
 3474 documenting use of the best good-faith efforts, as defined by
 3475 applicable USEPA guidance and standards, the owner or operator
 3476 is deemed to be in compliance for that constituent. Until USEPA
 3477 develops new guidance or standards, the owner or operator may
 3478 demonstrate such good-faith efforts by achieving a detection limit
 3479 for the constituent that does not exceed an order of magnitude
 3480 above (ten times) the level provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143
 3481 and Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for F039 nonwastewater
 3482 levels for polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated
 3483 dibenzo-furans, analyses must be performed for total
 3484 hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, total hexachlorodibenzofurans, total
 3485 pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, total pentachlorodibenzofurans,
 3486 total tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, and total
 3487 tetrachlorodibenzofurans;

3488
 3489 BOARD NOTE: In a note to corresponding 40 CFR
 3490 266.112(b)(2)(i), USEPA stated as follows:

3491
 3492 The administrative stay, under the condition that the owner
 3493 or operator complies with alternative levels defined as the
 3494 land disposal restriction limits specified in 35 Ill. Adm.
 3495 Code 728.143 for F039 nonwastewaters, remains in effect
 3496 until further administrative action is taken and notice is
 3497 published in the Federal Register and the Code of Federal
 3498 Regulations.

3499
 3500 Under ~~section~~Section 3006(b) and (g) of RCRA, 42 USC 6926(b)
 3501 and (g), federal amendments do not go into effect in Illinois until
 3502 the State of Illinois incorporates them into the State program. This
 3503 applies unless the authority under which USEPA adopted the
 3504 amendments is the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of

3505 1984 (HSWA), in which case the federal amendments become
3506 effective in Illinois on their federal effective date.

3507
3508 The federal regulations do not themselves define the phrase
3509 "appropriate analytical methods," but USEPA did include a
3510 definition in its preamble discussion accompanying the rule. The
3511 Board directs attention to the following segment (at 70 Fed. Reg.
3512 34538, 34541 (June 14, 2005)) for the purposes of subsections
3513 (b)(1)(C) and (b)(1)(D):
3514

3515 [T]wo primary considerations in selecting an appropriate method,
3516 which together serve as our general definition of an appropriate
3517 method [are the following]...:

- 3518 1. Appropriate methods are reliable and accepted as such in the
3519 scientific community.
- 3520 2. Appropriate methods generate effective data.
3521

3522 USEPA went on to further elaborate these two concepts and to
3523 specify other documents that might provide guidance.
3524

- 3525
3526
- 3527 B) Metal Constituents. The concentration of metals in an extract
3528 obtained using the TCLP test must not exceed the levels specified
3529 in Appendix G of this Part;
3530
 - 3531 C) Sampling and Analysis. Wastewater-derived residue must be
3532 sampled and analyzed as often as necessary to determine whether
3533 the residue generated during each 24-hour period has
3534 concentrations of toxic constituents that are higher than the health-
3535 based levels. Concentrations of concern in the wastewater-derived
3536 residue must be determined based on analysis of one or more
3537 samples obtained over a 24-hour period. Multiple samples may be
3538 analyzed, and multiple samples may be taken to form a composite
3539 for analysis provided that the sampling period does not exceed 24
3540 hours. If more than one sample is analyzed to characterize waste-
3541 derived residues generated over a 24-hour period, the
3542 concentration of each toxic constituent is the arithmetic mean of
3543 the concentrations of the samples. No results can be disregarded;
3544 and
3545

- 3546 c) Records sufficient to document compliance with the provisions of this Section
3547 must be retained until closure of the BIF unit. At a minimum, the following must

3548 be recorded:

3549

3550 1) Levels of constituents in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that are
3551 present in waste-derived residues;

3552

3553 2) If the waste-derived residue is compared with normal residue under
3554 subsection (b)(1):

3555

3556 A) The levels of constituents in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721
3557 that are present in normal residues; and

3558

3559 B) Data and information, including analyses of samples as necessary,
3560 obtained to determine if changes in raw materials or fuels would
3561 reduce the concentration of toxic constituents of concern in the
3562 normal residue.

3563

3564 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

3565

3566 **Section 726.219 Extensions of Time**

3567

3568 The owner or operator may request a case-by-case extension of time to extend any time limit
3569 provided by Section 726.203(c). The operator must file a petition for a RCRA variance pursuant
3570 to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104. The Board will grant the variance if compliance with the time limit is
3571 not practicable for reasons beyond the control of the owner or operator.

3572

3573 a) In granting an extension, the Board will apply conditions as the facts warrant to
3574 ensure timely compliance with the requirements of Section 726.203 and that the
3575 facility operates in a manner that does not pose a hazard to human health and the
3576 environment;

3577

3578 b) When an owner and operator requests an extension of time to enable the facility to
3579 comply with the alternative hydrocarbon provisions of Section 726.204(f) and
3580 obtain a RCRA permit because the facility cannot meet the HC limit of Section
3581 726.204(c):

3582

3583 1) The Board will do the following, in considering whether to grant the
3584 extension:

3585

3586 A) Determine whether the owner and operator have submitted in a
3587 timely manner a complete Part B permit application that includes
3588 information required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208(b); and

3589

3590 B) Consider whether the owner and operator have made a good faith

effort to certify compliance with all other emission controls, including the controls on dioxins and furans of Section 726.204(e) and the controls on PM, metals and HC1/chlorine gas.

- 2) If an extension is granted, the Board will, as a condition of the extension, require the facility to operate under flue gas concentration limits on CO and HC that, based on available information, including information in the Part B permit application, are baseline CO and HC levels as defined by Section 726.204(f)(1).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.103(c)(7)(ii) (2017)(2002).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART M: MILITARY MUNITIONS

Section 726.302 Definition of Solid Waste

- a) A military munition is not a solid waste when any of the following situations describes the munition:
 - 1) It is used for its intended purpose, including any of the following uses:
 - A) Use in training military personnel or explosives and munitions emergency response specialists (including training in proper destruction of unused propellant or other munitions);
 - B) Use in research, development, testing, and evaluation of military munitions, weapons, or weapon systems; or
 - C) Recovery, collection, and on-range destruction of unexploded ordnance and munitions fragments during range clearance activities at active or inactive ranges. However, "use for intended purpose" does not include the on-range disposal or burial of unexploded ordnance and contaminants when the burial is not a result of product use.
 - 2) It is an unused munition, or component thereof, it is being repaired, reused, recycled, reclaimed, disassembled, reconfigured, or otherwise subjected to materials recovery activities, unless such activities involve use constituting disposal, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(c)(1), or it is burned for energy recovery, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(c)(2).

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- b) An unused military munition is a solid waste when any of the following occurs:
 - 1) The munition is abandoned by being disposed of, burned, detonated (except during intended use as specified in subsection (a) of this Section), incinerated, or treated prior to disposal;
 - 2) The munition is removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of being disposed of, burned, incinerated, or treated prior to disposal;
 - 3) The munition is deteriorated or damaged (e.g., the integrity of the munition is compromised by cracks, leaks, or other damage) to the point that it cannot be put into serviceable condition, and cannot reasonably be recycled or used for other purposes; or
 - 4) The munition has been declared a solid waste by an authorized military official.

- c) A used or fired military munition is a solid waste when either of the following occurs with regard to the munition:
 - 1) The munition is transported off-range or from the site of use (where the site of use is not a range) for the purpose of storage, reclamation, treatment, disposal, or treatment prior to disposal; or
 - 2) The munition is recovered, collected, and then disposed of by burial or landfilling either on or off a range.

- d) For purposes of RCRA section 1004(27) (42 USC 6903(27)), a used or fired military munition is a solid waste, and, therefore, is potentially subject to RCRA corrective action authorities under sections 3004(u) and (v) (42 USC 6924(u) and (v)), and 3008(h) (42 USC 6928(h)) or to imminent and substantial endangerment authorities under section 7003 (42 USC 6963) if the munition lands off-range and is not promptly rendered safe or retrieved. Any imminent and substantial threats associated with any remaining material must be addressed. If remedial action is infeasible, the operator of the range must maintain a record of the event for as long as any threat remains. The record must include the type of munition and its location (to the extent the location is known).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.303 Standards Applicable to the Transportation of Solid Waste Military

3677 **Munitions**

3678

3679 a) Criteria for hazardous waste regulation of waste non-chemical military munitions
3680 in transportation.

3681

3682 1) Waste military munitions that are being transported and which exhibit a
3683 hazardous waste characteristic or which are listed as hazardous waste
3684 pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 are subject to regulation pursuant to 35
3685 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 728, and 738, unless the
3686 munitions meet all the following conditions:

3687

3688 A) The waste military munitions are not chemical agents or chemical
3689 munitions;

3690

3691 B) The waste military munitions are transported in accordance with
3692 the Department of Defense shipping controls applicable to the
3693 transport of military munitions;

3694

3695 C) The waste military munitions are transported from a military-
3696 owned or -operated installation to a military-owned or -operated
3697 treatment, storage, or disposal facility; and

3698

3699 D) The transporter of the waste must provide oral notice to the
3700 Agency within 24 hours from the time when either the transporter
3701 becomes aware of any loss or theft of the waste military munitions
3702 or when any failure to meet a condition of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this~~
3703 ~~Section~~ occurs that may endanger human health or the
3704 environment. In addition, a written submission describing the
3705 circumstances must be provided within five days from the time
3706 when the transporter becomes aware of any loss or theft of the
3707 waste military munitions or when any failure to meet a condition
3708 of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ occurs.

3709

3710 2) If any waste military munitions shipped pursuant to subsection (a)(1) ~~of~~
3711 ~~this Section~~ are not received by the receiving facility within 45 days after
3712 the day the waste was shipped, the owner or operator of the receiving
3713 facility must report this non-receipt to the Agency within five days.

3714

3715 3) The conditional exemption from regulation as hazardous waste in
3716 subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ must apply only to the transportation of
3717 non-chemical waste military munitions. It does not affect the regulatory
3718 status of waste military munitions as hazardous wastes with regard to
3719 storage, treatment, or disposal.

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- 4) The conditional exemption in subsection (a)(1) of this Section applies only so long as all of the conditions in subsection (a)(1) of this Section are met.
 - b) Reinstatement of conditional exemption.
 - 1) If any waste military munition loses its conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section, the transporter may file with the Agency an application for reinstatement of the conditional exemption from hazardous waste transportation regulation with respect to such munition as soon as the munition is returned to compliance with the conditions of subsection (a)(1) of this Section.
 - 2) If the Agency finds that reinstatement of the conditional exemption is appropriate, it must reinstate the conditional exemption of subsection (a)(1) of this Section in writing. The Agency's decision to reinstate or not to reinstate the conditional exemption must be based on the nature of the risks to human health and the environment posed by the waste and either the transporter's provision of a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances of the violation or any demonstration that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. In reinstating the conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this Section, the Agency may specify additional conditions as are necessary to ensure and document proper transportation to adequately protect human health and the environment. If the Agency does not take action on the reinstatement application within 60 days after receipt of the application, then reinstatement must be deemed granted, retroactive to the date of the application.
 - 3) The Agency may terminate a conditional exemption reinstated by default pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section in writing if it finds that reinstatement is inappropriate based on its consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (b)(2) of this Section. If the Agency terminates a reinstated exemption, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it terminated the reinstated exemption.
 - 4) The applicant pursuant to this subsection (b) may appeal the Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

3763 c) Amendments to DOD shipping controls. The Department of Defense shipping
 3764 controls applicable to the transport of military munitions referenced in subsection
 3765 (a)(1)(B) of this Section are Government Bill of Lading (GBL) (GSA Standard
 3766 Form 1103, supplemented as necessary with GSA Standard Form 1109),
 3767 Requisition Tracking Form (DD Form 1348), the Signature and Talley Record
 3768 (DD Form 1907), DOD Multimodal Dangerous Goods Declaration (DD Form
 3769 2890) ~~Special Instructions for Motor Vehicle Drivers (DD Form 836)~~, and the
 3770 Motor Vehicle Inspection Report (DD Form 626) ~~in effect on November 8, 1995,~~
 3771 each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

3772
 3773 BOARD NOTE: Corresponding federal provision 40 CFR 266.203(c) (2005)
 3774 further provides as follows: "Any amendments to the Department of Defense
 3775 shipping controls must become effective for purposes of paragraph (a)(1) of this
 3776 section on the date the Department of Defense publishes notice in the Federal
 3777 Register that the shipping controls referenced in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this
 3778 section have been amended." (40 CFR 266.203(a)(1)(ii) corresponds with 35 Ill.
 3779 Adm. Code 726.303(a)(1)(B).) Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative
 3780 Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-75] prohibits the incorporation of later amendments
 3781 and editions by reference. For this reason, interested persons or the
 3782 Agency members of the regulated community will need to notify the Board of any
 3783 amendments of these references before those amendments can become effective
 3784 under Illinois law.

3785
 3786 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
 3787

3788 **Section 726.305 Standards Applicable to the Storage of Solid Waste Military Munitions**
 3789

- 3790 a) Criteria for hazardous waste regulation of waste non-chemical military munitions
 3791 in storage.
 3792
 3793 1) Waste military munitions in storage that exhibit a hazardous waste
 3794 characteristic or are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm.
 3795 Code 721 are listed or identified as a hazardous waste (and thus are
 3796 subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720
 3797 through 728, 733, 738, and 739), unless all the following conditions are
 3798 met:
 3799
 3800 A) The waste military munitions are not chemical agents or chemical
 3801 munitions;
 3802
 3803 B) The waste military munitions must be subject to the jurisdiction of
 3804 the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB);
 3805

- 3806 C) The waste military munitions must be stored in accordance with
 3807 the DDESB storage standards applicable to waste military
 3808 munitions;
 3809
- 3810 D) Within 90 days of when a storage unit is first used to store waste
 3811 military munitions, the owner or operator must notify the Agency
 3812 of the location of any waste storage unit used to store waste
 3813 military munitions for which the conditional exemption in
 3814 subsection (a)(1) of this Section is claimed;
 3815
- 3816 E) The owner or operator must provide oral notice to the Agency
 3817 within 24 hours from the time the owner or operator becomes
 3818 aware of any loss or theft of the waste military munitions, or any
 3819 failure to meet a condition of subsection (a)(1) of this Section that
 3820 may endanger health or the environment. In addition, a written
 3821 submission describing the circumstances must be provided within
 3822 five days from the time the owner or operator becomes aware of
 3823 any loss or theft of the waste military munitions or any failure to
 3824 meet a condition of subsection (a)(1) of this Section;
 3825
- 3826 F) The owner or operator must inventory the waste military munitions
 3827 at least annually, must inspect the waste military munitions at least
 3828 quarterly for compliance with the conditions of subsection (a)(1) of
 3829 this Section, and must maintain records of the findings of these
 3830 inventories and inspections for at least three years; and
 3831
- 3832 G) Access to the stored waste military munitions must be limited to
 3833 appropriately trained and authorized personnel.
 3834
- 3835 2) The conditional exemption in subsection (a)(1) of this Section from
 3836 regulation as hazardous waste must apply only to the storage of non-
 3837 chemical waste military munitions. It does not affect the regulatory status
 3838 of waste military munitions as hazardous wastes with regard to
 3839 transportation, treatment or disposal.
 3840
- 3841 3) The conditional exemption in subsection (a)(1) of this Section applies only
 3842 so long as all of the conditions in subsection (a)(1) of this Section are met.
 3843
- 3844 b) Notice of termination of waste storage. The owner or operator must notify the
 3845 Agency when a storage unit identified in subsection (a)(1)(D) of this Section will
 3846 no longer be used to store waste military munitions.
 3847
- 3848 c) Reinstatement of conditional exemption.

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- 1) If any waste military munition loses its conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, an application may be filed with the Agency for reinstatement of the conditional exemption from hazardous waste storage regulation with respect to such munition as soon as the munition is returned to compliance with the conditions of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~.
 - 2) If the Agency finds that reinstatement of the conditional exemption is appropriate, it must reinstate the conditional exemption of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ in writing. The Agency's decision to reinstate or not to reinstate the conditional exemption must be based on the nature of the risks to human health and the environment posed by the waste and either the owner's or operator's provision of a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances of the violation, or any demonstration that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. In reinstating the conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, the Agency may specify additional conditions as are necessary to ensure and document proper storage to adequately protect human health and the environment.
 - 3) The Agency may terminate a conditional exemption reinstated by default pursuant to subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ in writing if it finds that reinstatement is inappropriate based on its consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~. If the Agency terminates a reinstated exemption, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it terminated the reinstated exemption.
 - 4) The applicant pursuant to this subsection (c) may appeal the Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/40]~~.
- d) Waste chemical munitions.
- 1) Waste military munitions that are chemical agents or chemical munitions and which exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or which are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, are listed or identified as a hazardous waste and are subject to the applicable regulatory requirements of RCRA subtitle C.

3892 2) Waste military munitions that are chemical agents or chemical munitions
3893 and that exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or are listed as hazardous
3894 waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, are not subject to the storage
3895 prohibition in RCRA section 3004(j), codified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code
3896 728.150.

3897
3898 e) Amendments to DDESB storage standards. The DDESB storage standards
3899 applicable to waste military munitions, referenced in subsection (a)(1)(C) of this
3900 Section, are DOD 6055.9-STD ("DOD Ammunition and Explosive Safety
3901 Standards"), in effect on November 8, 1995, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill.
3902 Adm. Code 720.111.

3903
3904 BOARD NOTE: Corresponding federal provision 40 CFR 266.205(e), as added
3905 at 62 Fed. Reg. 6656 (Feb. 12, 1997), further provides as follows: "Any
3906 amendments to the DDESB storage standards must become effective for purposes
3907 of paragraph (a)(1) of this section on the date the Department of Defense
3908 publishes notice in the Federal Register that the DDESB standards referenced in
3909 paragraph (a)(1) of this section have been amended." Section 5-75 of the Illinois
3910 Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-75] prohibits the incorporation of
3911 later amendments and editions by reference. For this reason, interested members
3912 of the regulated community will need to notify the Board of any amendments of
3913 these references before those amendments can become effective under Illinois
3914 law.

3915
3916 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

3917
3918 SUBPART N: CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION FOR LOW-LEVEL MIXED
3919 WASTE STORAGE, TREATMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL

3920
3921 **Section 726.310 Definitions**

3922
3923 Terms are defined as follows for the purposes of this Subpart N:

3924
3925 "CERCLA reportable quantity" means that quantity of a particular substance
3926 designated by USEPA in federal 40 CFR 302.4 pursuant to the Comprehensive
3927 Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601
3928 et seq.) for which notification is required upon a release to the environment.

3929
3930 "Certified delivery" means certified mail with return receipt requested, equivalent
3931 courier service, or other means that provides the sender with a receipt confirming
3932 delivery.

3933
3934 "Director" is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110.

3935
3936 "Eligible naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material" means
3937 naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM) that is
3938 eligible for a transportation and disposal conditional exemption. It is a NARM
3939 waste that contains RCRA hazardous waste, meets the waste acceptance criteria
3940 of, and is allowed by State NARM regulations to be disposed of at a low-level
3941 radioactive waste disposal facility (LLRWDF) licensed in accordance with federal
3942 10 CFR 61, IEMA regulations, or the equivalent regulations of a licensing agency
3943 in another state.
3944 BOARD NOTE: The IEMA regulations are codified at 32 Ill. Adm. Code:
3945 Chapter II, Subchapters b and d.
3946
3947 "Exempted waste" means a waste that meets the eligibility criteria in Section
3948 726.325 and all of the conditions in Section 726.330 or a waste that meets the
3949 eligibility criteria in Section 726.410 and which complies with all the conditions
3950 in Section 726.415. Such waste is conditionally exempted from the regulatory
3951 definition of hazardous waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103.
3952
3953 "Hazardous waste" means hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
3954 721.103.
3955
3956 "IEMA" means the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, the State of Illinois
3957 agency charged with regulating source, by-product, and special nuclear material
3958 in Illinois in accordance with an agreement between the State and the federal
3959 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) under section 274(b) of the federal
3960 Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2021(b)).
3961 BOARD NOTE: In addition to the materials regulated under this Part, IEMA
3962 regulates radioactive materials under the Radiation Protection Act of 1990 [420
3963 ILCS 40] that are not licensed by the federal NRC. For the purposes of notices to
3964 IEMA required under this Subpart N, the address is as follows:
3965
3966 Illinois Emergency Management Agency
3967 1035 Outer Park Drive
3968 Springfield, Illinois 62704
3969
3970 "Land disposal restriction treatment standards" or "LDR treatment standards"
3971 means treatment standards, under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, that a RCRA hazardous
3972 waste must meet before it can be disposed of in a RCRA hazardous waste land
3973 disposal unit.
3974
3975 "License" means a license issued by the federal NRC or IEMA to a user that
3976 manages radionuclides regulated by the federal NRC or IEMA under authority of
3977 the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014 et seq.) or the

3978 Radiation Protection Act of 1990 ~~{420 ILCS 40}~~.

3979
 3980 "Low-level mixed waste" or "LLMW" is a waste that contains both low-level
 3981 radioactive waste and RCRA hazardous waste.

3982
 3983 "Low-level radioactive waste" or "LLRW" is a radioactive waste that contains
 3984 source, by-product, or special nuclear material and which is not classified as high-
 3985 level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product
 3986 material, as defined in section 11(e)(2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42
 3987 USC 2014(e)(2)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
 3988 (See also the NRC definition of waste at federal 10 CFR 61.2.)

3989 BOARD NOTE: This definition differs from the similar definitions of low-level
 3990 radioactive waste in the Illinois Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Act
 3991 [420 ILCS 20/3(k)], the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste
 3992 Compact Act [45 ILCS 140/1, Article II(k)], and 32 Ill. Adm. Code 606.20(g) of
 3993 the IEMA regulations. Those basically define low-level radioactive waste as
 3994 radioactive waste that is not high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent
 3995 nuclear fuel, or by-product material, as such are defined in section 11 of the
 3996 federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in
 3997 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

3998
 3999 "Mixed waste" means a waste that contains both RCRA hazardous waste and
 4000 source, by-product, or special nuclear material subject to the Atomic Energy Act
 4001 of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014 et seq.).

4002 BOARD NOTE: This definition differs from the similar definitions of mixed
 4003 waste in the Illinois Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Act ~~{420 ILCS~~
 4004 ~~20/3(1)}~~ and 32 Ill. Adm. Code 606.20(h) of the IEMA regulations. Those
 4005 basically define mixed waste as containing both RCRA hazardous waste and low-
 4006 level radioactive waste, as such is defined under Section 3(k) of the Illinois Low-
 4007 Level Radioactive Waste Management Act ~~{420 ILCS 20/3(k)}~~.

4008
 4009 "Naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material" or "NARM"
 4010 means a radioactive material that fulfills one of the following conditions:

4011
 4012 It is naturally occurring and it is not a source, by-product, or special
 4013 nuclear material, as defined in section 11 of the federal Atomic Energy
 4014 Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm.
 4015 Code 720.111(c); or

4016
 4017 It is produced by an accelerator.

4018 BOARD NOTE: NARM is regulated by the State, under the Radiation Protection
 4019 Act of 1990 ~~{420 ILCS 40}~~ and 32 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter II, Subchapters b and
 4020 d, or by the federal Department of Energy (DOE), as authorized by the federal

4021 Atomic Energy Act (42 USC 2014 et seq.), under DOE regulations and orders.

4022

4023 "NRC" means the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

4024 BOARD NOTE: For the purposes of notices to the NRC required under this

4025

Subpart N, the address is as follows:

4026

4027

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region III

4028

801 Warrenville Road

4029

Lisle, Illinois 60532-4351

4030

4031

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

4032

4033 **Section 726.330 Conditions to Qualify for and Maintain a Storage and Treatment**

4034

Conditional Exemption

4035

4036

a) For LLMW to qualify for the exemption, the generator must notify the Agency and the IEMA in writing by certified delivery that it is claiming a storage and treatment conditional exemption for the LLMW stored on the generator's facility. The dated notification must include the generator's name, address, RCRA identification number, federal NRC or IEMA license number, the USEPA hazardous waste number and storage units for which the generator is seeking an exemption, and a statement that the generator meets the conditions of this Subpart N. The generator's notification must be signed by the generator's authorized representative who certifies that the information in the notification is true, accurate, and complete. The generator must notify the Agency of its claim ~~either before July 21, 2002, or within 90 days after a storage unit is first used to store conditionally exempt LLMW, whichever is later.~~

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b) To qualify for and maintain an exemption for LLMW, the generator must do each of the following:

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4052

1) Store its LLMW waste in tanks or containers in compliance with the requirements of its license that apply to the proper storage of low-level radioactive waste (not including those license requirements that relate solely to recordkeeping);

4053

4054

4055

4056

4057

2) Store its LLMW in tanks or containers in compliance with chemical compatibility requirements of a tank or container in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.277 or 724.299 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.277 or 725.299;

4058

4059

4060

4061

3) Certify that facility personnel who manage stored conditionally exempt LLMW are trained in a manner that ensures that the conditionally exempt waste is safely managed and that the training includes training in chemical

4062

4063

- 4064 waste management and hazardous materials incidents response that meets
4065 the personnel training standards found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.116(a)(3);
4066
4067 4) Conduct an inventory of its stored conditionally exempt LLMW at least
4068 annually and inspect the waste at least quarterly for compliance with this
4069 Subpart N; and
4070
4071 5) Maintain an accurate emergency plan and provide it to all local authorities
4072 who may have to respond to a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous
4073 waste or hazardous constituents. The generator's plan must describe
4074 emergency response arrangements with local authorities; describe
4075 evacuation plans; list the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all
4076 facility personnel qualified to work with local authorities as emergency
4077 coordinators; and list emergency equipment.
4078

4079 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
4080

4081 **Section 726.345 Reclaiming a Lost Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption**
4082

- 4083 a) A generator may reclaim a lost storage and treatment conditional exemption for
4084 its LLMW if the following conditions are fulfilled:
4085
4086 1) The generator again meets the conditions specified in Section 726.330;
4087 and
4088
4089 2) The generator sends the Agency a notice by certified delivery that the
4090 generator is reclaiming the exemption for its LLMW. The generator's
4091 notice must be signed by its authorized representative certifying that the
4092 information contained in the generator's notice is true, complete, and
4093 accurate. In its notice, the generator must do the following:
4094
4095 A) Explain the circumstances of each failure.
4096
4097 B) Certify that the generator has corrected each failure that caused it
4098 to lose the exemption for its LLMW and that the generator again
4099 meets all the conditions as of the date that the generator specifies.
4100
4101 C) Describe plans that the generator has implemented, listing specific
4102 steps that it has taken, to ensure that the conditions will be met in
4103 the future.
4104
4105 D) Include any other information that the generator wants the Agency
4106 to consider when it reviews the generator's notice reclaiming the

4107 exemption.
 4108

- 4109 b) The Agency may terminate a reclaimed conditional exemption if it determines, in
 4110 writing, pursuant to Section 39 of the Act [~~415 ILCS 5/39~~], that the generator's
 4111 claim is inappropriate based on factors including, but not limited to, the
 4112 following: the generator has failed to correct the problem; the generator explained
 4113 the circumstances of the failure unsatisfactorily; or the generator failed to
 4114 implement a plan with steps to prevent another failure to meet the conditions of
 4115 Section 726.330. In reviewing a reclaimed conditional exemption pursuant to this
 4116 Section, the Agency may add conditions to the exemption to ensure that waste
 4117 management during storage and treatment of the LLMW will adequately protect
 4118 human health and the environment. Any Agency determination made pursuant to
 4119 this subsection (b) is subject to review by the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the
 4120 Act [~~415 ILCS 5/40~~].
 4121

4122 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
 4123

4124 **Section 726.355 Waste No Longer Eligible for a Storage and Treatment Conditional**
 4125 **Exemption**
 4126

- 4127 a) When a generator's LLMW has met the requirements of its federal NRC or IEMA
 4128 license for decay-in-storage and can be disposed of as non-radioactive waste, then
 4129 the conditional exemption for storage no longer applies. On that date the
 4130 generator's waste is subject to hazardous waste regulation under the relevant
 4131 provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 720 through 728, and 738, and the time
 4132 period for accumulation of a hazardous waste, as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
 4133 722.116 or 722.117~~722.134~~ begins.
 4134
 4135 b) When a generator's conditionally exempt LLMW, which has been generated and
 4136 stored under a single federal NRC or IEMA license number, is removed from
 4137 storage, it is no longer eligible for the storage and treatment exemption.
 4138 However, a generator's waste may be eligible for the transportation and disposal
 4139 conditional exemption at Section 726.405.
 4140

4141 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
 4142

4143 **Section 726.360 Applicability of Closure Requirements to Storage Units**
 4144

4145 An interim status ~~and~~ permitted storage unit that ~~was~~has been used to store only LLMW prior
 4146 to April 22, 2002 and which, after that date, stores only LLMW that becomes exempt under this
 4147 Subpart N, is not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725. A
 4148 storage unit (or portions of units) that has been used to store both LLMW and non-mixed
 4149 hazardous waste remains~~prior to April 22, 2002 or which is used to store both after that date~~

4150 remain subject to closure requirements with respect to the non-mixed hazardous waste.

4151

4152 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

4153

4154 **Section 726.450 Recordkeeping for a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption**

4155

4156 In addition to those records required by a generator's NRC or IEMA license, the generator must
4157 keep records as follows:

4158

4159

- a) The generator must follow the applicable existing recordkeeping requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.173, 725.173, and 728.107 to demonstrate that its waste has met LDR treatment standards prior to the generator claiming the exemption.

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- b) The generator must keep a copy of all notifications and return receipts required under Sections 726.455, and 726.460 for three years after the exempted waste is sent for disposal.

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- c) The generator must keep a copy of all notifications and return receipts required under Section 726.445(a) for three years after the last exempted waste is sent for disposal.

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4172

- d) The generator must keep a copy of the notification and return receipt required under Section 726.445(b) for three years after the exempted waste is sent for disposal.

4173

4174

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4176

- e) If the generator is not already subject to federal NRC and IEMA manifest and transportation regulations for the shipment of its waste, the generator must also keep all other documents related to tracking the exempted waste as required under federal 10 CFR 20.2006 (Transfer for Disposal and Manifests), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), and IEMA requirements under 32 Ill. Adm. Code 340, including applicable NARM requirements, in addition to the records specified in subsections (a) through (d) of this Section.

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4184 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

4185

4186 **Section 726.460 Reclaiming a Lost Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption**

4187

4188

- a) A generator may reclaim a lost transportation and disposal conditional exemption for a waste after the generator has received a return receipt confirming that the Agency and the IEMA have received the generator's notification of the loss of the exemption specified in Section 726.455(a) and if the following conditions are fulfilled:

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4232

- 1) The generator again meets the conditions specified in Section 726.415 for the waste; and
- 2) The generator sends a notice, by certified delivery, to the Agency that the generator is reclaiming the exemption for the waste. A generator's notice must be signed by the generator's authorized representative certifying that the information provided is true, accurate, and complete. The notice must include all of the following:
 - A) An explanation of the circumstances of each failure;
 - B) A certification that each failure that caused the generator to lose the exemption for the waste has been corrected and that the generator again meets all conditions for the waste as of the date the generator specifies;
 - C) A description of plans that the generator has implemented, listing the specific steps that the generator has taken, to ensure that conditions will be met in the future; and
 - D) Any other information that the generator wants the Agency to consider when the Agency reviews the generator's notice reclaiming the exemption.
- b) The Agency may terminate a reclaimed conditional exemption if it determines, in writing, pursuant to Section 39 of the Act [~~415 ILCS 5/39~~], that the generator's claim is inappropriate based on factors including, but not limited to, the following: the generator has failed to correct the problem; the generator explained the circumstances of the failure unsatisfactorily; or the generator has failed to implement a plan with steps to prevent another failure to meet the conditions of Section 726.415. In reviewing a reclaimed conditional exemption pursuant to this Section, the Agency may add conditions to the exemption to ensure that transportation and disposal activities will adequately protect human health and the environment. Any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (b) is subject to review by the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [~~415 ILCS 5/40~~].

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

4233 **Section 726.APPENDIX G Health-Based Limits for Exclusion of Waste-Derived Residues**

4234
 4235 NOTE 1: Under Section 726.212(b)(2)(A), the health-based concentration limits for Appendix H
 4236 to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 constituents for which a health-based concentration is not provided
 4237 below is 2×10^{-6} mg/kg (0.000002 mg/kg or 0.002 µg/kg).

4238
 4239 NOTE 2: The levels specified in this Section and the default level of 0.002 µg/kg (0.000002
 4240 mg/kg) or the level of detection for constituents, as identified in Note 1, are administratively
 4241 stayed under the condition, for those constituents specified in Section 726.212(b)(1), that the
 4242 owner or operator complies with alternative levels defined as the land disposal restriction limits
 4243 specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143 and Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for F039
 4244 nonwastewaters. See Section 726.212(b)(2)(A).

4245
 4246 **Metals-TCLP Extract Concentration Limits**

4247

Constituent	CAS No.	Concentration limits (mg/ℓ) kg
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5.
Barium	7440-39-3	100.
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.007
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1.
Chromium	7440-47-3	5.
Lead	7439-92-1	5.
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
Nickel	7440-02-0	70.
Selenium	7782-49-2	1.
Silver	7440-22-4	5.
Thallium	7440-28-0	7.

4248
 4249 **Nonmetals-Residue Concentration Limits**

4250

Constituent	CAS No.	Concentration limits for residues (mg/kg)
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	0.2
Acetophenone	98-86-2	4.
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.5
Acrylamide	79-06-1	0.0002
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.0007
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.00002

Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	0.2
Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	0.01
Aniline	62-53-3	0.06
Barium cyanide	542-62-1	1.
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.0001
Benzene	71-43-2	0.005
Benzidine	92-87-5	0.000001
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111-44-4	0.0003
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	0.000002
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	30.
Bromoform	75-25-2	0.7
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8	0.000001
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	4.
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.005
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.0003
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	1.
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.06
Copper cyanide	544-92-3	0.2
Cresols (Cresylic acid)	1319-77-3	2.
Cyanogen	460-19-5	1.
DDT	50-29-3	0.001
<u>Dibenz(a,h)-anthracene</u>		
Dibenz(a, h)-anthracene	53-70-3	0.000007
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.00002
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.075
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	7.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.005
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.1
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	0.001
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.00002
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	30.
Diethylstilbestrol	56-53-1	0.0000007
Dimethoate	60-51-5	0.03
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.0005
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	0.9
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.0005
Endosulfan	115-29-7	0.002
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0002
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	0.04
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.0000004
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.0003
Fluorine	7782-41-4	4.
Formic acid	64-18-6	70.

Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.00008
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.00004
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.0002
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.005
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.2
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	19408-74-3	0.00000006
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.03
Hydrazine	302-01-1	0.0001
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	0.00007
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	0.000001
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	10.
Methomyl	16752-77-5	1.
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.1
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.00004
<u>4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)</u>		
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	0.002
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.05
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	78-93-3	2.
Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	0.0003
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.02
Naphthalene	91-20-3	10.
Nickel cyanide	557-19-7	0.7
Nitric oxide	10102-43-9	4.
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.02
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.00006
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.000002
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5	0.0000001
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.0002
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.03
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	82-68-8	0.1
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	1.
Phenol	108-95-2	1.
Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4	0.003
Phosphine	7803-51-2	0.01
Polychlorinated biphenyls, N.O.S	1336-36-3	0.00005
Potassium cyanide	151-50-8	2.
Potassium silver cyanide	506-61-6	7.
Pronamide	23950-58-5	3.
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.04
Reserpine	50-55-5	0.00003
Selenourea	630-10-4	0.2
Silver cyanide	506-64-9	4.
Sodium cyanide	143-33-9	1.

Strychnine	57-24-9	0.01
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.01
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.002
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.01
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	0.000004
Thiourea	62-56-6	0.0002
Toluene	108-88-3	10.
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.005
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.006
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.005
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	10.
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	4.
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	4.
Vanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	0.7
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.002

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4252
4253

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

4254 **Section 726.APPENDIX I Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF Regulations**

4255
4256 The document entitled, "Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF Regulations: Burning
4257 Hazardous Waste in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces," December 1990, is available as appendix
4258 IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), incorporated by
4259 reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). It is also available through NTIS, as described in the
4260 incorporation by reference.

4261
4262 (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

PART 726

STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTE AND SPECIFIC
TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section

726.102 Electronic Reporting

SUBPART C: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A
MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL

Section

726.120 Applicability

726.121 Standards Applicable to Generators and Transporters of
Materials Used in a Manner that Constitutes Disposal

726.122 Standards Applicable to Storers, Who Are Not the Ultimate
Users, of Materials that Are To Be Used in a manner that Constitutes
Disposal

726.123 Standards Applicable to Users of Materials that Are Used in a
Manner that Constitutes Disposal

SUBPART D: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

Section

726.130 Applicability (Repealed)

726.131 Prohibitions (Repealed)

726.132 Standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste fuel
(Repealed)

726.133 Standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste fuel
(Repealed)

726.134 Standards applicable to marketers of hazardous waste fuel
(Repealed)

726.135 Standards applicable to burners of hazardous waste fuel
(Repealed)

726.136 Conditional exemption for spent materials and by-products
exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste (Repealed)

SUBPART E: USED OIL BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

Section

726.140 Applicability (Repealed)

726.141 Prohibitions (Repealed)

726.142 Standards applicable to generators of used oil burned for
energy recovery (Repealed)

726.143 Standards applicable to marketers of used oil burned for
energy recovery (Repealed)

726.144 Standards applicable to burners of used oil burned for energy recovery (Repealed)

SUBPART F: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY

Section

726.170 Applicability and Requirements

SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

Section

726.180 Applicability and Requirements

SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

Section

726.200 Applicability
726.201 Management Prior to Burning
726.202 Permit Standards for Burners
726.203 Interim Status Standards for Burners
726.204 Standards to Control Organic Emissions
726.205 Standards to Control PM
726.206 Standards to Control Metals Emissions
726.207 Standards to Control HCl and Chlorine Gas Emissions
726.208 Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption
726.209 Low Risk Waste Exemption
726.210 Waiver of DRE Trial Burn for Boilers
726.211 Standards for Direct Transfer
726.212 Regulation of Residues
726.219 Extensions of Time

SUBPART M: MILITARY MUNITIONS

Section

726.300 Applicability
726.301 Definitions
726.302 Definition of Solid Waste
726.303 Standards Applicable to the Transportation of Solid Waste
Military Munitions
726.304 Standards Applicable to Emergency Responses
726.305 Standards Applicable to the Storage of Solid Waste Military Munitions
726.306 Standards Applicable to the Treatment and Disposal of Waste Military Munitions

SUBPART N: CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION FOR LOW-LEVEL MIXED WASTE STORAGE, TREATMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL

Section

726.310 Definitions
726.320 Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

726.325 Wastes Eligible for a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption for Low-Level Mixed Waste

726.330 Conditions to Qualify for and Maintain a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

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726.APPENDIX A Tier I and Tier II Feed Rate and Emissions Screening Limits for Metals

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726.TABLE A Exempt Quantities for Small Quantity Burner Exemption

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1162, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14156, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2900, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18606, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14533, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9727, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9858, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5865, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20904, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12500, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R95-4/R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 10006, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11263, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 754, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 18042, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9482, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9853, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6667, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4200, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12916, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3700, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1096, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12741, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18117, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3249, effective March 4, 2013; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17888, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11955, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-15/R18-12 at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART C: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL

Section 726.120 Applicability

a) The regulations of this Subpart C apply to recyclable materials that are applied to or placed on the land in either of the following ways:

- 1) Without mixing with any other substances; or
- 2) After mixing or combination with any other substances. These materials will be referred to throughout this Subpart C as "materials used in a manner that constitutes disposal-".

b) A product produced for the general public's use that is used in a manner that constitutes disposal and which contains recyclable material is not presently subject to regulation under this Subpart C if the recyclable materials have undergone a chemical reaction in the course of producing the products so as to become inseparable by physical means and if such products meet the applicable treatment standards in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 (or applicable prohibition levels in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.132 or 728.139, where no treatment standards have been established) for each recyclable material (i.e., hazardous waste) that it contains, and the recycler complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.107(b)(6).

c) Anti-skid and deicing uses of slags that are generated from high temperature metals recovery (HTMR) processing of hazardous wastes K061, K062, and F006 in a manner constituting disposal are not covered by the exemption in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, and such uses of these materials remain subject to regulation.

d) Fertilizers that contain recyclable materials are not subject to regulation provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) They are zinc fertilizers excluded from the definition of solid waste according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(21); or

2) They meet the applicable treatment standards in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for each hazardous waste that they contain.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART F: RECYCLABLE MATERIALS UTILIZED FOR PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY

Section 726.170 Applicability and Requirements

a) The regulations of this Subpart F apply to recyclable materials that are reclaimed to recover economically significant amounts of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of these metals.

b) A person that generates, transports, or stores recyclable materials that are regulated under this Subpart F is subject to the following requirements:

1) Notification requirements under Section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930) ~~the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act~~;

2) Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 (for a generator), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.120 and 723.121 (for a transporter), and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 and 725.172 (for a person that stores); and

3) For precious metals exported to or imported from other ~~designated-OECD member~~ countries for recovery, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and ~~725.112(a)(2). For precious metals exported to or imported from non-OECD countries for recovery, Subparts E and F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.725.112.~~

c) A person that stores recycled materials that are regulated under this Subpart F must keep the following records to document that it is not accumulating these materials speculatively (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.101(c));

1) Records showing the volume of these materials stored at the beginning of the calendar year;

2) The amount of these materials generated or received during the calendar year; and

3) The amount of materials remaining at the end of the calendar year.

d) Recyclable materials that are regulated under this Subpart F that are accumulated speculatively (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.101(c)) are subject to all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 727.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART G: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED

Section 726.180 Applicability and Requirements

a) Extent of exemption for spent lead-acid batteries from hazardous waste management requirements. If an owner or operator generates, collects, transports, stores, or regenerates lead-acid batteries for reclamation purposes, the owner or operator may be exempt from certain hazardous waste management requirements. Subsections (a)(1) through (a)(5) ~~of this Section~~ indicate which requirements apply to the owner or operator. Alternatively, the owner or operator may choose to manage its spent lead-acid batteries under the "Universal Waste" rule in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.

1) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration (such as by electrolyte replacement), the owner or operator is exempt from the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and 728 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111.

2) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the owner or operator generates, collects, or transports the batteries, the owner or operator is exempt from the

requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

3) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the owner or operator stores the batteries, but the owner or operator is not the reclaimer, the owner or operator is exempt from the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), but the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

4) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the owner or operator stores the batteries before the owner or operator reclaims them, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements of Section 726.180(b) and other requirements described in that subsection, and the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

5) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the owner or operator does not store the batteries before the owner or operator reclaims them, the owner or operator is exempt from the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 726 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111), and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930), and the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 722.111 and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

6) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration or any other means, and the batteries are exported ~~the batteries~~ for reclamation in a foreign country, the owner or operator is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111, 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 723 through 726, and 728, and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). The owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, and 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

~~A) The owner or operator is also exempt from the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111, and except for the applicable requirements set forth in subsections (a)(6)(B) and (a)(6)(C).~~

~~B) The owner or operator is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111.~~

~~C) Where the owner or operator ships spent lead acid batteries to one of the OECD countries specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.158(a)(1), the owner or operator must comply with the applicable provisions of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.~~

~~D) Where the provisions of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 do not apply as described in subsection (a)(6)(C), the owner or operator must comply with the following requirements:~~

~~i) The owner or operator must comply with the requirements applicable to a primary exporter in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.153, 722.156(a)(1) through (a)(4), (a)(6), and (b) and 722.157;~~

~~ii) The owner or operator must export the spent lead acid batteries only upon consent of the receiving country and only in conformance with the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent, as required by Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722; and~~

~~iii) The owner or operator must provide a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent for the shipment to the transporter transporting the shipment for export.~~

7) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed through regeneration or any other means, the person that transports the batteries in the United States to export them for reclamation in a foreign country (the transporter) is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 723 through 726, and 728, and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). The transporter must comply with the applicable requirements in Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

~~A) Where the transporter ships spent lead acid batteries to one of the OECD countries specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.158(a)(1), the transporter must comply with the applicable requirements in Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.~~

~~B) Where the provisions of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 do not apply as described in subsection (a)(7)(A), the transporter must comply with the following requirements:~~

~~i) The transporter must not accept a shipment if the transporter knows that the shipment does not conform to the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent;~~

~~ii) The transporter must ensure that a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent accompanies the shipment; and~~

~~iii) The transporter must ensure that the shipment is delivered to the facility designated by the person initiating the shipment.~~

8) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign country and stores them but is not the reclaimer, the person is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 and 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 702, 703, 723, 724, 725, and 726, and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). The person is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, 722.112, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

9) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign country and stores them before ~~you~~ reclaiming them, the person must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180(b) and as appropriate other regulatory provisions described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.180(b). The person is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, 722.112, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

10) If the spent lead-acid batteries will be reclaimed other than through regeneration, and the person that imports the batteries from a foreign country does not store ~~them~~ them before ~~you~~ reclaiming them, the person is exempt from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 (except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 and 722.112 and Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722), 723, 724, 725, and 726 and the notification requirements at section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930). The person is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 722.111, 722.112, Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, and applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

b) Exemption for spent lead-acid batteries stored before reclamation other than through regeneration. The requirements of this subsection (b) apply to an owner or operator that stores spent lead-acid batteries before it reclaims them, where the owner or operator does not reclaim them through regeneration. The requirements are slightly different depending on the owner's or operator's RCRA permit status.

1) For an interim status facility, the owner or operator must comply with the following requirements:

A) The notification requirements under Section 3010 of ~~the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act~~ (RCRA (42 USC 6930));

B) All applicable provisions in Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;

C) All applicable provisions in Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.113 (waste analysis);

D) All applicable provisions in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;

E) All applicable provisions in Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 and 725.172 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies);

F) All applicable provisions in Subparts F through L of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;

G) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703; and

H) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.

2) For a permitted facility, the following requirements:

A) The notification requirements under section 3010 of RCRA (42 USC 6930);

B) All applicable provisions in Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724;

C) All applicable provisions in Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.113 (waste analysis);

D) All applicable provisions in Subparts C and D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724;

E) All applicable provisions in Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171 or 724.172 (dealing with the use of the manifest and manifest discrepancies);

F) All applicable provisions in Subparts F through L of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724;

G) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703; and

H) All applicable provisions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNED IN BOILERS AND INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

Section 726.200 Applicability

a) The regulations of this Subpart H apply to hazardous waste burned or processed in a boiler or industrial furnace (BIF) (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) irrespective of the purpose of burning or processing, except as provided by subsections (b), (c), (d), (g), and (h) ~~of this Section~~. In this Subpart H, the term "burn" means burning

for energy recovery or destruction or processing for materials recovery or as an ingredient. The emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 apply to facilities operating under interim status or under a RCRA permit, as specified in Sections 726.202 and 726.203.

b) Integration of the MACT standards.

1) Except as provided by subsections (b) (2), (b) (3), and (b) (4) ~~of this Section~~, the standards of this Part do not apply to a new hazardous waste boiler or industrial furnace unit that becomes subject to RCRA permit requirements after October 12, 2005; or no longer apply when an owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste boiler or industrial furnace unit demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of federal subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the Agency a Notification of Compliance, pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1207(j) (What are the performance testing requirements?) and 63.1210(d) (What are the notification requirements?), documenting compliance with the requirements of federal subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63. Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of this Part will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.

2) The following standards continue to apply:

A) If an owner or operator elects to comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.320(a) (1) (A) to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, Section 726.202(e) (1), requiring operations in accordance with the operating requirements specified in the permit at all times that hazardous waste is in the unit, and Section 726.202(e) (2) (C), requiring compliance with the emission standards and operating requirements, during startup and shutdown if hazardous waste is in the combustion chamber, except for particular hazardous wastes. These provisions apply only during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events;

B) The closure requirements of Sections 726.202(e) (11) and 726.203 (1);

C) The standards for direct transfer of Section 726.211;

D) The standards for regulation of residues of Section 726.212; and

E) The applicable requirements of Subparts A through H, BB, and CC of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.

3) The owner or operator of a boiler or hydrochloric acid production furnace that is an area source under 40 CFR 63.2, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (as 40 CFR 63), that has not elected to comply with the emission standards of 40 CFR 63.1216, 63.1217, and 63.1218, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (as subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63), for particulate matter, semivolatile and low volatile metals, and total chlorine, also remains subject to the following requirements of this Part:

- A) Section 726.205 (Standards to Control PM);
- B) Section 726.206 (Standards to Control Metals Emissions); and
- C) Section 726.207 (Standards to Control HCl and Chlorine Gas Emissions).

4) The particulate matter standard of Section 726.205 remains in effect for a boiler that elects to comply with the alternative to the particulate matter standard under 40 CFR 63.1216(e) and 63.1217(e), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (as subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63).

BOARD NOTE: Sections 9.1 and 39.5 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~{415 ILCS 5/9.1 and 39.5}~~ make the federal MACT standards directly applicable to entities in Illinois and authorize the Agency to issue permits based on the federal standards. In adopting this subsection (b), USEPA stated as follows (at 64 Fed Reg. 52828, 52975 (November 30, 1999)):

Under [the approach adopted by USEPA as a] final rule, MACT air emissions and related operating requirements are to be included in title V permits; RCRA permits will continue to be required for all other aspects of the combustion unit and the facility that are governed by RCRA (e.g., corrective action, general facility standards, other combustor-specific concerns such as materials handling, risk-based emissions limits and operating requirements, as appropriate, and other hazardous waste management units).

c) The following hazardous wastes and facilities are not subject to regulation pursuant to this Subpart H:

1) Used oil burned for energy recovery that is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Such used oil is subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739, rather than this Subpart H;

2) Gas recovered from hazardous or solid waste landfills, when such gas is burned for energy recovery;

3) Hazardous wastes that are exempt from regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 721.106(a)(3)(C) and (a)(3)(D) and hazardous

wastes that are subject to the special requirements for VSQGs—~~conditionally exempt small quantity generators~~ pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114—~~721.105~~; and

4) Coke ovens, if the only hazardous waste burned is USEPA hazardous waste no. K087 decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.

d) Owners and operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices, such as cupolas, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces, but not including cement kilns, aggregate kilns, or halogen acid furnaces burning hazardous waste) that process hazardous waste solely for metal recovery are conditionally exempt from regulation pursuant to this Subpart H, except for Sections 726.201 and 726.212.

1) To be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an owner or operator of a metal recovery furnace or mercury recovery furnace must comply with the following requirements, except that an owner or operator of a lead or a nickel-chromium recovery furnace or a metal recovery furnace that burns baghouse bags used to capture metallic dust emitted by steel manufacturing must comply with the requirements of subsection (d) (3) ~~of this Section~~, and an owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that is subject to regulation under the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP of federal subpart X of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting) must comply with the requirements of subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~:

A) Provide a one-time written notice to the Agency indicating the following:

i) The owner or operator claims exemption pursuant to this subsection (d);

ii) The hazardous waste is burned solely for metal recovery consistent with the provisions of subsection (d) (2) ~~of this Section~~;

iii) The hazardous waste contains recoverable levels of metals; and

iv) The owner or operator will comply with the sampling and analysis and recordkeeping requirements of this subsection (d);

B) Sample and analyze the hazardous waste and other feedstocks as necessary to comply with the requirements of this subsection (d) by using appropriate methods; and

C) Maintain at the facility for at least three years records to document compliance with the provisions of this subsection (d), including limits on levels of toxic organic constituents and Btu value of the waste and levels of recoverable metals in the hazardous waste compared to normal non-hazardous waste feedstocks.

2) A hazardous waste meeting either of the following criteria is not processed solely for metal recovery:

A) The hazardous waste has a total concentration of organic compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 exceeding 500 ppm by weight, as fired, and so is considered to be burned for destruction. The concentration of organic compounds in a waste as-generated may be reduced to the 500 ppm limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. Blending for dilution to meet the 500 ppm limit is prohibited, and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly diluted must be retained in the records required by subsection (d) (1) (C) ~~of this Section~~; or

B) The hazardous waste has a heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb or more, as-fired, and is so considered to be burned as fuel. The heating value of a waste as-generated may be reduced to below the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. Blending for dilution to meet the 5,000 Btu/lb limit is prohibited and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly diluted must be retained in the records required by subsection (d) (1) (C) ~~of this Section~~.

3) To be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an owner or operator of a lead, nickel-chromium, or mercury recovery furnace, except for an owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that is subject to regulation pursuant to the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP of subpart X of 40 CFR 63, or a metal recovery furnace that burns baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing must provide a one-time written notice to the Agency identifying each hazardous waste burned and specifying whether the owner or operator claims an exemption for each waste pursuant to this subsection (d) (3) or subsection (d) (1) ~~of this Section~~. The owner or operator must comply with the requirements of subsection (d) (1) ~~of this Section~~ for those wastes claimed to be exempt pursuant to that subsection and must comply with the following requirements for those wastes claimed to be exempt pursuant to this subsection (d) (3):

A) The hazardous wastes listed in Appendices K, L, and M ~~of this Part~~ and baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing are exempt from the requirements of subsection (d) (1) ~~of this Section~~, provided the following are true:

i) A waste listed in Appendix K ~~of this Part~~ must contain recoverable levels of lead, a waste listed in Appendix L ~~of this Part~~ must contain recoverable levels of nickel or chromium, a waste listed in Appendix M ~~of this Part~~ must contain recoverable levels of mercury and contain less than 500 ppm of Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 organic constituents, and baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing must contain recoverable levels of metal;

ii) The waste does not exhibit the toxicity characteristic of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124 for an organic constituent;

iii) The waste is not a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 because it is listed for an organic constituent, as identified in Appendix G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; and

iv) The owner or operator certifies in the one-time notice that hazardous waste is burned pursuant to the provisions of subsection (d) (3) ~~of this Section~~ and that sampling and analysis will be conducted or other information will be obtained as necessary to ensure continued compliance with these requirements. Sampling and analysis must be conducted according to subsection (d) (1) (B) ~~of this Section~~, and records to document compliance with subsection (d) (3) ~~of this Section~~ must be kept for at least three years.

B) The Agency may decide, on a case-by-case basis, that the toxic organic constituents in a material listed in Appendix K, Appendix L, or Appendix M ~~of this Part~~ that contains a total concentration of more than 500 ppm toxic organic compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 may pose a hazard to human health and the environment when burned in a metal recovery furnace exempt from the requirements of this Subpart H. Under these circumstances, after adequate notice and opportunity for comment, the metal recovery furnace will become subject to the requirements of this Subpart H when burning that material. In making the hazard determination, the Agency must consider the following factors:

i) The concentration and toxicity of organic constituents in the material;

ii) The level of destruction of toxic organic constituents provided by the furnace; and

iii) Whether the acceptable ambient levels established in Appendix D or E ~~of this Part~~ will be exceeded for any toxic organic compound that may be emitted based on dispersion modeling to predict the maximum annual average off-site ground level concentration.

e) The standards for direct transfer operations pursuant to Section 726.211 apply only to facilities subject to the permit standards of Section 726.202 or the interim status standards of Section 726.203.

f) The management standards for residues pursuant to Section 726.212 apply to any BIF burning hazardous waste.

g) Owners and operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces) that process hazardous waste for recovery of economically significant amounts of the precious metals gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of these metals are conditionally exempt from regulation pursuant to this Subpart H, except for Section 726.212. To

be exempt from Sections 726.202 through 726.211, an owner or operator must do the following:

1) Provide a one-time written notice to the Agency indicating the following:

A) The owner or operator claims exemption pursuant to this Section,

B) The hazardous waste is burned for legitimate recovery of precious metal, and

C) The owner or operator will comply with the sampling and analysis and recordkeeping requirements of this Section;

2) Sample and analyze the hazardous waste, as necessary, to document that the waste is burned for recovery of economically significant amounts of the metals and that the treatment recovers economically significant amounts of precious metal; and

3) Maintain, at the facility for at least three years, records to document that all hazardous wastes burned are burned for recovery of economically significant amounts of precious metal.

h) An owner or operator of a lead recovery furnace that processes hazardous waste for recovery of lead and which is subject to regulation pursuant to the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP of subpart X of 40 CFR 63, is conditionally exempt from regulation pursuant to this Subpart H, except for Section 726.201. To become exempt, an owner or operator must provide a one-time notice to the Agency identifying each hazardous waste burned and specifying that the owner or operator claims an exemption pursuant to this subsection (h). The notice also must state that the waste burned has a total concentration of non-metal compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 of less than 500 ppm by weight, as fired and as provided in subsection (d) (2) (A) ~~of this Section~~, or is listed in Appendix K ~~to this Part~~.

i) Abbreviations and definitions. The following definitions and abbreviations are used in this Subpart H:

"APCS" means air pollution control system.

"BIF" means boiler or industrial furnace.

"Carcinogenic metals" means arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, and chromium.

"CO" means carbon monoxide.

"Continuous monitor" is a monitor that continuously samples the regulated parameter without interruption, that evaluates the detector response at least once each 15 seconds, and that computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.100(e)(6)(i)(B)(1)(i) and (e)(6)(ii)(B)(1).

"DRE" means destruction or removal efficiency.

"cu m" or "m3" means cubic meters.

"E" means "ten to the power-". For example, "XE-Y" means "X times ten to the -Y power-".

"Feed rates" are measured as specified in Section 726.202(e)(6).

"Good engineering practice stack height" is as defined by federal 40 CFR 51.100(ii) (Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

"HC" means hydrocarbon.

"HCl" means hydrogen chloride gas.

"Hourly rolling average" means the arithmetic mean of the 60 most recent one-minute average values recorded by the continuous monitoring system.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.100(e)(6)(i)(B)(1)(ii).

"K" means Kelvin.

"kVA" means kilovolt amperes.

"MEI" means maximum exposed individual.

"MEI location" means the point with the maximum annual average off-site (unless on-site is required) ground level concentration.

"Noncarcinogenic metals" means antimony, barium, lead, mercury, thallium, and silver.

"One hour block average" means the arithmetic mean of the one minute averages recorded during the 60-minute period beginning at one minute after the beginning of the preceding clock hour.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.100(e)(6)(ii)(B)(2).

"PIC" means product of incomplete combustion.

"PM" means particulate matter.

"POHC" means principal organic hazardous constituent.

"ppmv" means parts per million by volume.

"QA/QC" means quality assurance and quality control.

c) Storage and treatment facilities.

1) An owner or operator of a facility that stores or treats hazardous waste that is burned in a BIF is subject to the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, and 727, except as provided by subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~. These standards apply to storage and treatment by the burner, as well as to any storage or treatment facility operated by an intermediary (a processor, blender, distributor, etc.) between the generator and the burner.

2) An owner or operator of a facility that burns, in an on-site BIF exempt from regulation under the small quantity burner provisions of Section 726.208, hazardous waste that it generates is exempt from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 724, 725, and 727 that are applicable to storage units for those storage units that store mixtures of hazardous waste and the primary fuel to the BIF in tanks that feed the fuel mixture directly to the burner. Storage of hazardous waste prior to mixing with the primary fuel is subject to regulation, as prescribed in subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. ———, effective
—————)

Section 726.202 Permit Standards for Burners

a) Applicability.

1) General. An owner or operator of a BIF that burns hazardous waste and which does not operate under interim status must comply with the requirements of this Section and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232, unless exempt pursuant to the small quantity burner exemption of Section 726.208.

2) Applicability of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 standards. An owner or operator of a BIF that burns hazardous waste is subject to the following provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724, except as provided otherwise by this Subpart H:

A) In Subpart A (General), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.104;

B) In Subpart B (General facility standards), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.111 through 724.118;

C) In Subpart C (Preparedness and prevention), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.131 through 724.137;

D) In Subpart D (Contingency plan and emergency procedures), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.151 through 724.156;

E) In Subpart E (Manifest system, recordkeeping and reporting), the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.171 through 724.177;

F) In Subpart F (Releases from Solid Waste Management Units), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.190 and 724.201;

G) In Subpart G (Closure and post-closure), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.211 through 724.215;

H) In Subpart H (Financial requirements), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.241, 724.242, 724.243, and 724.247 through 724.251, except that the State of Illinois and the federal government are exempt from the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724; and

I) Subpart BB (Air emission standards for equipment leaks), except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.950(a).

b) Hazardous Waste Analysis.

1) The owner or operator must provide an analysis of the hazardous waste that quantifies the concentration of any constituent identified in Appendix H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that is reasonably expected to be in the waste. Such constituents must be identified and quantified if present, at levels detectable by using appropriate analytical methods. The constituents listed in Appendix H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that are excluded from this analysis must be identified and the basis for their exclusion explained. This analysis must provide all information required by this Subpart H and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232 and must enable the Agency to prescribe such permit conditions as are necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment. Such analysis must be included as a portion of the Part B permit application, or, for facilities operating under the interim status standards of this Subpart H, as a portion of the trial burn plan that may be submitted before the Part B application pursuant to provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232(g), as well as any other analysis required by the Agency. The owner or operator of a BIF not operating under the interim status standards must provide the information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208 and 703.232 in the Part B application to the greatest extent possible.

2) Throughout normal operation, the owner or operator must conduct sampling and analysis as necessary to ensure that the hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks fired into the BIF are within the physical and chemical composition limits specified in the permit.

c) Emissions Standards. An owner or operator must comply with emissions standards provided by Sections 726.204 through 726.207.

d) Permits.

1) The owner or operator must burn only hazardous wastes specified in the facility permit and only under the operating conditions specified pursuant to subsection (e), except in approved trial burns under the conditions specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232.

2) Hazardous wastes not specified in the permit must not be burned until operating conditions have been specified under a new permit or permit modification, as applicable. Operating requirements for new wastes must be based on either trial burn results or alternative data included with Part B of a permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208.

3) BIFs operating under the interim status standards of Section 726.203 are permitted pursuant to procedures provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232(g).

4) A permit for a new BIF (those BIFs not operating under the interim status standards) must establish appropriate conditions for each of the applicable requirements of this Section, including but not limited to allowable hazardous waste firing rates and operating conditions necessary to meet the requirements of subsection (e), in order to comply with the following standards:

A) For the period beginning with initial introduction of hazardous waste and ending with initiation of the trial burn, and only for the minimum time required to bring the device to a point of operational readiness to conduct a trial burn, not to exceed a duration of 720 hours operating time when burning hazardous waste, the operating requirements must be those most likely to ensure compliance with the emission standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207, based on the Agency's engineering judgment. If the applicant is seeking a waiver from a trial burn to demonstrate conformance with a particular emission standard, the operating requirements during this initial period of operation must include those specified by the applicable provisions of Section 726.204, Section 726.205, Section 726.206, or Section 726.207. The Agency must extend the duration of this period for up to 720 additional hours when good cause for the extension is demonstrated by the applicant.

B) For the duration of the trial burn, the operating requirements must be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 and must be in accordance with the approved trial burn plan;

C) For the period immediately following completion of the trial burn, and only for the minimum period sufficient to allow sample analysis, data computation, submission of the trial burn results by the applicant, review of the trial burn results, and modification of the facility permit by the Agency to reflect the trial burn results, the operating requirements must be those most likely to ensure compliance with the emission standards Sections 726.204 through 726.207 based on the Agency's engineering judgment.

D) For the remaining duration of the permit, the operating requirements must be those demonstrated in a trial burn or by alternative data specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208, as sufficient

to ensure compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207.

e) Operating Requirements.

1) General. A BIF burning hazardous waste must be operated in accordance with the operating requirements specified in the permit at all times when there is hazardous waste in the unit.

2) Requirements to ensure compliance with the organic emissions standards.

A) DRE (destruction or removal efficiency) standard. Operating conditions must be specified in either of the following ways: on a case-by-case basis for each hazardous waste burned, which conditions must be demonstrated (in a trial burn or by alternative data, as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208) to be sufficient to comply with the DRE performance standard of Section 726.204(a), or as special operating requirements provided by Section 726.204(a)(4) for the waiver of the DRE trial burn. When the DRE trial burn is not waived pursuant to Section 726.204(a)(4), each set of operating requirements must specify the composition of the hazardous waste (including acceptable variations in the physical and chemical properties of the hazardous waste that will not affect compliance with the DRE performance standard) to which the operating requirements apply. For each such hazardous waste, the permit must specify acceptable operating limits including, but not limited to, the following conditions, as appropriate:

i) Feed rate of hazardous waste and other fuels measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

ii) Minimum and maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

iii) Appropriate controls of the hazardous waste firing system;

iv) Allowable variation in BIF system design or operating procedures;

v) Minimum combustion gas temperature measured at a location indicative of combustion chamber temperature, measured, and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

vi) An appropriate indicator of combustion gas velocity, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6), unless documentation is provided pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232 demonstrating adequate combustion gas residence time; and

vii) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the DRE performance standard of Section 726.204(a) is met.

B) CO and Hydrocarbon (HC) Standards. The permit must incorporate a CO limit and, as appropriate, a HC limit as provided by Section 726.204(b), (c), (d), (e), and (f). The permit limits must be specified as follows:

i) When complying with the CO standard of Section 726.204(b)(1), the permit limit is 100 ppmv;

ii) When complying with the alternative CO standard pursuant to Section 726.204(c), the permit limit for CO is based on the trial burn and is established as the average over all valid runs of the highest hourly rolling average CO level of each run; and, the permit limit for HC is 20 ppmv (as defined in Section 726.204(c)(1)), except as provided in Section 726.204(f); or

iii) When complying with the alternative HC limit for industrial furnaces pursuant to Section 726.204(f), the permit limit for HC and CO is the baseline level when hazardous waste is not burned as specified by that subsection.

C) Start-Up and Shut-Down. During start-up and shut-down of the BIF, hazardous waste (except waste fed solely as an ingredient under the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) feed rate screening limits for metals and chloride/chlorine, and except low risk waste exempt from the trial burn requirements pursuant to Sections 726.204(a)(5), 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207) must not be fed into the device, unless the device is operating within the conditions of operation specified in the permit.

3) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the Particulate Matter (PM) Standard.

A) Except as provided in subsections (e)(3)(B) and (e)(3)(C), the permit must specify the following operating requirements to ensure conformance with the PM standard specified in Section 726.205:

i) Total ash feed rate to the device from hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

ii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units, and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

iii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the hazardous waste firing system and any air pollution control system (APCS);

iv) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any APCS or operating procedures; and

v) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the PM standard in Section 726.205(a) is met.

B) Permit conditions to ensure conformance with the PM standard must not be provided for facilities exempt from the PM standard pursuant to Section 726.205(b);

C) For cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns, permit conditions to ensure compliance with the PM standard must not limit the ash content of hazardous waste or other feed materials.

4) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the Metals Emissions Standard.

A) For conformance with the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) metals feed rate screening limits of Section 726.206(b) or (e), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:

i) Total feed rate of each metal in hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks measured and specified pursuant to provisions of subsection (e)(6);

ii) Total feed rate of hazardous waste measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6); and

iii) A sampling and metals analysis program for the hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks;

B) For conformance with the Tier II metals emission rate screening limits pursuant to Section 726.206(c) and the Tier III metals controls pursuant to Section 726.206(d), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:

i) Maximum emission rate for each metal specified as the average emission rate during the trial burn;

ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste and pumpable hazardous waste, each measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6)(A);

iii) Feed rate of each metal in the following feedstreams, measured and specified as prescribed in subsections (e)(6): total feed streams; total hazardous waste feed; and total pumpable hazardous waste feed;

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(4)(ii)(C)(1) and (e)(4)(ii)(C)(2) into this subsection (e)(4)(B)(iii) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

iv) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

v) Maximum combustion gas temperature measured at a location indicative of combustion chamber temperature, and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

- vi) Maximum flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM APCS measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e) (6);
- vii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e) (6);
- viii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;
- ix) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any APCS or operating procedures; and
- x) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the metals standards pursuant to Section 726.206(c) or (d) are met.

C) For conformance with an alternative implementation approach approved by the Agency pursuant to Section 726.206(f), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:

- i) Maximum emission rate for each metal specified as the average emission rate during the trial burn;
- ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste and pumpable hazardous waste, each measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e) (6) (A);
- iii) Feed rate of each metal in the following feedstreams, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e) (6): total hazardous waste feed; and total pumpable hazardous waste feed;

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e) (4) (iii) (C) (1) and (e) (4) (iii) (C) (2) into this subsection (e) (4) (C) (iii) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- iv) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams measured and specified prescribed in subsection (e) (6);
- v) Maximum combustion gas temperature measured at a location indicative of combustion chamber temperature, and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e) (6);
- vi) Maximum flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM APCS measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e) (6);
- vii) Maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units and measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e) (6);
- viii) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;

ix) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any APCS or operating procedures; and

x) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the metals standards pursuant to Section 726.206(c) or (d) are met.

5) Requirements to Ensure Conformance with the HCl and Chlorine Gas Standards.

A) For conformance with the Tier I total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits of Section 726.207(b)(1), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:

i) Feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6); and

iii) A sampling and analysis program for total chlorine and chloride for the hazardous waste, other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks;

B) For conformance with the Tier II HCl and chlorine gas emission rate screening limits pursuant to Section 726.207(b)(2) and the Tier III HCl and chlorine gas controls pursuant to Section 726.207(c), the permit must specify the following operating requirements:

i) Maximum emission rate for HCl and for chlorine gas specified as the average emission rate during the trial burn;

ii) Feed rate of total hazardous waste measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

iii) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

iv) Maximum device production rate when producing normal product expressed in appropriate units, measured and specified as prescribed in subsection (e)(6);

v) Appropriate controls on operation and maintenance of the hazardous waste firing system and any APCS;

vi) Allowable variation in BIF system design including any APCS or operating procedures; and

vii) Such other operating requirements as are necessary to ensure that the HCl and chlorine gas standards pursuant to Section 726.207(b)(2) or (c) are met.

6) Measuring Parameters and Establishing Limits Based on Trial Burn Data.

A) General Requirements. As specified in subsections (e)(2) through (e)(5), each operating parameter must be measured, and permit limits on the parameter must be established, according to either of the following procedures:

i) Instantaneous Limits. A parameter is measured and recorded on an instantaneous basis (i.e., the value that occurs at any time) and the permit limit specified as the time-weighted average during all valid runs of the trial burn; or

ii) Hourly Rolling Average. The limit for a parameter must be established and continuously monitored on an hourly rolling average basis, as defined in Section 726.200(i). The permit limit for the parameter must be established based on trial burn data as the average over all valid test runs of the highest hourly rolling average value for each run.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(6)(i)(B)(1) and (e)(6)(i)(B)(2) into this subsection (e)(6)(A)(ii) and moved the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(6)(i)(B)(1)(i) and (e)(6)(i)(B)(1)(ii) to appear as definitions of "continuous monitor" and "hourly rolling average", respectively, in Section 726.200(i) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

B) Rolling Average Limits for Carcinogenic Metals and Lead. Feed rate limits for the carcinogenic metals (as defined in Section 726.200(i)) and lead must be established either on an hourly rolling average basis, as prescribed by subsection (e)(6)(A), or on (up to) a 24 hour rolling average basis. If the owner or operator elects to use an average period from 2 to 24 hours, the following requirements apply:

i) The feed rate of each metal must be limited at any time to ten times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly rolling average basis;

ii) The continuous monitor must meet the specifications of "continuous monitor", "rolling average for the selected averaging period", and "one hour block average" as defined in Section 726.200(i); and

BOARD NOTE: The Board has moved the text of 40 CFR 266.102(e)(6)(ii)(B)(1) and (e)(6)(ii)(B)(2) to appear as definitions in Section 726.200(i) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

iii) The permit limit for the feed rate of each metal must be established based on trial burn data as the average over all valid test runs of the highest hourly rolling average feed rate for each run.

C) Feed Rate Limits for Metals, Total Chlorine and Chloride, and Ash. Feed rate limits for metals, total chlorine and chloride, and ash are established and monitored by knowing the concentration of the substance (i.e., metals, chloride/chlorine and ash) in each feedstream and the flow rate of the feedstream. To monitor the feed rate of these substances, the flow rate of each feedstream must be monitored pursuant to the continuous monitoring requirements of subsections (e)(6)(A) and (e)(6)(B).

D) Conduct of Trial Burn Testing.

i) If compliance with all applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 is not demonstrated simultaneously during a set of test runs, the operating conditions of additional test runs required to demonstrate compliance with remaining emissions standards must be as close as possible to the original operating conditions.

ii) Prior to obtaining test data for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 or establishing limits on operating parameters pursuant to this Section, the unit must operate under trial burn conditions for a sufficient period to reach steady-state operations. However, industrial furnaces that recycle collected PM back into the furnace and that comply with an alternative implementation approach for metals pursuant to Section 726.206(f) need not reach steady state conditions with respect to the flow of metals in the system prior to beginning compliance testing for metals emissions.

iii) Trial burn data on the level of an operating parameter for which a limit must be established in the permit must be obtained during emissions sampling for the pollutants (i.e., metals, PM, HCl/chlorine gas, organic compounds) for which the parameter must be established as specified by this subsection (e).

7) General Requirements.

A) Fugitive Emissions. Fugitive emissions must be controlled in one of the following ways:

i) By keeping the combustion zone totally sealed against fugitive emissions;

ii) By maintaining the combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure; or

iii) By an alternative means of control demonstrated (with Part B of the permit application) to provide fugitive emissions control equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure.

B) Automatic Waste Feed Cutoff. A BIF must be operated with a functioning system that automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed

when operating conditions deviate from those established pursuant to this Section. In addition, the following requirements apply:

i) The permit limit for (the indicator of) minimum combustion chamber temperature must be maintained while hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues remain in the combustion chamber;

ii) Exhaust gases must be ducted to the APCS operated in accordance with the permit requirements while hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues remain in the combustion chamber; and

iii) Operating parameters for which permit limits are established must continue to be monitored during the cutoff, and the hazardous waste feed must not be restarted until the levels of those parameters comply with the permit limits. For parameters that are monitored on an instantaneous basis, the Agency must establish a minimum period of time after a waste feed cutoff during which the parameter must not exceed the permit limit before the hazardous waste feed is restarted.

C) Changes. A BIF must cease burning hazardous waste when combustion properties or feed rates of the hazardous waste, other fuels or industrial furnace feedstocks, or the BIF design or operating conditions deviate from the limits as specified in the permit.

8) Monitoring and Inspections.

A) The owner or operator must monitor and record the following, at a minimum, while burning hazardous waste:

i) If specified by the permit, feed rates and composition of hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks and feed rates of ash, metals, and total chlorine and chloride;

ii) If specified by the permit, CO, HCs, and oxygen on a continuous basis at a common point in the BIF downstream of the combustion zone and prior to release of stack gases to the atmosphere in accordance with operating requirements specified in subsection (e)(2)(B). CO, HC, and oxygen monitors must be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with methods specified in Appendix I ~~of this Part~~; and

iii) Upon the request of the Agency, sampling and analysis of the hazardous waste (and other fuels and industrial furnace feedstocks as appropriate), residues, and exhaust emissions must be conducted to verify that the operating requirements established in the permit achieve the applicable standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207.

B) All monitors must record data in units corresponding to the permit limit unless otherwise specified in the permit.

C) The BIF and associated equipment (pumps, valves, pipes, fuel storage tanks, etc.) must be subjected to thorough visual inspection

when it contains hazardous waste, at least daily for leaks, spills, fugitive emissions, and signs of tampering.

D) The automatic hazardous waste feed cutoff system and associated alarms must be tested at least once every seven days when hazardous waste is burned to verify operability, unless the applicant demonstrates to the Agency that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspections will be adequate. At a minimum, operational testing must be conducted at least once every 30 days.

E) These monitoring and inspection data must be recorded and the records must be placed in the operating record required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.173.

9) Direct Transfer to the Burner. If hazardous waste is directly transferred from a transport vehicle to a BIF without the use of a storage unit, the owner and operator must comply with Section 726.211.

10) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator must maintain in the operating record of the facility all information and data required by this Section for five years.

11) Closure. At closure, the owner or operator must remove all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues (including, but not limited to, ash, scrubber waters, and scrubber sludges) from the BIF.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.203 Interim Status Standards for Burners

a) Purpose, Scope, and Applicability.

1) General.

A) The purpose of this Section is to establish minimum national standards for owners and operators of "existing" BIFs that burn hazardous waste where such standards define the acceptable management of hazardous waste during the period of interim status. The standards of this Section apply to owners and operators of existing facilities until either a permit is issued under Section 726.202(d) or until closure responsibilities identified in this Section are fulfilled.

B) "Existing" or "in existence" means a BIF for which the owner or operator filed a certification of precompliance with USEPA pursuant to federal 40 CFR 266.103(b); provided, however, that USEPA has not determined that the certification is invalid.

C) If a BIF is located at a facility that already has a RCRA permit or interim status, then the owner or operator must comply with the

applicable regulations dealing with permit modifications in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.280 or changes in interim status in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.155.

2) Exemptions. The requirements of this Section do not apply to hazardous waste and facilities exempt under Section 726.200(b) or 726.208.

3) Prohibition on Burning Dioxin-Listed Wastes. The following hazardous waste listed for dioxin and hazardous waste derived from any of these wastes must not be burned in a BIF operating under interim status: USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.

4) Applicability of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 Standards. An owner or operator of a BIF that burns hazardous waste and which is operating under interim status is subject to the following provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except as provided otherwise by this Section:

A) In Subpart A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (General), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.104;

B) In Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (General facility standards), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.111 through 725.117;

C) In Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Preparedness and prevention), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.131 through 725.137;

D) In Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Contingency plan and emergency procedures), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.151 through 725.156;

E) In Subpart E of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Manifest system, recordkeeping and reporting), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171 through 725.177, except that 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.171, 725.172 and 725.176 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities that do not receive any hazardous waste from off-site sources;

F) In Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Closure and post-closure), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.211 through 725.215;

G) In Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Financial requirements), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.241, 725.242, 725.243, and 725.247 through 725.250, except that the State of Illinois and the federal government are exempt from the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725; and

H) In Subpart BB of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 (Air emission standards for equipment leaks), except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.950(a).

5) Special Requirements for Furnaces. The following controls apply during interim status to industrial furnaces (e.g., kilns, cupolas) that feed hazardous waste for a purpose other than solely as an ingredient (see subsection (a)(5)(B)) at any location other than the hot end where products are normally discharged or where fuels are normally fired:

A) Controls.

- i) The hazardous waste must be fed at a location where combustion gas temperature is at least 1800 °F;
- ii) The owner or operator must determine that adequate oxygen is present in combustion gases to combust organic constituents in the waste and retain documentation of such determination in the facility record;
- iii) For cement kiln systems, the hazardous waste must be fed into the kiln; and
- iv) The HC controls of Section 726.204(f) or subsection (c)(5) apply upon certification of compliance under subsection (c), irrespective of the CO level achieved during the compliance test.

B) Burning Hazardous Waste Solely as an Ingredient. A hazardous waste is burned for a purpose other than "solely as an ingredient" if it meets either of the following criteria:

- i) The hazardous waste has a total concentration of nonmetal compounds listed in Appendix H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, exceeding 500 ppm by weight, as fired and so is considered to be burned for destruction. The concentration of nonmetal compounds in a waste as-generated may be reduced to the 500 ppm limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys nonmetal constituents. Blending for dilution to meet the 500 ppm limit is prohibited and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly diluted must be retained in the facility record; or
 - ii) The hazardous waste has a heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb or more, as fired, and so is considered to be burned as fuel. The heating value of a waste as-generated may be reduced to below the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. The heating value of a waste as-generated may be reduced to below the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment that removes or destroys organic constituents. Blending to augment the heating value to meet the 5,000 Btu/lb limit is prohibited and documentation that the waste has not been impermissibly blended must be retained in the facility record.
- 6) Restrictions on Burning Hazardous Waste that is not a Fuel. Prior to certification of compliance under subsection (c), an owner or operator must not feed hazardous waste that has a heating value less than 5000 Btu/lb, as generated, (except that the heating value of a waste as-generated may be increased to above the 5,000 Btu/lb limit by bona fide treatment; however blending to augment the heating value to meet the 5,000 Btu/lb limit is prohibited and records must be kept to document that impermissible blending has not occurred) in a BIF, except that the following may occur:

A) Hazardous waste may be burned solely as an ingredient;

B) Hazardous waste may be burned for purposes of compliance testing (or testing prior to compliance testing) for a total period of time not to exceed 720 hours;

C) Such waste may be burned if the Agency has documentation to show that the following was true prior to August 21, 1991:

i) The BIF was operating under the interim status standards for incinerators or thermal treatment units, Subparts O or P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;

ii) The BIF met the interim status eligibility requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.153 for Subparts O or P of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725; and

iii) Hazardous waste with a heating value less than 5,000 Btu/lb was burned prior to that date; or

D) Such waste may be burned in a halogen acid furnace if the waste was burned as an excluded ingredient under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(e) prior to February 21, 1991, and documentation is kept on file supporting this claim.

7) Direct Transfer to the Burner. If hazardous waste is directly transferred from a transport vehicle to a BIF without the use of a storage unit, the owner or operator must comply with Section 726.211.

b) Certification of Precompliance. This subsection (b) corresponds with 40 CFR 266.103(b), under which USEPA required certain owners and operators to file a certification of precompliance by August 21, 1991. No similar filing with the Agency was required, so the Board did not incorporate the federal filing requirement into the Illinois regulations. This statement maintains structural parity with the federal regulations.

c) Certification of Compliance. The owner or operator must conduct emissions testing to document compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204(b) through (e), 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 and subsection (a)(5)(A)(iv) under the procedures prescribed by this subsection (c), ~~except under extensions of time provided by subsection (c)(7)~~. Based on the compliance test, the owner or operator must submit to the Agency, ~~on or before August 21, 1992,~~ a complete and accurate "certification of compliance" (under subsection (c)(4)) with those emission standards establishing limits on the operating parameters specified in subsection (c)(1).

1) Limits on Operating Conditions. The owner or operator must establish limits on the following parameters based on operations during the compliance test (under procedures prescribed in subsection (c)(4)(D)) or as otherwise specified and include these limits with the certification of compliance. The BIF must be operated in accordance with these operating limits and the applicable emissions standards of

Sections 726.204(b) through (e), 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 and subsection (a)(5)(A)(iv) at all times when there is hazardous waste in the unit.

A) Feed rate of total hazardous waste and (unless complying the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e)), pumpable hazardous waste;

B) Feed rate of each metal in the following feedstreams:

i) Total feedstreams, except that industrial furnaces which must comply with the alternative metals implementation approach under subsection (c)(3)(B) must specify limits on the concentration of each metal in collected PM in lieu of feed rate limits for total feedstreams; and facilities that comply with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits may set their operating limits at the metal feed rate screening limits determined under Section 726.206(b) or (e);

BOARD NOTE: Federal subsections 266.103(c)(1)(ii)(A)(1) and (c)(1)(ii)(A)(2) are condensed into subsection (c)(1)(B)(i).

ii) Total hazardous waste feed (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e)); and

iii) Total pumpable hazardous waste feed (unless complying with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e));

C) Total feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in total feed streams, except that facilities that comply with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits may set their operating limits at the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits determined under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e);

D) Total feed rate of ash in total feed streams, except that the ash feed rate for cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns is not limited;

E) CO Concentration, and Where Required, HC Concentration in Stack Gas. When complying with the CO controls of Section 726.204(b), the CO limit is 100 ppmv, and when complying with the HC controls of Section 726.204(c), the HC limit is 20 ppmv. When complying with the CO controls of Section 726.204(c), the CO limit is established based on the compliance test;

F) Maximum production rate of the device in appropriate units when producing normal product unless complying with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits for chlorine under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e) and for all metals under Section 726.206(b) or (e), and the uncontrolled particulate emissions do not exceed the standard under Section 726.205;

G) Maximum combustion chamber temperature where the temperature measurement is as close to the combustion zone as possible and is upstream of any quench water injection, (unless complying with the Tier I adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e));

H) Maximum flue gas temperature entering a PM control device (unless complying with Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b) or (e));

I) For systems using wet scrubbers, including wet ionizing scrubbers (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e)):

i) Minimum liquid to flue gas ratio;

ii) Minimum scrubber blowdown from the system or maximum suspended solids content of scrubber water; and

iii) Minimum pH level of the scrubber water;

J) For systems using venturi scrubbers, the minimum differential gas pressure across the venturi (unless complying the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e));

K) For systems using dry scrubbers (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e)):

i) Minimum caustic feed rate; and

ii) Maximum flue gas flow rate;

L) For systems using wet ionizing scrubbers or electrostatic precipitators (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b)(1) or (e)):

i) Minimum electrical power in kVA to the precipitator plates; and

ii) Maximum flue gas flow rate;

M) For systems using fabric filters (baghouses), the minimum pressure drop (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed

rate screening limits under Section 726.206(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under Section 726.207(b) (1) or (e)).

2) Prior Notice of Compliance Testing. At least 30 days prior to the compliance testing required by subsection (c)(3), the owner or operator must notify the Agency and submit the following information:

A) General facility information including:

i) USEPA facility ID number;

ii) Facility name, contact person, telephone number, and address;

iii) Person responsible for conducting compliance test, including company name, address, and telephone number, and a statement of qualifications;

iv) Planned date of the compliance test;

B) Specific information on each device to be tested, including the following:

i) A Description of BIF;

ii) A scaled plot plan showing the entire facility and location of the BIF;

iii) A description of the APCS;

iv) Identification of the continuous emission monitors that are installed, including the following: CO monitor; Oxygen monitor; HC monitor, specifying the minimum temperature of the system, and, if the temperature is less than 150 °C, an explanation of why a heated system is not used (see subsection (c)(5)) and a brief description of the sample gas conditioning system;

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(2)(ii)(D)(1) through (c)(2)(ii)(D)(3) into this subsection (c)(2)(B)(iv) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

v) Indication of whether the stack is shared with another device that will be in operation during the compliance test; and

vi) Other information useful to an understanding of the system design or operation; and

C) Information on the testing planned, including a complete copy of the test protocol and QA/QC plan, and a summary description for each test providing the following information at a minimum:

i) Purpose of the test (e.g., demonstrate compliance with emissions of PM); and

ii) Planned operating conditions, including levels for each pertinent parameter specified in subsection (c)(1).

3) Compliance Testing.

A) General. Compliance testing must be conducted under conditions for which the owner or operator has submitted a certification of precompliance under subsection (b) and under conditions established in the notification of compliance testing required by subsection (c)(2). The owner or operator may seek approval on a case-by-case basis to use compliance test data from one unit in lieu of testing a similar on-site unit. To support the request, the owner or operator must provide a comparison of the hazardous waste burned and other feedstreams, and the design, operation, and maintenance of both the tested unit and the similar unit. The Agency must provide a written approval to use compliance test data in lieu of testing a similar unit if the Agency finds that the hazardous wastes, devices and the operating conditions are sufficiently similar, and the data from the other compliance test is adequate to meet the requirements of this subsection (c).

B) Special Requirements for Industrial Furnaces that Recycle Collected PM. Owners and operators of industrial furnaces that recycle back into the furnace PM from the APCS must comply with one of the following procedures for testing to determine compliance with the metals standards of Section 726.206(c) or (d):

i) The special testing requirements prescribed in "Alternative Method for Implementing Metals Controls" in Appendix I ~~to this Part~~;

ii) Stack emissions testing for a minimum of six hours each day while hazardous waste is burned during interim status. The testing must be conducted when burning normal hazardous waste for that day at normal feed rates for that day and when the APCS is operated under normal conditions. During interim status, hazardous waste analysis for metals content must be sufficient for the owner or operator to determine if changes in metals content affect the ability of the unit to meet the metals emissions standards established under Section 726.206(c) or (d). Under this option, operating limits (under subsection (c)(1)) must be established during compliance testing under this subsection (c)(3) only on the following parameters: feed rate of total hazardous waste; total feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in total feed streams; total feed rate of ash in total feed streams, except that the ash feed rate for cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns is not limited; CO concentration, and where required, HC concentration in stack gas; and maximum production rate of the device in appropriate units when producing normal product; or

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(3)(ii)(B)(1) through (c)(3)(ii)(B)(5) into this subsection

(c) (3) (B) (ii) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

iii) Conduct compliance testing to determine compliance with the metals standards to establish limits on the operating parameters of subsection (c) (1) only after the kiln system has been conditioned to enable it to reach equilibrium with respect to metals fed into the system and metals emissions. During conditioning, hazardous waste and raw materials having the same metals content as will be fed during the compliance test must be fed at the feed rates that will be fed during the compliance test.

C) Conduct of Compliance Testing.

i) If compliance with all applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 is not demonstrated simultaneously during a set of test runs, the operating conditions of additional test runs required to demonstrate compliance with remaining emissions standards must be as close as possible to the original operating conditions.

ii) Prior to obtaining test data for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204 through 726.207 or establishing limits on operating parameters under this Section, the facility must operate under compliance test conditions for a sufficient period to reach steady-state operations. Industrial furnaces that recycle collected PM back into the furnace and that comply with subsection (c) (3) (B) (i) or (c) (3) (B) (ii), however, need not reach steady state conditions with respect to the flow of metals in the system prior to beginning compliance testing for metals.

iii) Compliance test data on the level of an operating parameter for which a limit must be established in the certification of compliance must be obtained during emissions sampling for the pollutants (i.e., metals, PM, HCl/chlorine gas, organic compounds) for which the parameter must be established as specified by subsection (c) (1).

4) Certification of Compliance. Within 90 days of completing compliance testing, the owner or operator must certify to the Agency compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 726.204(b), (c) and (e); 726.205; 726.206; 726.207; and subsection (a) (5) (A) (iv). The certification of compliance must include the following information:

A) General facility and testing information, including the following:

i) USEPA facility ID number;

ii) Facility name, contact person, telephone number, and address;

iii) Person responsible for conducting compliance testing, including company name, address, and telephone number, and a statement of qualifications;

- iv) Dates of each compliance test;
- v) Description of BIF tested;
- vi) Person responsible for QA/QC, title and telephone number, and statement that procedures prescribed in the QA/QC plan submitted under Section 726.203(c)(2)(C) have been followed, or a description of any changes and an explanation of why changes were necessary;
- vii) Description of any changes in the unit configuration prior to or during testing that would alter any of the information submitted in the prior notice of compliance testing under subsection (c)(2) and an explanation of why the changes were necessary;
- viii) Description of any changes in the planned test conditions prior to or during the testing that alter any of the information submitted in the prior notice of compliance testing under subsection (c)(2) and an explanation of why the changes were necessary; and
- ix) The complete report on results of emissions testing.

B) Specific information on each test, including the following:

- i) Purposes of test (e.g., demonstrate conformance with the emissions limits for PM, metals, HCl, chlorine gas, and CO);
- ii) Summary of test results for each run and for each test including the following information: date of run; duration of run; time-weighted average and highest hourly rolling average CO level for each run and for the test; highest hourly rolling average HC level, if HC monitoring is required for each run and for the test; if dioxin and furan testing is required under Section 726.204(e), time-weighted average emissions for each run and for the test of chlorinated dioxin and furan emissions, and the predicted maximum annual average ground level concentration of the toxicity equivalency factor (defined in Section 726.200(i)); time-weighted average PM emissions for each run and for the test; time-weighted average HCl and chlorine gas emissions for each run and for the test; time-weighted average emissions for the metals subject to regulation under Section 726.206 for each run and for the test; and QA/QC results.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(ii)(B)(1) through (c)(4)(ii)(B)(9) into this subsection (c)(4)(B)(ii) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

C) Comparison of the actual emissions during each test with the emissions limits prescribed by Sections 726.204(b), (c), and (e); 726.205; 726.206; and 726.207 and established for the facility in the certification of precompliance under subsection (b).

D) Determination of operating limits based on all valid runs of the compliance test for each applicable parameter listed in subsection (c)(1) using one of the following procedures:

i) Instantaneous limits. A parameter must be measured and recorded on an instantaneous basis (i.e., the value that occurs at any time) and the operating limit specified as the time-weighted average during all runs of the compliance test.

ii) Hourly rolling average basis. The limit for a parameter must be established and continuously monitored on an hourly rolling average basis, as defined in Section 726.200(i). The operating limit for the parameter must be established based on compliance test data as the average over all test runs of the highest hourly rolling average value for each run.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(iv)(B)(1) and (c)(4)(iv)(B)(2) into this subsection (c)(4)(D)(ii) and moved the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(iv)(B)(1)(i) and (c)(4)(iv)(B)(1)(ii) to appear as definitions in Section 726.200(i) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

iii) Rolling average limits for carcinogenic metals (as defined in Section 726.200(i)) and lead. Feed rate limits for the carcinogenic metals and lead must be established either on an hourly rolling average basis as prescribed by subsection (c)(4)(D)(ii) or on (up to) a 24 hour rolling average basis. If the owner or operator elects to use an averaging period from two to 24 hours the following must occur: the feed rate of each metal must be limited at any time to ten times the feed rate that would be allowed on a hourly rolling average basis; the operating limit for the feed rate of each metal must be established based on compliance test data as the average over all test runs of the highest hourly rolling average feed rate for each run; and the continuous monitor and the rolling average for the selected averaging period are as defined in Section 726.200(i).

BOARD NOTE: The Board has combined the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(iv)(C)(1) through (c)(4)(iv)(C)(3) into subsection (c)(4)(D)(iii) and moved the text of 40 CFR 266.103(c)(4)(iv)(C)(2)(i) and (c)(4)(iv)(C)(2)(ii) to appear as definitions in Section 726.200(i) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

iv) Feed rate limits for metals, total chlorine and chloride, and ash. Feed rate limits for metals, total chlorine and chloride, and ash are established and monitored by knowing the concentration of the substance (i.e., metals, chloride/chlorine, and ash) in each feedstream and the flow rate of the feedstream. To monitor the feed rate of these substances, the flow rate of each feedstream must be monitored under the continuous monitoring requirements of subsections (c)(4)(D)(i) through (c)(4)(D)(iii).

E) Certification of Compliance Statement. The following statement must accompany the certification of compliance:

"I certify under penalty of law that this information was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information and supporting documentation. Copies of all emissions tests, dispersion modeling results, and other information used to determine conformance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203(c) are available at the facility and can be obtained from the facility contact person listed above. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the facility, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

I also acknowledge that the operating limits established pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.203(c)(4)(D) are enforceable limits at which the facility can legally operate during interim status until a revised certification of compliance is submitted."

5) Special Requirements for HC Monitoring Systems. When an owner or operator is required to comply with the HC controls provided by Section 726.204(c) or subsection (a)(5)(A)(iv), a conditioned gas monitoring system may be used in conformance with specifications provided in Appendix I ~~to this Part~~ provided that the owner or operator submits a certification of compliance without using extensions of time provided by subsection (c)(7).

6) Special Operating Requirements for Industrial Furnaces that Recycle Collected PM. Owners and operators of industrial furnaces that recycle back into the furnace PM from the APCS must do the following:

A) When complying with the requirements of subsection (c)(3)(B)(i), comply with the operating requirements prescribed in "Alternative Method to Implement the Metals Controls" in Appendix I ~~to this Part~~; and

B) When complying with the requirements of subsection (c)(3)(B)(ii), comply with the operating requirements prescribed by that subsection.

7) An owner or operator that did not submit a complete certification of compliance for all of the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 by August 21, 1992 must stop burning hazardous waste and begin closure activities under subsection (1) for the hazardous waste portion of the facility. ~~Extensions of Time.~~

~~A) If the owner or operator does not submit a complete certification of compliance for all of the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 by August 21, 1992, the owner or operator must do the following:~~

- ~~i) Stop burning hazardous waste and begin closure activities under subsection (1) for the hazardous waste portion of the facility;~~
- ~~ii) Limit hazardous waste burning only for purposes of compliance testing (and pretesting to prepare for compliance testing) a total period of 720 hours for the period of time beginning August 21, 1992, submit a notification to the Agency by August 21, 1992 stating that the facility is operating under restricted interim status and intends to resume burning hazardous waste, and submit a complete certification of compliance by August 23, 1993; or~~
- ~~iii) Obtain a case by case extension of time under subsection (c) (7) (B).~~

~~B) Case by Case Extensions of Time. See Section 726.219.~~

~~BOARD NOTE: The Board moved the text of 40 CFR 266.103(e) (7) (ii) to appear as Section 726.219 to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.~~

8) Revised Certification of Compliance. The owner or operator may submit at any time a revised certification of compliance (recertification of compliance) under the following procedures:

A) Prior to submittal of a revised certification of compliance, hazardous waste must not be burned for more than a total of 720 hours under operating conditions that exceed those established under a current certification of compliance, and such burning must be conducted only for purposes of determining whether the facility can operate under revised conditions and continue to meet the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207;

B) At least 30 days prior to first burning hazardous waste under operating conditions that exceed those established under a current certification of compliance, the owner or operator must notify the Agency and submit the following information:

i) USEPA facility ID number, and facility name, contact person, telephone number, and address;

ii) Operating conditions that the owner or operator is seeking to revise and description of the changes in facility design or operation that prompted the need to seek to revise the operating conditions;

iii) A determination that, when operating under the revised operating conditions, the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204,

726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 are not likely to be exceeded. To document this determination, the owner or operator must submit the applicable information required under subsection (b)(2); and

iv) Complete emissions testing protocol for any pretesting and for a new compliance test to determine compliance with the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207 when operating under revised operating conditions. The protocol must include a schedule of pre-testing and compliance testing. If the owner or operator revises the scheduled date for the compliance test, the owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing at least 30 days prior to the revised date of the compliance test;

C) Conduct a compliance test under the revised operating conditions and the protocol submitted to the Agency to determine compliance with the applicable emissions standards of Sections 726.204, 726.205, 726.206, and 726.207; and

D) Submit a revised certification of compliance under subsection (c)(4).

d) Periodic Recertifications. The owner or operator must conduct compliance testing and submit to the Agency a recertification of compliance under provisions of subsection (c) within five years from submitting the previous certification or recertification. If the owner or operator seeks to recertify compliance under new operating conditions, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements of subsection (c)(8).

e) Noncompliance with Certification Schedule. If the owner or operator does not comply with the interim status compliance schedule provided by subsections (b), (c), and (d), hazardous waste burning must terminate on the date that the deadline is missed, closure activities must begin under subsection (1), and hazardous waste burning must not resume except under an operating permit issued under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232. For purposes of compliance with the closure provisions of subsection (1) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.212(d)(2) and 725.213, the BIF has received "the known final volume of hazardous waste" on the date the deadline is missed.

f) Start-Up and Shut-Down. Hazardous waste (except waste fed solely as an ingredient under the Tier I (or adjusted Tier I) feed rate screening limits for metals and chloride/chlorine) must not be fed into the device during start-up and shut-down of the BIF, unless the device is operating within the conditions of operation specified in the certification of compliance.

g) Automatic Waste Feed Cutoff. During the compliance test required by subsection (c)(3) and upon certification of compliance under subsection (c), a BIF must be operated with a functioning system that automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when the applicable operating conditions specified in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(E)

through (c)(1)(M) deviate from those established in the certification of compliance. In addition, the following must occur:

1) To minimize emissions of organic compounds, the minimum combustion chamber temperature (or the indicator of combustion chamber temperature) that occurred during the compliance test must be maintained while hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues remain in the combustion chamber, with the minimum temperature during the compliance test defined as either of the following:

A) If compliance with the combustion chamber temperature limit is based on an hourly rolling average, the minimum temperature during the compliance test is considered to be the average over all runs of the lowest hourly rolling average for each run; or

B) If compliance with the combustion chamber temperature limit is based on an instantaneous temperature measurement, the minimum temperature during the compliance test is considered to be the time-weighted average temperature during all runs of the test; and

2) Operating parameters limited by the certification of compliance must continue to be monitored during the cutoff, and the hazardous waste feed must not be restarted until the levels of those parameters comply with the limits established in the certification of compliance.

h) Fugitive Emissions. Fugitive emissions must be controlled as follows:

1) By keeping the combustion zone totally sealed against fugitive emissions; or

2) By maintaining the combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure; or

3) By an alternative means of control that the owner or operator demonstrates provides fugitive emissions control equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure. Support for such demonstration must be included in the operating record.

i) Changes. A BIF must cease burning hazardous waste when combustion properties, or feed rates of the hazardous waste, other fuels or industrial furnace feedstocks, or the BIF design or operating conditions deviate from the limits specified in the certification of compliance.

j) Monitoring and Inspections.

1) The owner or operator must monitor and record the following, at a minimum, while burning hazardous waste:

A) Feed rates and composition of hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks and feed rates of ash, metals, and total

all organic hazardous constituents in the waste feed. To demonstrate conformance with this requirement, 99.99 percent DRE must be demonstrated during a trial burn for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated (under subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~) in its permit for each waste feed. DRE is determined for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = 100(I - O) / I$$

Where:

I = Mass feed rate of one POHC in the hazardous waste fired to the BIF; ~~and O~~ and O = Mass emission rate of the same POHC present in stack gas prior to release to the atmosphere.

2) Designation of POHCs. POHCs are those compounds for which compliance with the DRE requirements of this Section must be demonstrated in a trial burn in conformance with procedures prescribed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.232. One or more POHCs must be designated by the Agency for each waste feed to be burned. POHCs must be designated based on the degree of difficulty of destruction of the organic constituents in the waste and on their concentrations or mass in the waste feed considering the results of waste analyses submitted with Part B of the permit application. POHCs are most likely to be selected from among those compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that are also present in the normal waste feed. However, if the applicant demonstrates to the Agency that a compound not listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or not present in the normal waste feed is a suitable indicator of compliance with the DRE requirements of this Section, that compound must be designated as a POHC. Such POHCs need not be toxic or organic compounds.

3) Dioxin-listed waste. A BIF burning hazardous waste containing (or derived from) USEPA Hazardous Wastes Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999 percent for each POHC designated (under subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~) in its permit. This performance must be demonstrated on POHCs that are more difficult to burn than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans. DRE is determined for each POHC from the equation in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~. In addition, the owner or operator of the BIF must notify the Agency of intent to burn USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

4) Automatic waiver of DRE trial burn. Owners and operators of boilers operated under the special operating requirements provided by Section 726.210 are considered to be in compliance with the DRE standard of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ and are exempt from the DRE trial burn.

5) Low risk waste. Owners and operators of BIFs that burn hazardous waste in compliance with the requirements of Section 726.209(a) are considered to be in compliance with the DRE standard of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ and are exempt from the DRE trial burn.

b) CO standard.

1) Except as provided in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, the stack gas concentration of CO from a BIF burning hazardous waste cannot exceed 100 ppmv on an hourly rolling average basis (i.e., over any 60 minute period), continuously corrected to seven percent oxygen, dry gas basis.

2) CO and oxygen must be continuously monitored in conformance with "Performance Specifications for Continuous Emission Monitoring of Carbon Monoxide and Oxygen for Incinerators, Boilers, and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste" in Appendix I ~~to this Part~~.

3) Compliance with the 100 ppmv CO limit must be demonstrated during the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a permit) or the compliance test (for interim status facilities). To demonstrate compliance, the highest hourly rolling average CO level during any valid run of the trial burn or compliance test must not exceed 100 ppmv.

c) Alternative CO standard.

1) The stack gas concentration of CO from a BIF burning hazardous waste may exceed the 100 ppmv limit provided that stack gas concentrations of HCs do not exceed 20 ppmv, except as provided by subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ for certain industrial furnaces.

2) HC limits must be established under this Section on an hourly rolling average basis (i.e., over any 60 minute period), reported as propane, and continuously corrected to seven percent oxygen, dry gas basis.

3) HC must be continuously monitored in conformance with "Performance Specifications for Continuous Emission Monitoring of Hydrocarbons for Incinerators, Boilers, and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste" in Appendix I ~~to this Part~~. CO and oxygen must be continuously monitored in conformance with subsection (b) (2) ~~of this Section~~.

4) The alternative CO standard is established based on CO data during the trial burn (for a new facility) and the compliance test (for an interim status facility). The alternative CO standard is the average over all valid runs of the highest hourly average CO level for each run. The CO limit is implemented on an hourly rolling average basis, and continuously corrected to seven percent oxygen, dry gas basis.

d) Special requirements for furnaces. Owners and operators of industrial furnaces (e.g., kilns, cupolas) that feed hazardous waste for a purpose other than solely as an ingredient (see Section 726.203(a)(5)(B)) at any location other than the end where products are normally discharged and where fuels are normally fired must comply with the HC limits provided by subsection (c) or (f) ~~of this Section~~.

irrespective of whether stack gas CO concentrations meet the 100 ppmv limit of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

e) Controls for dioxins and furans. Owners and operators of BIFs that are equipped with a dry PM control device that operates within the temperature range of 450° through 750° F, and industrial furnaces operating under an alternative HC limit established under subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ must conduct a site-specific risk assessment as follows to demonstrate that emissions of chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans do not result in an increased lifetime cancer risk to the hypothetical maximum exposed individual (MEI) exceeding 1×10^{-5} (1 in 100,000):

1) During the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a permit) or compliance test (for interim status facilities), determine emission rates of the tetra-octa congeners of chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (CDDs/CDFs) using Method 0023A (Sampling Method for Polychlorinated Dibenzop-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans Emissions from Stationary Sources) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA- 530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a);

2) Estimate the 2,3,7,8-TCDD toxicity equivalence of the tetra-octa CDDs/CDFs congeners using section 4.0 (Procedures for Estimating the Toxicity Equivalence of Chlorinated Dibenzop-Dioxin and Dibenzofuran Congeners) in appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (see Appendix I ~~to this Part~~). Multiply the emission rates of CDD/CDF congeners with a toxicity equivalence greater than zero (see the procedure) by the calculated toxicity equivalence factor to estimate the equivalent emission rate of 2,3,7,8-TCDD;

3) Conduct dispersion modeling using methods recommended in appendix W to 40 CFR 51 (Guideline on Air Quality Models), in section 5.0 (Hazardous Waste Combustion Air Quality Screening Procedure) in appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), or in "Screening Procedures for Estimating Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources, Revised," USEPA publication number EPA-454/R-92-019, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111, to predict the maximum annual average off-site ground level concentration of 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents determined under subsection (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~. The maximum annual average on-site concentration must be used when a person resides on-site; and

4) The ratio of the predicted maximum annual average ground level concentration of 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents to the risk-specific dose (RSD) for 2,3,7,8-TCDD provided in Appendix E ~~to this Part~~ (2.2 $\times 10^{-7}$) must not exceed 1.0.

f) Monitoring CO and HC in the by-pass duct of a cement kiln. Cement kilns may comply with the CO and HC limits provided by subsections (b),

(c), and (d) ~~of this Section~~ by monitoring in the by-pass duct provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) Hazardous waste is fired only into the kiln and not at any location downstream from the kiln exit relative to the direction of gas flow; and

2) The by-pass duct diverts a minimum of 10 percent of kiln off-gas into the duct.

g) Use of emissions test data to demonstrate compliance and establish operating limits. Compliance with the requirements of this Section must be demonstrated simultaneously by emissions testing or during separate runs under identical operating conditions. Further, data to demonstrate compliance with the CO and HC limits of this Section or to establish alternative CO or HC limits under this Section must be obtained during the time that DRE testing, and where applicable, CDD/CDF testing under subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~ and comprehensive organic emissions testing under subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ is conducted.

h) Enforcement. For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 et seq.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. , effective)

Section 726.205 Standards to Control PM

a) A BIF burning hazardous waste must not emit PM in excess of 180 mg/dry standard m³ (0.08 grains/dry standard cubic foot) after correction to a stack gas concentration of seven percent oxygen, using procedures prescribed in the following methods in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (see Appendix I ~~of this Part~~): Method 1 (Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources), Method 2 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks), Method 2A (Direct Measurement of Gas Volume through Pipes and Small Ducts), Method 2B (Determination of Exhaust Gas Volume Flow Rate from Gasoline Vapor Incinerators), Method 2C (Determination of Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts (Standard Pitot Tube)), Method 2D (Measurement of Gas Volume Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts), Method 2E (Determination of Landfill Gas Production Flow Rate), Method 2F (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate with Three-Dimensional Probes), Method 2G (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate with Two-Dimensional Probes), Method 2H (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity Taking into Account Velocity Decay Near the Stack Wall), Method 3 (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Dry Molecular Weight), Method

3A (Determination of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Concentrations in Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)), Method 3B (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Emission Rate Correction Factor or Excess Air), Method 3C (Determination of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrogen, and Oxygen from Stationary Sources), Method 4 (Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases), Method 5 (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), Method 5A (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Industry), Method 5B (Determination of Nonsulfuric Acid Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), Method 5D (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Positive Pressure Fabric Filters), Method 5E (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Industry), Method 5F (Determination of Nonsulfate Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), Method 5G (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Wood Heaters (Dilution Tunnel Sampling Location)), Method 5H (Determination of Particulate Emissions from Wood Heaters from a Stack Location), and Method 5I (Determination of Low Level Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources).

b) An owner or operator meeting the requirements of Section 726.209(b) for the low risk waste exemption is exempt from the PM standard.

c) Oxygen correction.

1) Measured pollutant levels must be corrected for the amount of oxygen in the stack gas according to the following formula:

Where:

$P_c = \frac{gasPm - gasE}{gasE} = \frac{the\ measured\ concentration\ of\ the\ pollutant\ in\ the\ stack}{the\ measured\ oxygen\ concentration\ on\ a\ dry\ basis\ in\ the\ combustion\ air\ fed\ to\ the\ device}$

2) For devices that feed normal combustion air, E will equal 21 percent. For devices that feed oxygen-enriched air for combustion (that is, air with an oxygen concentration exceeding 21 percent), the value of E will be the concentration of oxygen in the enriched air.

3) Compliance with all emission standards provided by this Subpart H must be based on correcting to seven percent oxygen using this procedure.

d) For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure

compliance with the requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.206 Standards to Control Metals Emissions

a) General. The owner or operator must comply with the metals standards provided by subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) ~~of this Section~~ for each metal listed in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ that is present in the hazardous waste at detectable levels using appropriate analytical methods.

BOARD NOTE: The federal regulations do not themselves define the phrase "appropriate analytical methods," but USEPA did include a definition in its preamble discussion accompanying the rule. The Board directs attention to the following segment (at 70 Fed. Reg. 34538, 34541 (June 14, 2005)) for the purposes of subsections (b)(1)(C) and (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~:

[T]wo primary considerations in selecting an appropriate method, which together serve as our general definition of an appropriate method [are the following] . . . :

1. Appropriate methods are reliable and accepted as such in the scientific community.
2. Appropriate methods generate effective data.

USEPA went on to further elaborate these two concepts and to specify other documents that might provide guidance.

b) Tier I feed rate screening limits. Feed rate screening limits for metals are specified in Appendix A ~~to this Part~~ as a function of terrain-adjusted effective stack height (TESH) and terrain and land use in the vicinity of the facility. Criteria for facilities that are not eligible to comply with the screening limits are provided in subsection (b)(7) ~~of this Section~~.

1) Noncarcinogenic metals. The feed rates of the noncarcinogenic metals in all feed streams, including hazardous waste, fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks must not exceed the screening limits specified in Appendix A ~~to this Part~~.

A) The feed rate screening limits for antimony, barium, mercury, thallium, and silver are based on either of the following:

i) An hourly rolling average, as defined in Sections 726.200(g) and 726.202(e)(6)(A)(ii); or

ii) An instantaneous limit not to be exceeded at any time.

B) The feed rate screening limit for lead is based on one of the following:

i) An hourly rolling average, as defined in Sections 726.200(g) and 726.202(e) (6) (A) (ii);

ii) An averaging period of 2 to 24 hours, as defined in Section 726.202(e) (6) (B) with an instantaneous feed rate limit not to exceed 10 times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly rolling average basis; or

iii) An instantaneous limit not to be exceeded at any time.

2) Carcinogenic metals.

A) The feed rates of carcinogenic metals in all feed streams, including hazardous waste, fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks must not exceed values derived from the screening limits specified in Appendix A ~~to this Part.~~ The feed rate of each of these metals is limited to a level such that the sum of the ratios of the actual feed rate to the feed rate screening limit specified in Appendix A ~~to this Part~~ must not exceed 1.0, as provided by the following equation:

Where:

$\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i/F_i$ = the sum of the values of A/F for each metal "i", n = number of carcinogenic metals, A_i = the actual feed rate to the device for metal "i", F_i = the feed rate screening limit provided by Appendix A ~~to this Part~~ for metal "i"

B) The feed rate screening limits for the carcinogenic metals are based on either:

i) An hourly rolling average; or

ii) An averaging period of two to 24 hours, as defined in Section 726.202(e) (6) (B), with an instantaneous feed rate limit not to exceed 10 times the feed rate that would be allowed on an hourly rolling average basis.

3) TESH (terrain adjusted effective stack height).

A) The TESH is determined according to the following equation:

$$TESH = H + P - T$$

Where:

H = Actual physical stack height (m). P = Plume rise (in m) as determined from Appendix F ~~to this Part~~ as a function of stack flow rate and stack gas exhaust temperature. T = Terrain rise (in m) within five kilometers of the stack

B) The stack height (H) must not exceed good engineering practice stack height, as defined in Section 726.200(i).

C) If the TESH calculated pursuant to subsection (b) (3) (A) ~~of this Section~~ is not listed in Appendices ~~Appendix A~~ through ~~Appendix C to this Part~~, the values for the nearest lower TESH listed in the table must be used. If the TESH is four meters or less, a value based on four meters must be used.

4) Terrain type. The screening limits are a function of whether the facility is located in noncomplex or complex terrain. A device located where any part of the surrounding terrain within five kilometers of the stack equals or exceeds the elevation of the physical stack height (H) is considered to be in complex terrain and the screening limits for complex terrain apply. Terrain measurements are to be made from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic maps of the area surrounding the facility.

5) Land use. The screening limits are a function of whether the facility is located in an area where the land use is urban or rural. To determine whether land use in the vicinity of the facility is urban or rural, procedures provided in Appendix I ~~or Appendix J to this Part~~ must be used.

6) Multiple stacks. An owner or operator of a facility with more than one on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator, or other thermal treatment unit subject to controls of metals emissions under a RCRA permit or interim status controls must comply with the screening limits for all such units assuming all hazardous waste is fed into the device with the worst-case stack based on dispersion characteristics. The stack with the lowest value of K is the worst-case stack. K is determined from the following equation as applied to each stack:

$$K = H \sqrt{V} T$$

Where: K

K = a parameter accounting for relative influence of stack height and plume ~~rise~~ ~~H-rise~~ = physical stack height (meters) V = stack gas flow rate (m³/sec (cubic meters per second) T = exhaust temperature (degrees K)

7) Criteria for facilities not eligible for screening limits. If any criteria below are met, the Tier I (and Tier II) screening limits do not apply. Owners and operators of such facilities must comply with either the Tier III standards provided by subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ or with the adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits provided by subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~.

- A) The device is located in a narrow valley less than one kilometer wide;
- B) The device has a stack taller than 20 meters and is located such that the terrain rises to the physical height within one kilometer of the facility;
- C) The device has a stack taller than 20 meters and is located within five kilometers of a shoreline of a large body of water such as an ocean or large lake; or
- D) The physical stack height of any stack is less than 2.5 times the height of any building within five building heights or five projected building widths of the stack and the distance from the stack to the closest boundary is within five building heights or five projected building widths of the associated building.

8) Implementation. The feed rate of metals in each feedstream must be monitored to ensure that the feed rate screening limits are not exceeded.

c) Tier II emission rate screening limits. Emission rate screening limits are specified in Appendix A ~~to this Part~~ as a function of TESH and terrain and land use in the vicinity of the facility. Criteria for facilities that are not eligible to comply with the screening limits are provided in subsection (b) (7) ~~of this Section~~.

1) Noncarcinogenic metals. The emission rates of noncarcinogenic metals must not exceed the screening limits specified in Appendix A ~~to this Part~~.

2) Carcinogenic metals. The emission rates of carcinogenic metals must not exceed values derived from the screening limits specified in Appendix A ~~to this Part~~. The emission rate of each of these metals is limited to a level such that the sum of the ratios of the actual emission rate to the emission rate screening limit specified in Appendix A ~~to this Part~~ must not exceed 1.0, as provided by the following equation:

Where:

$\sum_{i=1}^{nn} A_i/E_i$ = the sum of the values of A/E for each metal "i",¹¹ from i = 1 to nn=number of carcinogenic metals
 A_i = the actual emission rate to the device for metal "i"
 E_i = the emission rate screening limit provided by Appendix A ~~to this Part~~ for metal "i"

3) Implementation. The emission rate limits must be implemented by limiting feed rates of the individual metals to levels during the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a permit) or the compliance test (for interim status facilities). The feed rate averaging periods are the same as provided by subsections

(b) (1) (A), (b) (1) (B), and (b) (2) (B) ~~of this Section~~. The feed rate of metals in each feedstream must be monitored to ensure that the feed rate limits for the feedstreams specified under Sections 726.202 or 726.203 are not exceeded.

4) Definitions and limitations. The definitions and limitations provided by subsection (b) of this Section and Section 726.200(g) for the following terms also apply to the Tier II emission rate screening limits provided by this subsection (c): TESH, good engineering practice stack height, terrain type, land use, and criteria for facilities not eligible to use the screening limits.

5) Multiple stacks.

A) An owner or operator of a facility with more than one on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator, or other thermal treatment unit subject to controls on metals emissions under a RCRA permit or interim status controls must comply with the emissions screening limits for any such stacks assuming all hazardous waste is fed into the device with the worst-case stack based on dispersion characteristics.

B) The worst-case stack is determined by procedures provided in subsection (b) (6) ~~of this Section~~.

C) For each metal, the total emissions of the metal from those stacks must not exceed the screening limit for the worst-case stack.

d) Tier III site-specific risk assessment. The requirements of this subsection (d) apply to facilities complying with either the Tier III or Adjusted Tier I except where specified otherwise.

1) General. Conformance with the Tier III metals controls must be demonstrated by emissions testing to determine the emission rate for each metal. In addition, conformance with either Tier III or Adjusted Tier I metals controls must be demonstrated by air dispersion modeling to predict the maximum annual average off-site ground level concentration for each metal and a demonstration that acceptable ambient levels are not exceeded.

2) Acceptable ambient levels. Appendices ~~Appendix D and Appendix E to this Part~~ list the acceptable ambient levels for purposes of this Subpart H. Reference air concentrations (RACs) are listed for the noncarcinogenic metals and 1×10^{-5} RSDs are listed for the carcinogenic metals. The RSD for a metal is the acceptable ambient level for that metal provided that only one of the four carcinogenic metals is emitted. If more than one carcinogenic metal is emitted, the acceptable ambient level for the carcinogenic metals is a fraction of the RSD, as described in subsection (d) (3) ~~of this Section~~.

3) Carcinogenic metals. For the carcinogenic metals the sum of the ratios of the predicted maximum annual average off-site ground level concentrations (except that on-site concentrations must be considered if

a person resides on site) to the RSD for all carcinogenic metals emitted must not exceed 1.0 as determined by the following equation:

Where:

$\sum_{i=1}^n P_i/R_i$ = the sum of the values of P/R for each metal "i", n from i = 1 to n
n = number of carcinogenic metals
 P_i = the predicted ambient concentration for metal i
 R_i = the RSD for metal i
4) Noncarcinogenic metals. For the noncarcinogenic metals, the predicted maximum annual average off-site ground level concentration for each metal must not exceed the RAC.

5) Multiple stacks. Owners and operators of facilities with more than one on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator, or other thermal treatment unit subject to controls on metals emissions under a RCRA permit or interim status controls must conduct emissions testing (except that facilities complying with Adjusted Tier I controls need not conduct emissions testing) and dispersion modeling to demonstrate that the aggregate emissions from all such on-site stacks do not result in an exceedance of the acceptable ambient levels.

6) Implementation. Under Tier III, the metals controls must be implemented by limiting feed rates of the individual metals to levels during the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a permit) or the compliance test (for interim status facilities). The feed rate averaging periods are the same as provided by subsections (b) (1) (A), (b) (1) (B), and (b) (2) (B) ~~of this Section~~. The feed rate of metals in each feedstream must be monitored to ensure that the feed rate limits for the feedstreams specified under Sections 726.202 or 726.203 are not exceeded.

e) Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits. The owner or operator may adjust the feed rate screening limits provided by Appendix A ~~to this Part~~ to account for site-specific dispersion modeling. Under this approach, the adjusted feed rate screening limit for a metal is determined by back-calculating from the acceptable ambient levels provided by Appendices ~~Appendix D and Appendix E to this Part~~ using dispersion modeling to determine the maximum allowable emission rate. This emission rate becomes the adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limit. The feed rate screening limits for carcinogenic metals are implemented as prescribed in subsection (b) (2) ~~of this Section~~.

f) Alternative implementation approaches.

1) Pursuant to subsection (f) (2) ~~of this Section~~ the Agency must approve on a case-by-case basis approaches to implement the Tier II or Tier III metals emission limits provided by subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section~~ alternative to monitoring the feed rate of metals in each feedstream.

2) The emission limits provided by subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ must be determined as follows:

A) For each noncarcinogenic metal, by back-calculating from the RAC provided in Appendix D ~~to this Part~~ to determine the allowable emission rate for each metal using the dilution factor for the maximum annual average ground level concentration predicted by dispersion modeling in conformance with subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~; and

B) For each carcinogenic metal by the following methods:

i) By back-calculating from the RSD provided in Appendix E to ~~this Part~~ to determine the allowable emission rate for each metal if that metal were the only carcinogenic metal emitted using the dilution factor for the maximum annual average ground level concentration predicted by dispersion modeling in conformance with subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~; and

ii) If more than one carcinogenic metal is emitted, by selecting an emission limit for each carcinogenic metal not to exceed the emission rate determined by subsection (f)(2)(B)(i) ~~of this Section~~, such that the sum for all carcinogenic metals of the ratios of the selected emission limit to the emission rate determined by that subsection does not exceed 1.0.

g) Emission testing.

1) General. Emission testing for metals must be conducted using Method 0060 (Determinations of Metals in Stack Emissions) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

2) Hexavalent chromium. Emissions of chromium are assumed to be hexavalent chromium unless the owner or operator conducts emissions testing to determine hexavalent chromium emissions using procedures prescribed in Method 0061 (Determination of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Stationary Sources) in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

h) Dispersion modeling. Dispersion modeling required under this Section must be conducted according to methods recommended in federal appendix W to 40 CFR 51 (Guideline on Air Quality Models), in section 5.0 (Hazardous Waste Combustion Air Quality Screening Procedure) in appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), or in "Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources, Revised," USEPA publication number EPA-454/R-92-019, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), to predict the maximum annual average off-site ground level

concentration. However, on-site concentrations must be considered when a person resides on-site.

i) Enforcement. For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.207 Standards to Control HCl and Chlorine Gas Emissions

a) General. The owner or operator must comply with the HCl and chlorine gas controls provided by subsection (b), (c), or (e) ~~of this Section~~.

b) Screening limits.

1) Tier I feed rate screening limits. Feed rate screening limits are specified for total chlorine in Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ as a function of TESH and terrain and land use in the vicinity of the facility. The feed rate of total chlorine and chloride, both organic and inorganic, in all feed streams, including hazardous waste, fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks must not exceed the levels specified.

2) Tier II emission rate screening limits. Emission rate screening limits for HCl and chlorine gas are specified in Appendix C ~~to this Part~~ as a function of TESH and terrain and land use in the vicinity of the facility. The stack emission rates of HCl and chlorine gas must not exceed the levels specified.

3) Definitions and limitations. The definitions and limitations provided by Sections 726.200(i) and 726.206(b) for the following terms also apply to the screening limits provided by this subsection: TESH, good engineering practice stack height, terrain type, land use, and criteria for facilities not eligible to use the screening limits.

4) Multiple stacks. Owners and operators of facilities with more than one on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator or other thermal treatment unit subject to controls on HCl or chlorine gas emissions under a RCRA permit or interim status controls must comply with the Tier I and Tier II screening limits for those stacks assuming all hazardous waste is fed into the device with the worst-case stack based on dispersion characteristics.

A) The worst-case stack is determined by procedures provided in Section 726.206(b) (6).

B) Under Tier I, the total feed rate of chlorine and chloride to all subject devices must not exceed the screening limit for the worst-case stack.

C) Under Tier II, the total emissions of HCl and chlorine gas from all subject stacks must not exceed the screening limit for the worst-case stack.

c) Tier III site-specific risk assessments.

1) General. Conformance with the Tier III controls must be demonstrated by emissions testing to determine the emission rate for HCl and chlorine gas, air dispersion modeling to predict the maximum annual average off-site ground level concentration for each compound, and a demonstration that acceptable ambient levels are not exceeded.

2) Acceptable ambient levels. Appendix D ~~to this Part~~ lists the RACs for HCl (7 µg/m³) and chlorine gas (0.4 µg/m³).

3) Multiple stacks. Owners and operators of facilities with more than one on-site stack from a BIF, incinerator, or other thermal treatment unit subject to controls on HCl or chlorine gas emissions under a RCRA permit or interim status controls must conduct emissions testing and dispersion modeling to demonstrate that the aggregate emissions from all such on-site stacks do not result in an exceedance of the acceptable ambient levels for HCl and chlorine gas.

d) Averaging periods. The HCl and chlorine gas controls are implemented by limiting the feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in all feedstreams, including hazardous waste, fuels, and industrial furnace feed stocks. Under Tier I, the feed rate of total chlorine and chloride is limited to the Tier I Screening Limits. Under Tier II and Tier III, the feed rate of total chlorine and chloride is limited to the feed rates during the trial burn (for new facilities or an interim status facility applying for a permit) or the compliance test (for interim status facilities). The feed rate limits are based on either of the following:

1) An hourly rolling average, as defined in Sections 726.200(i) and 726.202(e)(6); or

2) An instantaneous basis not to be exceeded at any time.

e) Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits. The owner or operator may adjust the feed rate screening limit provided by Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ to account for site-specific dispersion modeling. Under this approach, the adjusted feed rate screening limit is determined by back-calculating from the acceptable ambient level for chlorine gas provided by Appendix D ~~to this Part~~ using dispersion modeling to determine the maximum allowable emission rate. This emission rate becomes the adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limit.

f) Emissions testing. Emissions testing for HCl and chlorine gas (Cl₂) must be conducted using the procedures described in Method 0050 or 0051, in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

g) Dispersion modeling. Dispersion modeling must be conducted according to the provisions of Section 726.206(h).

h) Enforcement. For the purposes of permit enforcement, compliance with the operating requirements specified in the permit (under Section 726.202) will be regarded as compliance with this Section. However, evidence that compliance with those permit conditions is insufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Section is "information" justifying modification or revocation and re-issuance of a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.208 Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption

a) Exempt quantities. An owner or operator of a facility that burns hazardous waste in an on-site BIF is exempt from the requirements of this Subpart H provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) The quantity of hazardous waste burned in a device for a calendar month does not exceed the limits provided in Table A ~~of this Part~~ based on the TESH, as defined in Sections 726.200(i) and 726.206(b)(3).

2) The maximum hazardous waste firing rate does not exceed at any time one percent of the total fuel requirements for the device (hazardous waste plus other fuel) on a total heat input or mass input basis, whichever results in the lower mass feed rate of hazardous waste;

3) The hazardous waste has a minimum heating value of 5,000 Btu/lb, as generated; and

4) The hazardous waste fuel does not contain (and is not derived from) USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

b) Mixing with non-hazardous fuels. If hazardous waste fuel is mixed with a non-hazardous fuel, the quantity of hazardous waste before such mixing is used to comply with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

c) Multiple stacks. If an owner or operator burns hazardous waste in more than one on-site BIF exempt pursuant to this Section, the quantity limits provided by subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, are implemented according to the following equation:

n

S
 $\sum_{i=1}^n C_i \leq 1.0 L_i$

Where:

S (Ci/Li) = the sum of the values of X for each stack i, from i = 1 to n.
n = the number of stacks.
Ci = Actual Quantity Burned means the waste quantity burned per month in device "i".
Li = Allowable Quantity Burned means the maximum allowable exempt quantity for stack "i" from Table A.
BOARD NOTE: Hazardous wastes that are subject to the special requirements for VSQGs ~~small quantity generators~~ pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.114 ~~721.105~~ may be burned in an off-site device pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 726.208, but must be included in the quantity determination for the exemption.

d) Notification requirements. The owner or operator of facilities qualifying for the small quantity burner exemption pursuant to this Section must provide a one-time signed, written notice to the Agency indicating the following:

- 1) The combustion unit is operating as a small quantity burner of hazardous waste;
- 2) The owner and operator are in compliance with the requirements of this Section; and
- 3) The maximum quantity of hazardous waste that the facility is allowed to burn per month, as provided by Section 726.208(a)(1).

e) Recordkeeping requirements. The owner or operator must maintain at the facility for at least three years sufficient records documenting compliance with the hazardous waste quantity, firing rate and heating value limits of this Section. At a minimum, these records must indicate the quantity of hazardous waste and other fuel burned in each unit per calendar month and the heating value of the hazardous waste.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.209 Low Risk Waste Exemption

a) Waiver of DRE standard. The DRE standard of Section 726.204(a) does not apply if the BIF is operated in conformance with subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, and the owner or operator demonstrates by procedures prescribed in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, that the burning will not result in unacceptable adverse health effects.

1) The device must be operated as follows:

A) A minimum of 50 percent of fuel fired to the device must be fossil fuel, fuels derived from fossil fuel, tall oil, or, if approved by the Agency on a case-by-case basis, other nonhazardous fuel with combustion

characteristics comparable to fossil fuel. Such fuels are termed "primary fuel" for purposes of this Section. (Tall oil is a fuel derived from vegetable and rosin fatty acids.) The 50 percent primary fuel firing rate must be determined on a total heat or mass input basis, whichever results in the greater mass feed rate of primary fuel fired;

B) Primary fuels and hazardous waste fuels must have a minimum as-fired heating value of 8,000 Btu/lb;

C) The hazardous waste is fired directly into the primary fuel flame zone of the combustion chamber; and

D) The device operates in conformance with the CO controls provided by Section 726.204(b)(1). Devices subject to the exemption provided by this Section are not eligible for the alternative CO controls provided by Section 726.204(c).

2) Procedures to demonstrate that the hazardous waste burning will not pose unacceptable adverse public health effects are as follows:

A) Identify and quantify those nonmetal compounds listed in Appendix H ~~to of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, that could reasonably be expected to be present in the hazardous waste. The constituents excluded from analysis must be identified and the basis for their exclusion explained;

B) Calculate reasonable, worst case emission rates for each constituent identified in subsection (a)(2)(A) ~~of this Section~~, by assuming the device achieves 99.9 percent destruction and removal efficiency. That is, assume that 0.1 percent of the mass weight of each constituent fed to the device is emitted.

C) For each constituent identified in subsection (a)(2)(A) ~~of this Section~~, use emissions dispersion modeling to predict the maximum annual average ground level concentration of the constituent.

i) Dispersion modeling must be conducted using methods specified in Section 726.206(h).

ii) An owner or operator of a facility with more than one on-site stack from a BIF that is exempt under this Section must conduct dispersion modeling of emissions from all stacks exempt under this Section to predict ambient levels prescribed by this subsection (a)(2).

D) Ground level concentrations of constituents predicted under subsection (a)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~, must not exceed the following levels:

i) For the noncarcinogenic compounds listed in Appendix D, the levels established in Appendix D.

ii) For the carcinogenic compounds listed in Appendix E:

Where:

S (Ai/Li) means the sum of the values of X for each carcinogen i, from i = 1 to ~~n~~ means ~~n~~ means the number of carcinogenic ~~compounds~~ ~~Ai~~ = ~~Actual compounds~~ ~~Ai~~ Actual ground level concentration of carcinogen "i" ~~Li~~ = ~~Level~~ ~~Li~~ Level established in Appendix E for carcinogen "i"

iii) For constituents not listed in Appendix D or E, 0.1 µg/m³.

b) Waiver of particulate matter standard. The PM standard of Section 726.205 does not apply if the following occur:

1) The DRE standard is waived under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~; and

2) The owner or operator complies with the Tier I, or adjusted Tier I, metals feed rate screening limits provided by Section 726.206(b) or (e).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.211 Standards for Direct Transfer

a) Applicability. The regulations in this Section apply to owners and operators of BIFs subject to Section 726.202 or 726.203 if hazardous waste is directly transferred from a transport vehicle to a BIF without the use of a storage unit.

b) Definitions.

1) When used in this Section, terms have the following meanings:

"Direct transfer equipment" means any device (including but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves and pumps) that is used to distribute, meter or control the flow of hazardous waste between a container (i.e., transport vehicle) and a BIF.

"Container" means any portable device in which hazardous waste is transported, stored, treated, or otherwise handled, and includes transport vehicles that are containers themselves (e.g., tank trucks, tanker-trailers, and rail tank cars) and containers placed on or in a transport vehicle.

2) This Section references several requirements provided in Subparts I and J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and Subparts I and J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. For purposes of this Section, the term "tank systems" in those referenced requirements means direct transfer equipment, as defined in subsection (b) (1) ~~of this Section~~.

c) General operating requirements.

1) No direct transfer of a pumpable hazardous waste must be conducted from an open-top container to a BIF.

2) Direct transfer equipment used for pumpable hazardous waste must always be closed, except when necessary to add or remove the waste, and must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner that could cause any rupture or leak.

3) The direct transfer of hazardous waste to a BIF must be conducted so that it does not do any of the following:

A) Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire, explosion, or violent reaction;

B) Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health;

C) Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions;

D) Damage the structural integrity of the container or direct transfer equipment containing the waste;

E) Adversely affect the capability of the BIF to meet the standards provided by Sections 726.204 through 726.207; or

F) Threaten human health or the environment.

4) Hazardous waste must not be placed in direct transfer equipment, if it could cause the equipment or its secondary containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail.

5) The owner or operator of the facility must use appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from the direct transfer equipment or its secondary containment systems. These include the following at a minimum:

A) Spill prevention controls (e.g., check valves, dry discount couplings, etc.); and

B) Automatic waste feed cutoff to use if a leak or spill occurs from the direct transfer equipment.

d) Areas where direct transfer vehicles (containers) are located. Applying the definition of container pursuant to this Section, owners and operators must comply with the following requirements:

1) The containment requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.275;

2) The use and management requirements of Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, except for Sections 725.270 and 725.274, and except that in

lieu of the special requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.276 for ignitable or reactive waste, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the waste management area and any public ways, streets, alleys, or an adjacent property line that can be built upon, as required in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code," NFPA 30, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a). The owner or operator must obtain and keep on file at the facility a written certification by the local Fire Marshal that the installation meets the subject NFPA Codes; and

3) The closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.278.

e) Direct transfer equipment. Direct transfer equipment must meet the following requirements:

1) Secondary containment. For existing direct transfer equipment, an owner or operator ~~Owners and operators~~ must comply with the secondary containment requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.293, except for Sections 725.293(a), (d), (e), and (i). For all new and direct transfer equipment, an owner or operator must comply with these secondary containment requirements prior to their being put into service; ~~as follows:~~

~~A) For all new direct transfer equipment, prior to their being put into service, and~~

~~B) For existing direct transfer equipment, by August 21, 1993.~~

2) Requirements prior to meeting secondary containment requirements.

A) For existing direct transfer equipment that does not have secondary containment, the owner or operator must determine whether the equipment is leaking or is unfit for use. The owner or operator must obtain and keep on file at the facility a written assessment reviewed and certified by a qualified, registered professional engineer in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.126(d) that attests to the equipment's integrity ~~by August 21, 1992.~~

B) This assessment must determine whether the direct transfer equipment is adequately designed and has sufficient structural strength and compatibility with the wastes to be transferred to ensure that it will not collapse, rupture, or fail. At a minimum, this assessment must consider the following:

i) Design standards, if available, according to which the direct transfer equipment was constructed;

ii) Hazardous characteristics of the wastes that have been or will be handled;

iii) Existing corrosion protection measures;

iv) Documented age of the equipment, if available, (otherwise, an estimate of the age); and

v) Results of a leak test or other integrity examination such that the effects of temperature variations, vapor pockets, cracks, leaks, corrosion and erosion are accounted for.

C) If, as a result of the assessment specified above, the direct transfer equipment is found to be leaking or unfit for use, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.296(a) and (b).

3) Inspections and recordkeeping.

A) The owner or operator must inspect at least once each operating hour when hazardous waste is being transferred from the transport vehicle (container) to the BIF:

i) Overfill/spill control equipment (e.g., waste-feed cutoff systems, bypass systems, and drainage systems) to ensure that it is in good working order;

ii) The above ground portions of the direct transfer equipment to detect corrosion, erosion, or releases of waste (e.g., wet spots, dead vegetation, etc.); and

iii) Data gathered from monitoring equipment and leak-detection equipment, (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) to ensure that the direct transfer equipment is being operated according to its design.

B) The owner or operator must inspect cathodic protection systems, if used, to ensure that they are functioning properly according to the schedule provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.295(b).

C) Records of inspections made pursuant to this subsection (e)(3) must be maintained in the operating record at the facility, and available for inspection for at least three years from the date of the inspection.

4) Design and installation of new ancillary equipment. Owners and operators must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.292.

5) Response to leaks or spills. Owners and operators must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.296.

6) Closure. Owners and operators must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297, except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.297(c)(2) through (c)(4).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.212 Regulation of Residues

A residue derived from the burning or processing of hazardous waste in a BIF is not excluded from the definition of a hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(4), (b)(7), or (b)(8), unless the device and the owner or operator meet the following requirements:

a) The device meets the following criteria:

1) Boilers. Boilers must burn at least 50 percent coal on a total heat input or mass basis, whichever results in the greater mass feed rate of coal;

2) Ore or Mineral Furnaces. Industrial furnaces subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(b)(7) must process at least 50 percent by weight of normal, nonhazardous raw materials;

3) Cement Kilns. Cement kilns must process at least 50 percent by weight of normal cement-production raw materials;

b) The owner or operator demonstrates that the hazardous waste does not significantly affect the residue by demonstrating conformance with either of the following criteria:

1) Comparison of Waste-Derived Residue with Normal Residue. The waste-derived residue must not contain constituents listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 (toxic constituents) that could reasonably be attributable to the hazardous waste at concentrations significantly higher than in residue generated without burning or processing of hazardous waste, using the following procedure. Toxic compounds that could reasonably be attributable to burning or processing the hazardous waste (constituents of concern) include toxic constituents in the hazardous waste, and the organic compounds listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that may be PICs. For polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzo-furans, analyses must be performed to determine specific congeners and homologues, and the results converted to 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalent values using the procedure specified in section 4.0 of the documents referenced in Appendix I ~~of this Part~~.

A) Normal Residue. Concentrations of toxic constituents of concern in normal residue must be determined based on analyses of a minimum of 10 samples representing a minimum of 10 days of operation. Composite samples may be used to develop a sample for analysis provided that the compositing period does not exceed 24 hours. The upper tolerance limit (at 95 percent confidence with a 95 percent proportion of the sample distribution) of the concentration in the normal residue must be considered the statistically-derived concentration in the normal residue. If changes in raw materials or fuels reduce the

statistically-derived concentrations of the toxic constituents of concern in the normal residue, the statistically-derived concentrations must be revised or statistically-derived concentrations of toxic constituents in normal residue must be established for a new mode of operation with the new raw material or fuel. To determine the upper tolerance limit in the normal residue, the owner or operator must use statistical procedures prescribed in section 7.0 (Statistical Methodology for Bevill Residue Determinations) in federal appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), USEPA publication number EPA- 454/R-92-019, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (see Appendix I-~~of this Part~~).

B) Waste-Derived Residue. Waste derived residue must be sampled and analyzed as often as necessary to determine whether the residue generated during each 24-hour period has concentrations of toxic constituents that are higher than the concentrations established for the normal residue under subsection (b)(1)(A). If so, hazardous waste burning has significantly affected the residue and the residue is not excluded from the definition of "hazardous waste-". Concentrations of toxic constituents in waste-derived residue must be determined based on analysis of one or more samples obtained over a 24-hour period. Multiple samples may be analyzed, and multiple samples may be taken to form a composite sample for analysis provided that the sampling period does not exceed 24 hours. If more than one sample is analyzed to characterize waste-derived residues generated over a 24-hour period, the concentration of each toxic constituent must be the arithmetic mean of the concentrations in the samples. No results can be disregarded; or

2) Comparison of Waste-Derived Residue Concentrations with Health-Based Limits.

A) Nonmetal Constituents. The concentration of each nonmetal toxic constituent of concern (specified in subsection (b)(1)) in the waste-derived residue must not exceed the health-based level specified in Appendix G-~~of this Part~~, or the level of detection, whichever is higher. If a health-based limit for a constituent of concern is not listed in Appendix G-~~of this Part~~, then a limit of 0.002 µg/kg or the level of detection (using appropriate analytical methods), whichever is higher, must be used. The levels specified in Appendix G-~~of this Part~~ (and the default level of 0.002 µg/kg or the level of detection for constituents, as identified in Note 1 of Appendix G-~~of this Part~~) are administratively stayed under the condition, for those constituents specified in subsection (b)(1), that the owner or operator complies with alternative levels defined as the land disposal restriction limits specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143 and Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for F039 nonwastewaters. In complying with those alternative levels, if an owner or operator is unable to detect a constituent despite documenting use of the best good-faith efforts, as defined by applicable USEPA guidance and standards, the owner or operator is deemed to be in compliance for that constituent. Until USEPA develops new guidance or standards, the owner or operator may demonstrate such good-faith efforts by achieving a detection limit for the constituent

that does not exceed an order of magnitude above (ten times) the level provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143 and Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for F039 nonwastewater levels for polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzo-furans, analyses must be performed for total hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, total hexachlorodibenzofurans, total pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, total pentachlorodibenzofurans, total tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, and total tetrachlorodibenzofurans;

BOARD NOTE: In a note to corresponding 40 CFR 266.112(b)(2)(i), USEPA stated as follows:

The administrative stay, under the condition that the owner or operator complies with alternative levels defined as the land disposal restriction limits specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143 for F039 nonwastewaters, remains in effect until further administrative action is taken and notice is published in the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations.

Under ~~Section~~section 3006(b) and (g) of RCRA, 42 USC 6926(b) and (g), federal amendments do not go into effect in Illinois until the State of Illinois incorporates them into the State program. This applies unless the authority under which USEPA adopted the amendments is the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), in which case the federal amendments become effective in Illinois on their federal effective date.

The federal regulations do not themselves define the phrase "appropriate analytical methods," but USEPA did include a definition in its preamble discussion accompanying the rule. The Board directs attention to the following segment (at 70 Fed. Reg. 34538, 34541 (June 14, 2005)) for the purposes of subsections (b)(1)(C) and (b)(1)(D):

[T]wo primary considerations in selecting an appropriate method, which together serve as our general definition of an appropriate method [are the following] . . . :

1. Appropriate methods are reliable and accepted as such in the scientific community.
2. Appropriate methods generate effective data.

USEPA went on to further elaborate these two concepts and to specify other documents that might provide guidance.

B) Metal Constituents. The concentration of metals in an extract obtained using the TCLP test must not exceed the levels specified in Appendix G ~~of this Part~~;

C) Sampling and Analysis. Wastewater-derived residue must be sampled and analyzed as often as necessary to determine whether the residue generated during each 24-hour period has concentrations of toxic constituents that are higher than the health-based levels. Concentrations of concern in the wastewater-derived residue must be

determined based on analysis of one or more samples obtained over a 24-hour period. Multiple samples may be analyzed, and multiple samples may be taken to form a composite for analysis provided that the sampling period does not exceed 24 hours. If more than one sample is analyzed to characterize waste-derived residues generated over a 24-hour period, the concentration of each toxic constituent is the arithmetic mean of the concentrations of the samples. No results can be disregarded; and

c) Records sufficient to document compliance with the provisions of this Section must be retained until closure of the BIF unit. At a minimum, the following must be recorded:

1) Levels of constituents in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that are present in waste-derived residues;

2) If the waste-derived residue is compared with normal residue under subsection (b) (1):

A) The levels of constituents in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that are present in normal residues; and

B) Data and information, including analyses of samples as necessary, obtained to determine if changes in raw materials or fuels would reduce the concentration of toxic constituents of concern in the normal residue.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.219 Extensions of Time

The owner or operator may request a case-by-case extension of time to extend any time limit provided by Section 726.203(c). The operator must file a petition for a RCRA variance pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104. The Board will grant the variance if compliance with the time limit is not practicable for reasons beyond the control of the owner or operator.

a) In granting an extension, the Board will apply conditions as the facts warrant to ensure timely compliance with the requirements of Section 726.203 and that the facility operates in a manner that does not pose a hazard to human health and the environment;

b) When an owner and operator requests an extension of time to enable the facility to comply with the alternative hydrocarbon provisions of Section 726.204(f) and obtain a RCRA permit because the facility cannot meet the HC limit of Section 726.204(c):

1) The Board will do the following, in considering whether to grant the extension:

A) Determine whether the owner and operator have submitted in a timely manner a complete Part B permit application that includes information required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.208(b); and

B) Consider whether the owner and operator have made a good faith effort to certify compliance with all other emission controls, including the controls on dioxins and furans of Section 726.204(e) and the controls on PM, metals and ~~HCl~~HCl/chlorine gas.

2) If an extension is granted, the Board will, as a condition of the extension, require the facility to operate under flue gas concentration limits on CO and HC that, based on available information, including information in the Part B permit application, are baseline CO and HC levels as defined by Section 726.204(f)(1).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 266.103(c)(7)(ii) (2017) ~~-(2002)~~.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART M: MILITARY MUNITIONS

Section 726.302 Definition of Solid Waste

a) A military munition is not a solid waste when any of the following situations describes the munition:

1) It is used for its intended purpose, including any of the following uses:

A) Use in training military personnel or explosives and munitions emergency response specialists (including training in proper destruction of unused propellant or other munitions);

B) Use in research, development, testing, and evaluation of military munitions, weapons, or weapon systems; or

C) Recovery, collection, and on-range destruction of unexploded ordnance and munitions fragments during range clearance activities at active or inactive ranges. However, "use for intended purpose" does not include the on-range disposal or burial of unexploded ordnance and contaminants when the burial is not a result of product use.

2) It is an unused munition, or component thereof, it is being repaired, reused, recycled, reclaimed, disassembled, reconfigured, or otherwise subjected to materials recovery activities, unless such activities involve use constituting disposal, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(c)(1), or it is burned for energy recovery, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102(c)(2).

b) An unused military munition is a solid waste when any of the following occurs:

1) The munition is abandoned by being disposed of, burned, detonated (except during intended use as specified in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~), incinerated, or treated prior to disposal;

2) The munition is removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of being disposed of, burned, incinerated, or treated prior to disposal;

3) The munition is deteriorated or damaged (e.g., the integrity of the munition is compromised by cracks, leaks, or other damage) to the point that it cannot be put into serviceable condition, and cannot reasonably be recycled or used for other purposes; or

4) The munition has been declared a solid waste by an authorized military official.

c) A used or fired military munition is a solid waste when either of the following occurs with regard to the munition:

1) The munition is transported off-range or from the site of use (where the site of use is not a range) for the purpose of storage, reclamation, treatment, disposal, or treatment prior to disposal; or

2) The munition is recovered, collected, and then disposed of by burial or landfilling either on or off a range.

d) For purposes of RCRA section 1004(27) (42 USC 6903(27)), a used or fired military munition is a solid waste, and, therefore, is potentially subject to RCRA corrective action authorities under sections 3004(u) and (v) (42 USC 6924(u) and (v)), and 3008(h) (42 USC 6928(h)) or to imminent and substantial endangerment authorities under section 7003 (42 USC 6963) if the munition lands off-range and is not promptly rendered safe or retrieved. Any imminent and substantial threats associated with any remaining material must be addressed. If remedial action is infeasible, the operator of the range must maintain a record of the event for as long as any threat remains. The record must include the type of munition and its location (to the extent the location is known).

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.303 Standards Applicable to the Transportation of Solid Waste Military Munitions

a) Criteria for hazardous waste regulation of waste non-chemical military munitions in transportation.

1) Waste military munitions that are being transported and which exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or which are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 are subject to

regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 728, and 738, unless the munitions meet all the following conditions:

A) The waste military munitions are not chemical agents or chemical munitions;

B) The waste military munitions are transported in accordance with the Department of Defense shipping controls applicable to the transport of military munitions;

C) The waste military munitions are transported from a military-owned or -operated installation to a military-owned or -operated treatment, storage, or disposal facility; and

D) The transporter of the waste must provide oral notice to the Agency within 24 hours from the time when either the transporter becomes aware of any loss or theft of the waste military munitions or when any failure to meet a condition of subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ occurs that may endanger human health or the environment. In addition, a written submission describing the circumstances must be provided within five days from the time when the transporter becomes aware of any loss or theft of the waste military munitions or when any failure to meet a condition of subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ occurs.

2) If any waste military munitions shipped pursuant to subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ are not received by the receiving facility within 45 days after the day the waste was shipped, the owner or operator of the receiving facility must report this non-receipt to the Agency within five days.

3) The conditional exemption from regulation as hazardous waste in subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ must apply only to the transportation of non-chemical waste military munitions. It does not affect the regulatory status of waste military munitions as hazardous wastes with regard to storage, treatment, or disposal.

4) The conditional exemption in subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ applies only so long as all of the conditions in subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

b) Reinstatement of conditional exemption.

1) If any waste military munition loses its conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~, the transporter may file with the Agency an application for reinstatement of the conditional exemption from hazardous waste transportation regulation with respect to such munition as soon as the munition is returned to compliance with the conditions of subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~.

2) If the Agency finds that reinstatement of the conditional exemption is appropriate, it must reinstate the conditional exemption of subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ in writing. The Agency's decision to

reinstate or not to reinstate the conditional exemption must be based on the nature of the risks to human health and the environment posed by the waste and either the transporter's provision of a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances of the violation or any demonstration that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. In reinstating the conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, the Agency may specify additional conditions as are necessary to ensure and document proper transportation to adequately protect human health and the environment. If the Agency does not take action on the reinstatement application within 60 days after receipt of the application, then reinstatement must be deemed granted, retroactive to the date of the application.

3) The Agency may terminate a conditional exemption reinstated by default pursuant to subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ in writing if it finds that reinstatement is inappropriate based on its consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~. If the Agency terminates a reinstated exemption, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it terminated the reinstated exemption.

4) The applicant pursuant to this subsection (b) may appeal the Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/40]~~.

c) Amendments to DOD shipping controls. The Department of Defense shipping controls applicable to the transport of military munitions referenced in subsection (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ are Government Bill of Lading (GBL) (GSA Standard Form 1103, supplemented as necessary with GSA Standard ~~From Form~~ 1109), Requisition Tracking Form (DD Form 1348), the Signature and Talley Record (DD Form 1907), DOD Multimodal Dangerous Goods Declaration (DD Form 2890) ~~Special Instructions for Motor Vehicle Drivers (DD Form 836)~~, and the Motor Vehicle Inspection Report (DD Form 626) ~~in effect on November 8, 1995~~, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding federal provision 40 CFR 266.203(c) (2005) ~~7~~ further provides as follows: "Any amendments to the Department of Defense shipping controls must become effective for purposes of paragraph (a)(1) of this section ~~Section~~ on the date the Department of Defense publishes notice in the Federal Register that the shipping controls referenced in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section ~~Section~~ have been amended." (40 CFR 266.203(a)(1)(ii) corresponds with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303(a)(1)(B).) Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-75] prohibits the incorporation of later amendments and editions by reference. For this reason, interested persons or the Agency ~~members of the regulated community~~ will need to notify the Board of any amendments of these references before those amendments can become effective under Illinois law.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.305 Standards Applicable to the Storage of Solid Waste Military Munitions

a) Criteria for hazardous waste regulation of waste non-chemical military munitions in storage.

1) Waste military munitions in storage that exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 are listed or identified as a hazardous waste (and thus are subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 728, 733, 738, and 739), unless all the following conditions are met:

A) The waste military munitions are not chemical agents or chemical munitions;

B) The waste military munitions must be subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB);

C) The waste military munitions must be stored in accordance with the DDESB storage standards applicable to waste military munitions;

D) Within 90 days of when a storage unit is first used to store waste military munitions, the owner or operator must notify the Agency of the location of any waste storage unit used to store waste military munitions for which the conditional exemption in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ is claimed;

E) The owner or operator must provide oral notice to the Agency within 24 hours from the time the owner or operator becomes aware of any loss or theft of the waste military munitions, or any failure to meet a condition of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ that may endanger health or the environment. In addition, a written submission describing the circumstances must be provided within five days from the time the owner or operator becomes aware of any loss or theft of the waste military munitions or any failure to meet a condition of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~;

F) The owner or operator must inventory the waste military munitions at least annually, must inspect the waste military munitions at least quarterly for compliance with the conditions of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, and must maintain records of the findings of these inventories and inspections for at least three years; and

G) Access to the stored waste military munitions must be limited to appropriately trained and authorized personnel.

2) The conditional exemption in subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ from regulation as hazardous waste must apply only to the storage of non-chemical waste military munitions. It does not affect the regulatory status of waste military munitions as hazardous wastes with regard to transportation, treatment or disposal.

3) The conditional exemption in subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ applies only so long as all of the conditions in subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

b) Notice of termination of waste storage. The owner or operator must notify the Agency when a storage unit identified in subsection (a) (1) (D) ~~of this Section~~ will no longer be used to store waste military munitions.

c) Reinstatement of conditional exemption.

1) If any waste military munition loses its conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~, an application may be filed with the Agency for reinstatement of the conditional exemption from hazardous waste storage regulation with respect to such munition as soon as the munition is returned to compliance with the conditions of subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~.

2) If the Agency finds that reinstatement of the conditional exemption is appropriate, it must reinstate the conditional exemption of subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~ in writing. The Agency's decision to reinstate or not to reinstate the conditional exemption must be based on the nature of the risks to human health and the environment posed by the waste and either the owner's or operator's provision of a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances of the violation, or any demonstration that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. In reinstating the conditional exemption pursuant to subsection (a) (1) ~~of this Section~~, the Agency may specify additional conditions as are necessary to ensure and document proper storage to adequately protect human health and the environment.

3) The Agency may terminate a conditional exemption reinstated by default pursuant to subsection (c) (2) ~~of this Section~~ in writing if it finds that reinstatement is inappropriate based on its consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (c) (2) ~~of this Section~~. If the Agency terminates a reinstated exemption, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it terminated the reinstated exemption.

4) The applicant pursuant to this subsection (c) may appeal the Agency's determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/40]~~.

d) Waste chemical munitions.

1) Waste military munitions that are chemical agents or chemical munitions and which exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or which are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~721~~721, are listed or identified as a hazardous waste and are subject to the applicable regulatory requirements of RCRA subtitle C.

2) Waste military munitions that are chemical agents or chemical munitions and that exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or are listed as hazardous waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~721~~721 are not subject to the storage prohibition in RCRA section 3004(j), codified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.150.

e) Amendments to DDESB storage standards. The DDESB storage standards applicable to waste military munitions, referenced in subsection (a)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~, are DOD 6055.9-STD ("DOD Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards"), in effect on November 8, 1995, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding federal provision 40 CFR 266.205(e), as added at 62 Fed. Reg. 6656 (Feb. 12, 1997), further provides as follows: "Any amendments to the DDESB storage standards must become effective for purposes of paragraph (a)(1) of this section ~~Section~~ on the date the Department of Defense publishes notice in the Federal Register that the DDESB standards referenced in paragraph (a)(1) of this section ~~Section~~ have been amended." Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-75] prohibits the incorporation of later amendments and editions by reference. For this reason, interested members of the regulated community will need to notify the Board of any amendments of these references before those amendments can become effective under Illinois law.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. , effective)

SUBPART N: CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION FOR LOW-LEVEL MIXED WASTE STORAGE, TREATMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL

Section 726.310 Definitions

Terms are defined as follows for the purposes of this Subpart N:

"CERCLA reportable quantity" means that quantity of a particular substance designated by USEPA in federal 40 CFR 302.4 pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601 et seq.) for which notification is required upon a release to the environment.

"Certified delivery" means certified mail with return receipt requested, equivalent courier service, or other means that provides the sender with a receipt confirming delivery.

"Director" is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110.

"Eligible naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material" means naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM) that is eligible for a transportation and disposal conditional exemption. It is a NARM waste that contains RCRA hazardous waste, meets the waste acceptance criteria of, and is allowed by State NARM regulations to be disposed of at a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility (LLRWDF) licensed in accordance with federal 10 CFR 61, IEMA regulations, or the equivalent regulations of a licensing agency in another state.

BOARD NOTE: The IEMA regulations are codified at 32 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter II, Subchapters b and d.

"Exempted waste" means a waste that meets the eligibility criteria in Section 726.325 and all of the conditions in Section 726.330 or a waste that meets the eligibility criteria in Section 726.410 and which complies with all the conditions in Section 726.415. Such waste is conditionally exempted from the regulatory definition of hazardous waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103.

"Hazardous waste" means hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103.

"IEMA" means the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, the State of Illinois agency charged with regulating source, by-product, and special nuclear material in Illinois in accordance with an agreement between the State and the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) under section 274(b) of the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2021(b)).

BOARD NOTE: In addition to the materials regulated under this Part, IEMA regulates radioactive materials under the Radiation Protection Act of 1990 [420 ILCS 40] that are not licensed by the federal NRC. For the purposes of notices to IEMA required under this Subpart N, the address is as follows:

Illinois Emergency Management Agency
1035 Outer Park Drive
Springfield, Illinois 62704

"Land disposal restriction treatment standards" or "LDR treatment standards" means treatment standards, under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, that a RCRA hazardous waste must meet before it can be disposed of in a RCRA hazardous waste land disposal unit.

"License" means a license issued by the federal NRC or ~~the~~-IEMA to a user that manages radionuclides regulated by the federal NRC or ~~the~~-IEMA under authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014 et seq.) or the Radiation Protection Act of ~~1990-[420 ILCS-40]-~~1990.

"Low-level mixed waste" or "LLMW" is a waste that contains both low-level radioactive waste and RCRA hazardous waste.

"Low-level radioactive waste" or "LLRW" is a radioactive waste that contains source, by-product, or special nuclear material and which is not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material, as defined in section 11(e)(2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014(e)(2)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). (See also the NRC definition of waste at federal 10 CFR 61.2.)

BOARD NOTE: This definition differs from the similar definitions of low-level radioactive waste in the Illinois Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Act [420 ILCS 20/3(k)], the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Act [45 ILCS 140/1, Article II(k)], and 32 Ill. Adm. Code 606.20(g) of the IEMA regulations. Those basically define low-level radioactive waste as radioactive waste that is not high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material, as such are defined in section 11 of the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

"Mixed waste" means a waste that contains both RCRA hazardous waste and source, by-product, or special nuclear material subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014 et seq.).

BOARD NOTE: This definition differs from the similar definitions of mixed waste in the Illinois Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Act ~~[420 ILCS 20/3(l)]~~ and 32 Ill. Adm. Code 606.20(h) of the IEMA regulations. Those basically define mixed waste as containing both RCRA hazardous waste and low-level radioactive waste, as such is defined under Section 3(k) of the Illinois Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Act ~~[420 ILCS 20/3(k)]~~.

"Naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material" or "NARM" means a radioactive material that fulfills one of the following conditions:

It is naturally occurring and it is not a source, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined in section 11 of the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(c); or

It is produced by an accelerator.

BOARD NOTE: NARM is regulated by the State, under the Radiation Protection Act of 1990 ~~[420 ILCS 40]~~ and 32 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter II, Subchapters b and d, or by the federal Department of Energy (DOE), as authorized by the federal Atomic Energy Act (42 USC 2014 et seq.), under DOE regulations and orders.

"NRC" means the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

BOARD NOTE: For the purposes of notices to the NRC required under this Subpart N, the address is as follows:

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region III
801 Warrenville Road
Lisle, Illinois 60532-4351

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective
_____)

Section 726.330 Conditions to Qualify for and Maintain a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

a) For LLMW to qualify for the exemption, the generator must notify the Agency and the IEMA in writing by certified delivery that it is claiming a storage and treatment conditional exemption for the LLMW stored on the generator's facility. The dated notification must include the generator's name, address, RCRA identification number, federal NRC or IEMA license number, the USEPA hazardous waste numbers ~~codes~~ and storage units for which the generator is seeking an exemption, and a statement that the generator meets the conditions of this Subpart N. The generator's notification must be signed by the generator's authorized representative who certifies that the information in the notification is true, accurate, and complete. The generator must notify the Agency of its claim ~~either before July 21, 2002, or~~ within 90 days after a storage unit is first used to store conditionally exempt LLMW, ~~whichever is later.~~

b) To qualify for and maintain an exemption for LLMW, the generator must do each of the following:

1) Store its LLMW waste in tanks or containers in compliance with the requirements of its license that apply to the proper storage of low-level radioactive waste (not including those license requirements that relate solely to recordkeeping);

2) Store its LLMW in tanks or containers in compliance with chemical compatibility requirements of a tank or container in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.277 or 724.299 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.277 or 725.299;

3) Certify that facility personnel who manage stored conditionally exempt LLMW are trained in a manner that ensures that the conditionally exempt waste is safely managed and that the training includes training in chemical waste management and hazardous materials incidents response that meets the personnel training standards found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.116(a)(3);

4) Conduct an inventory of its stored conditionally exempt LLMW at least annually and inspect the waste at least quarterly for compliance with this Subpart N; and

5) Maintain an accurate emergency plan and provide it to all local authorities who may have to respond to a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents. The generator's plan must describe emergency response arrangements with local authorities;

describe evacuation plans; list the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all facility personnel qualified to work with local authorities as emergency coordinators; and list emergency equipment.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.345 Reclaiming a Lost Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

a) A generator may reclaim a lost storage and treatment conditional exemption for its LLMW if the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) The generator again meets the conditions specified in Section 726.330; and

2) The generator sends the Agency a notice by certified delivery that the generator is reclaiming the exemption for its LLMW. The generator's notice must be signed by its authorized representative certifying that the information contained in the generator's notice is true, complete, and accurate. In its notice, the generator must do the following:

A) Explain the circumstances of each failure.

B) Certify that the generator has corrected each failure that caused it to lose the exemption for its LLMW and that the generator again meets all the conditions as of the date that the generator specifies.

C) Describe plans that the generator has implemented, listing specific steps that it has taken, to ensure that the conditions will be met in the future.

D) Include any other information that the generator wants the Agency to consider when it reviews the generator's notice reclaiming the exemption.

b) The Agency may terminate a reclaimed conditional exemption if it determines, in writing, pursuant to Section 39 of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/39]~~, that the generator's claim is inappropriate based on factors including, but not limited to, the following: the generator has failed to correct the problem; the generator explained the circumstances of the failure unsatisfactorily; or the generator failed to implement a plan with steps to prevent another failure to meet the conditions of Section 726.330. In reviewing a reclaimed conditional exemption pursuant to this Section, the Agency may add conditions to the exemption to ensure that waste management during storage and treatment of the LLMW will adequately protect human health and the environment. Any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (b) is subject to review by the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/40]~~.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.355 Waste No Longer Eligible for a Storage and Treatment Conditional Exemption

a) When a generator's LLMW has met the requirements of its federal NRC or IEMA license for decay-in-storage and can be disposed of as non-radioactive waste, then the conditional exemption for storage no longer applies. On that date the generator's waste is subject to hazardous waste regulation under the relevant provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 720 through 728, and 738, and the time period for accumulation of a hazardous waste, as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116 or 722.117 ~~722.134~~ begins.

b) When a generator's conditionally exempt LLMW, which has been generated and stored under a single federal NRC or IEMA license number, is removed from storage, it is no longer eligible for the storage and treatment exemption. However, a generator's waste may be eligible for the transportation and disposal conditional exemption at Section 726.405.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. ~~—~~, effective ~~_____~~)

Section 726.360 Applicability of Closure Requirements to Storage Units

An interim status or ~~and~~-permitted storage unit that was ~~has been~~ used to store only LLMW prior to April 22, 2002 and which, after that date, stores only LLMW that becomes exempt under this Subpart N, is not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725. A storage unit (or portions of units) that has been used to store both LLMW and non-mixed hazardous waste remains ~~prior to April 22, 2002 or which is used to store both after that date remain~~ subject to closure requirements with respect to the non-mixed hazardous waste.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. ~~—~~, effective ~~_____~~)

Section 726.450 Recordkeeping for a Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption

In addition to those records required by a generator's NRC or IEMA license, the generator must keep records as follows:

a) The generator must follow the applicable existing recordkeeping requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.173, 725.173, and 728.107 to demonstrate that its waste has met LDR treatment standards prior to the generator claiming the exemption.

b) The generator must keep a copy of all notifications and return receipts required under Sections 726.455, and 726.460 for three years after the exempted waste is sent for disposal.

c) The generator must keep a copy of all notifications and return receipts required under Section 726.445(a) for three years after the last exempted waste is sent for disposal.

d) The generator must keep a copy of the notification and return receipt required under Section 726.445(b) for three years after the exempted waste is sent for disposal.

e) If the generator is not already subject to federal NRC and IEMA manifest and transportation regulations for the shipment of its waste, the generator must also keep all other documents related to tracking the exempted waste as required under federal 10 CFR 20.2006 (Transfer for Disposal and Manifests), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), and IEMA requirements under 32 Ill. Adm. Code 340, including applicable NARM requirements, in addition to the records specified in subsections (a) through (d) ~~of this Section.~~

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective

_____)

Section 726.460 Reclaiming a Lost Transportation and Disposal Conditional Exemption

a) A generator may reclaim a lost transportation and disposal conditional exemption for a waste after the generator has received a return receipt confirming that the Agency and ~~the~~-IEMA have received the generator's notification of the loss of the exemption specified in Section 726.455(a) and if the following conditions are fulfilled:

1) The generator again meets the conditions specified in Section 726.415 for the waste; and

2) The generator sends a notice, by certified delivery, to the Agency that the generator is reclaiming the exemption for the waste. A generator's notice must be signed by the generator's authorized representative certifying that the information provided is true, accurate, and complete. The notice must include all of the following:

A) An explanation of the circumstances of each failure;

B) A certification that each failure that caused the generator to lose the exemption for the waste has been corrected and that the generator again meets all conditions for the waste as of the date the generator specifies;

C) A description of plans that the generator has implemented, listing the specific steps that the generator has taken, to ensure that conditions will be met in the future; and

D) Any other information that the generator wants the Agency to consider when the Agency reviews the generator's notice reclaiming the exemption.

b) The Agency may terminate a reclaimed conditional exemption if it determines, in writing, pursuant to Section 39 of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/39]~~, that the generator's claim is inappropriate based on factors including, but not limited to, the following: the generator has failed to correct the problem; the generator explained the circumstances of the failure unsatisfactorily; or the generator has failed to implement a plan with steps to prevent another failure to meet the conditions of Section 726.415. In reviewing a reclaimed conditional exemption pursuant to this Section, the Agency may add conditions to the exemption to ensure that transportation and disposal activities will adequately protect human health and the environment. Any Agency determination made pursuant to this subsection (b) is subject to review by the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/40]~~.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 726.APPENDIX G Health-Based Limits for Exclusion of Waste-Derived Residues

NOTE 1: Under Section 726.212(b)(2)(A), the health-based concentration limits for Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 constituents for which a health-based concentration is not provided below is 2 ~~µ~~ 10⁻⁶ mg/kg (0.000002 mg/kg or 0.002 µg/kg).

NOTE 2: The levels specified in this Section and the default level of 0.002 µg/kg (0.000002 mg/kg) or the level of detection for constituents, as identified in Note 1, are administratively stayed under the condition, for those constituents specified in Section 726.212(b)(1), that the owner or operator complies with alternative levels defined as the land disposal restriction limits specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.143 and Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 for F039 nonwastewaters. See Section 726.212(b)(2)(A).

Metals-TCLP Extract Concentration Limits

Constituent CAS No. Concentration limits (mg/l)

~~kg~~ Antimony 7440-36-01. Arsenic 7440-38-25. Barium 7440-39-31. 00. Beryllium 7440-41-70. 007. Cadmium 7440-43-91. Chromium 7440-47-35. Lead 7439-92-15. Mercury 7439-97-60. 2. Nickel 7440-02-07. Selenium 7782-49-21. Silver 7440-22-45. Thallium 7440-28-07.

Nonmetals-Residue Concentration Limits

Constituent CAS No. Concentration limits for residues

(mg/kg) Acetonitrile 75-05-80. 2. Acetophenone 98-86-24. Acrolein 107-02-80. 5. Acrylamide 79-06-10. 0002. Acrylonitrile 107-13-10. 0007. Aldrin 309-00-20. 00002. Allyl alcohol 107-18-60. 2. Aluminum phosphide 20859-73-80. 01. Aniline 62-53-30. 06. Barium cyanide 542-62-11. Benz(a)anthracene 56-55-30. 0001. Benzene 71-43-20. 005. Benzid

ine92-87-50.000001Bis(2-chloroethyl)
ether111-44-40.0003Bis(chloromethyl)
ether542-88-10.000002Bis(2-ethylhexyl)
phthalate117-81-730.Bromoform75-25-20.7Calcium
cyanide592-01-80.000001Carbon disulfide75-15-04.Carbon
tetrachloride56-23-50.005Chlordane57-74-90.0003Chlorobenzene108-90-71.Ch
loroform67-66-30.06Copper cyanide544-92-30.2Cresols (Cresylic
acid)1319-77-32.Cyanogen460-19-51.DDT50-29-30.001Dibenz(a,h)-anthracene~~D~~
~~ibenz(a,~~
~~h)anthracene~~53-70-30.0000071,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane96-12-80.00002p-Di
chlorobenzene106-46-70.075Dichlorodifluoromethane75-71-87.1,1-Dichloroet
hylene75-35-40.0052,4-Dichlorophenol120-83-20.11,3-Dichloropropene542-75
-60.001Diieldrin60-57-10.00002Diethyl
phthalate84-66-230.Diethylstilbestrol56-53-10.0000007Dimethoate60-51-50.
032,4-Dinitrotoluene121-14-20.0005Diphenylamine122-39-40.91,2-Diphenylhy
drazine122-66-70.0005Endosulfan115-29-70.002Endrin72-20-80.0002Epichloro
hydrin106-89-80.04Ethylene dibromide106-93-40.0000004Ethylene
oxide75-21-80.0003Fluorine7782-41-44.Formic
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epoxide1024-57-30.00004Hexachlorobenzene118-74-10.0002Hexachlorobutadien
e87-68-30.005Hexachlorocyclopentadiene77-47-40.2Hexachlorodibenzo-p-diox
ins19408-74-30.0000006Hexachloroethane67-72-10.03Hydrazine302-01-10.000
1Hydrogen cyanide74-90-80.00007Hydrogen sulfide7783-06-40.000001Isobutyl
alcohol78-83-110.Methomyl16752-77-51.Methoxychlor72-43-50.13-Methylchola
nthrene56-49-50.000044,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)~~4,4'-Methylenebis-~~
~~(2-chloroaniline)~~101-14-40.002Methylene chloride75-09-20.05Methyl ethyl
ketone (MEK)78-93-32.Methyl hydrazine60-34-40.0003Methyl
parathion298-00-00.02Naphthalene91-20-310.Nickel
cyanide557-19-70.7Nitric
oxide10102-43-94.Nitrobenzene98-95-30.02N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine924-16-3
0.00006N-Nitrosodiethylamine55-18-50.000002N-Nitroso-N-methylurea684-93-
50.0000001N-Nitrosopyrrolidine930-55-20.0002Pentachlorobenzene608-93-50.
03Pentachloronitrobenzene
(PCNB)82-68-80.1Pentachlorophenol87-86-51.Phenol108-95-21.Phenylmercury
acetate62-38-40.003Phosphine7803-51-20.01Polychlorinated biphenyls,
N.O.S1336-36-30.00005Potassium cyanide151-50-82.Potassium silver
cyanide506-61-67.Pronamide23950-58-53.Pyridine110-86-10.04Reserpine50-55
-50.00003Selenourea630-10-40.2Silver cyanide506-64-94.Sodium
cyanide143-33-91.Strychnine57-24-90.011,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene95-94-30
.011,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane79-34-50.002Tetrachloroethylene127-18-40.72,
3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol58-90-20.01Tetraethyl
lead78-00-20.000004Thiourea62-56-60.0002Toluene108-88-310.Toxaphene8001-
35-20.0051,1,2-Trichloroethane79-00-50.006Trichloroethylene79-01-60.005T
richloromonofluoromethane75-69-410.2,4,5-Trichlorophenol95-95-44.2,4,6-T
richlorophenol88-06-24.Vanadium pentoxide1314-62-10.7Vinyl
chloride75-01-40.002
(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective
_____)

Section 726.APPENDIX I Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF
Regulations

The document entitled, "Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF Regulations: Burning Hazardous Waste in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces", December 1990, is available as appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). It is also available through NTIS, as described in the incorporation by reference.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

~~ILLINOIS REGISTER~~

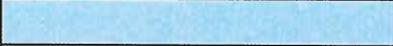
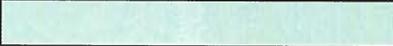
~~POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD~~

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

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