

# First Notice

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2 SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
3 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
4 SUBCHAPTER c: HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

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720.APPENDIX A Overview of Federal RCRA Subtitle C (Hazardous Waste) Regulations  
(Repealed)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2, 13, 22.4, and 22.23e and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 13, 22.4, 22.23e, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14015, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11819, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 968, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 13998, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20630, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6017, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13435, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19280, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2450, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12999, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 362, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18278, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 3075, effective February 20, 1990; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6225, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16450, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7934, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9323, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14446, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9489, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17636, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5625, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20545, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6720, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12160, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17480, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9508, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10929, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 256, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7590, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17496, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1704, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9094, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1063, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9443, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1266, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6550, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3712, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12713, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 5974, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6290, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2930, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 730, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11726, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 922, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18535, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-

87 2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R12-7 at 36 Ill. Reg.  
88 8740, effective June 4, 2012; amended in R13-5 at 37 Ill. Reg. 3180, effective March 4, 2013;  
89 amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. 17726, effective October 24, 2013; amended in R14-1/R14-  
90 2/R14-3 at 38 Ill. Reg. 7189, effective March 13, 2014; amended in R14-13 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12378,  
91 effective May 27, 2014; amended in R15-1 at 39 Ill. Reg. 1542, effective January 12, 2015;  
92 amended in R16-7 at 40 Ill. Reg. 11286, effective August 9, 2016; amended in R17-14/R17-  
93 15/R18-12/R18-31 at 42 Ill. Reg. 21215, effective November 19, 2018; amended in R19-3 at 43  
94 Ill. Reg. 446, effective December 6, 2018; amended in R19-11 at 43 Ill. Reg. 5817, effective  
95 May 2, 2019; amended in R20-8/R20-16 at 44 Ill. Reg. 15067, effective September 3, 2020;  
96 amended in R21-13, R22-13, R24-4 at 48 Ill. Reg. 9723, effective June 20, 2024; amended in  
97 R24-12 at 48 Ill. Reg. 16776, effective November 7, 2024; amended in R25-22 at 49 Ill. Reg.  
98 \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.  
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100 SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

101  
102 **Section 720.110 Definitions**

103  
104 When used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 728, 733, 738, and 739 only, the following terms  
105 have the meanings given below:  
106

107 "Aboveground tank" means a device meeting the definition of tank that is situated  
108 so that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the  
109 adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the  
110 tank bottom) can be visually inspected.  
111

112 "Active life" of a facility means the period from the initial receipt of hazardous  
113 waste at the facility until the Agency receives certification of final closure.  
114

115 "Active portion" means that portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or  
116 disposal operations are being or have been conducted after May 19, 1980, and that  
117 is not a closed portion. (See also "closed portion".)  
118

119 "Acute hazardous waste" means hazardous waste that meets the listing criteria in  
120 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.111(a)(2) and therefore is either listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
121 721.131 with the assigned hazard code of (H) or is listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
122 721.133(e).

123 BOARD NOTE: These are USEPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022,  
124 F023, F026, and F027, and all USEPA hazardous waste numbers having the  
125 prefix "P".  
126

127 "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental  
128 Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.  
129

130 "Aerosol can" means a non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed,  
131 liquefied, or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to expel a  
132 liquid, paste, or powder, and fitted with a self-closing release device allowing the  
133 gas to eject the contents.

134  
135 "Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

136 "Airbag waste" means any hazardous waste airbag modules or hazardous waste  
137 airbag inflators.

138  
139 "Airbag waste collection facility" means any facility that receives airbag waste from  
140 airbag handlers subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(j) and that  
141 accumulates the waste for more than ten days.

142  
143 "Airbag waste handler" means any person, by site, that generates airbag waste that is  
144 subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(j).

145  
146 "Ancillary equipment" means any devices, like piping, fittings, flanges, valves,  
147 and pumps, that are used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous  
148 waste from its point of generation to storage or treatment tanks, between  
149 hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal onsite, or to a  
150 point of shipment for disposal off-site.

151  
152 "Aquifer" means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation  
153 capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.

154  
155 "Authorized representative" means the person overall responsible for operating a  
156 facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), e.g., the plant manager,  
157 superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility.

158  
159 "Battery" means a device that consists of one or more electrically connected  
160 electrochemical cells that is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy.  
161 An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an  
162 electrolyte, plus those connections (electrical and mechanical) that are needed to  
163 allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also  
164 includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

165  
166 "Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

167  
168 "Boiler" means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having  
169 the following characteristics:

170  
171           Boiler by physical characteristics:  
172

173 The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and  
174 exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or  
175 heated gases; and the unit's combustion chamber and primary  
176 energy recovery sections must be of integral design. To be of  
177 integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy  
178 recovery sections (like waterwalls and superheaters) must be  
179 physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A  
180 unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy  
181 recovery sections are joined only by ducts or connections carrying  
182 flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy  
183 recovery equipment (like economizers or air preheaters) need not  
184 be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber  
185 and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are  
186 not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of  
187 integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly  
188 to a process stream) and fluidized bed combustion units; and  
189

190 While in operation, the unit must maintain a thermal energy  
191 recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the  
192 recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and  
193

194 The unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the  
195 recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this  
196 calculation, no credit may be given for recovered heat used  
197 internally in the same unit. (Examples of internal use are the  
198 preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or  
199 forced draft fans or feedwater pumps.); or  
200

201 Boiler by designation. The unit is one that the Board has determined, on a  
202 case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in  
203 Section 720.132.  
204

205 "Carbon dioxide stream" means carbon dioxide that has been captured from an  
206 emission source (e.g., a power plant), plus incidental associated substances  
207 derived from the source materials and the capture process, and any substances  
208 added to the stream to enable or improve the injection process.  
209

210 "Carbon regeneration unit" means any enclosed thermal treatment device used to  
211 regenerate spent activated carbon.  
212

213 "Cathode ray tube" or "CRT" means a vacuum tube, composed primarily of glass,  
214 which is the visual or video display component of an electronic device. A "used,  
215 intact CRT" means a CRT whose vacuum has not been released. A "used, broken

216 CRT" means glass removed from its housing or casing whose vacuum has been  
217 released.

218  
219 "Central accumulation area" means any on-site area where hazardous waste is  
220 accumulating in units subject to either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.116 (for an SQG) or  
221 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.117 (for an LQG). A central accumulation area at an  
222 eligible academic entity that chooses to operate under Subpart K of 35 Ill. Adm.  
223 Code 722 is also subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.311 when accumulating  
224 unwanted material or hazardous waste.

225  
226 "Certification" means a statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge  
227 and belief.

228  
229 "Closed portion" means that portion of a facility that an owner or operator has  
230 closed in compliance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable  
231 closure requirements. (See also "active portion".)

232  
233 "Component" means either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.

234  
235 "Confined aquifer" means an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable  
236 beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; an  
237 aquifer containing confined groundwater.

238  
239 "Contained" means held in a unit (including a land-based unit, as defined in this  
240 Section) that meets either of the following containment situations:

241  
242 Containment situation 1 (non-hazardous waste containment):

243  
244 The unit is in good condition, with no leaks or other continuing or  
245 intermittent unpermitted releases of the hazardous secondary  
246 materials to the environment, and is designed, as appropriate for  
247 the hazardous secondary materials, to prevent unpermitted releases  
248 of hazardous secondary materials to the environment.

249  
250 "Unpermitted releases" are releases that are not covered by a  
251 permit (e.g., a permit to discharge to water or air) and may include  
252 releases through surface transport by precipitation run-off, releases  
253 to soil and groundwater, windblown dust, fugitive air emissions,  
254 and catastrophic unit failures;

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256 The unit is properly labeled or otherwise has a system (like a log)  
257 to immediately identify the hazardous secondary materials in the  
258 unit; and

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The unit holds hazardous secondary materials that are compatible with other hazardous secondary materials placed in the unit, is compatible with the materials used to construct the unit and addresses any potential risks of fires or explosions.

Containment situation 2 (hazardous waste containment):

Hazardous secondary materials in units that meet the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725 are presumptively contained.

"Container" means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

"Containment building" means a hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under the provisions of Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and Subpart DD of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

"Contingency plan" means a document setting out an organized, planned and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.

"Corrosion expert" means a person who, by reason of knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. The person must be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

"CRT collector" means a person that receives used, intact CRTs for recycling, repair, resale, or donation.

"CRT exporter" means any person in the United States that initiates a transaction to send used CRTs outside the United States or its territories for recycling or reuse, or any intermediary in the United States arranging for the export.

"CRT glass manufacturer" means an operation or part of an operation that uses a furnace to manufacture CRT glass.

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"CRT processing" means conducting the following activities:

- Receiving broken or intact CRTs;
- Intentionally breaking intact CRTs or further breaking or separating broken CRTs; and
- Sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors.

"Designated facility" means either of the following entities:

A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility that has been designated on the manifest by the generator, under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120, of which any of the following is true:

The facility has received a RCRA permit (or interim status) under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705;

The facility has received a RCRA permit from USEPA under 40 CFR 124 and 270;

The facility has received a RCRA permit from a state authorized by USEPA under 40 CFR 271; or

The facility is regulated under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c)(2) or Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; or

A generator site designated by the hazardous waste generator on the manifest to receive back its own waste as a return shipment from a designated hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility that has rejected the waste according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.172(f) or 725.172(f).

If a waste is destined to a facility in a state other than Illinois that has been authorized by USEPA under 40 CFR 271, but that has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that waste as hazardous, then the designated facility must be a facility allowed by the receiving state to accept the waste.

"Destination facility" means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(a) and (c) and 733.133(a) and (c). A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated is



345 not a destination facility for managing that category of universal waste.

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347 "Dike" means an embankment or ridge of either natural or manmade materials  
348 used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

349

350 "Dioxins and furans" means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated  
351 dibenzodioxins and furans.

352

353 "Director" means the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

354

355 "Discharge" or "hazardous waste discharge" means the accidental or intentional  
356 spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous  
357 waste into or on any land or water.

358

359 "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or  
360 placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that  
361 the solid waste or hazardous waste or any of its constituent may enter the  
362 environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including  
363 groundwaters.

364

365 "Disposal facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste  
366 is intentionally placed into or on any land or water and at which waste will remain  
367 after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action  
368 management unit (CAMU) into which remediation wastes are placed.

369

370 "Drip pad" means an engineered structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining  
371 base, constructed of non-earthen materials and designed to convey preservative  
372 kick-back or drippage from treated wood, precipitation and surface water run-on  
373 to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

374

375 "Electronic import-export reporting compliance date" means the date that USEPA  
376 will announce in the Federal Register, on or after which exporters, importers, and  
377 receiving facilities will be required to submit certain export and import related  
378 documents to USEPA using USEPA's Waste Import Export Tracking System, or  
379 its successor system.

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381 BOARD NOTE: A compliance date in Illinois regulations is limited to a date  
382 certain on or after the Board has adopted the date by rulemaking. Adoption by  
383 rulemaking of the electronic import-export reporting compliance date can occur  
384 only after USEPA has made its announcement in the Federal Register. Until the  
385 Board has incorporated a date certain by rulemaking, the Board intends that no  
386 "electronic import-export reporting compliance date" will apply in the context of  
387 the Illinois rules. The federal electronic import-export reporting compliance date  
named by USEPA, however, may apply as provided by federal law.

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"Electronic manifest" or "e-Manifest" means the electronic format of the hazardous waste manifest that is obtained from USEPA's national e-Manifest System and transmitted electronically to the e-Manifest System, and that is the legal equivalent of USEPA Forms 8700-22 (Manifest) and 8700-22A (Continuation Sheet).

"Electronic Manifest System" or "e-Manifest System" means USEPA's national information technology system through which the e-Manifest may be obtained, completed, transmitted, and distributed to users of the e-Manifest System and to regulatory agencies.

"Elementary neutralization unit" means a device that meets the following:

It is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.122 or that are listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 only for this reason; and

It meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in this Section.

"EPA region" or "USEPA region" means the states and territories found in any one of the following ten regions:

Region I: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Region II: New York, New Jersey, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Region III: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Region IV: Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

Region V: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

Region VI: New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Region VII: Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.

431 Region VIII: Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah,  
432 and Colorado.

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434 Region IX: California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American  
435 Samoa, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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437 Region X: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

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439 "Equivalent method" means any testing or analytical method approved by the  
440 Board under Section 720.120.

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442 "Existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility" or "existing facility"  
443 means a facility that was in operation or for which construction commenced on or  
444 before November 19, 1980. A facility commenced construction if the owner or  
445 operator obtained the federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to  
446 begin physically constructing the facility and either of the following occurred:

447  
448 A continuous on-site, physical construction program began; or

449  
450 The owner or operator entered contractual obligations that could not be  
451 canceled or modified without substantial loss for physically constructing  
452 the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

453  
454 "Existing portion" means that land surface area of an existing waste management  
455 unit, included in the original RCRA Part A permit application, on which wastes  
456 have been placed prior to the issuance of a permit.

457  
458 "Existing tank system" or "existing component" means a tank system or  
459 component that is used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and that  
460 was in operation, or for which installation was commenced, on or prior to July 14,  
461 1986. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator  
462 has obtained all federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin  
463 physically constructing the site or installing the tank system and if either of the  
464 following is met:

465  
466 A continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has  
467 begun; or

468  
469 The owner or operator entered contractual obligations that cannot be  
470 canceled or modified without substantial loss for physically constructing  
471 the site or installing the tank system to be completed within a reasonable  
472 time.

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474 "Explosives or munitions emergency" means a situation involving the suspected  
 475 or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated  
 476 explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially  
 477 explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical  
 478 munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human  
 479 health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by  
 480 an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist. These situations may  
 481 require immediate and expeditious action by an explosives or munitions  
 482 emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.  
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484 "Explosives or munitions emergency response" means all immediate response  
 485 activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to  
 486 control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an  
 487 explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency  
 488 response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment, or destruction of  
 489 the explosives or munitions or transporting those items to another location to be  
 490 rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in completing an  
 491 explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen,  
 492 or uncontrollable circumstance will not terminate the explosives or munitions  
 493 emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either  
 494 public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities.  
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496 "Explosives or munitions emergency response specialist" means an individual  
 497 trained in chemical or conventional munitions or explosives handling,  
 498 transportation, render-safe procedures, or destruction techniques. Explosives or  
 499 munitions emergency response specialists include United States Department of  
 500 Defense (USDOD) emergency explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), technical  
 501 escort unit (TEU), and USDOD-certified civilian or contractor personnel and  
 502 other federal, State, or local government or civilian personnel who are similarly  
 503 trained in explosives or munitions emergency responses.  
 504

505 "Facility" means the following:

506  
 507 All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and  
 508 improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of  
 509 hazardous waste or for managing hazardous secondary materials prior to  
 510 reclamation. A facility may comprise several treatment, storage, or  
 511 disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface  
 512 impoundments, or combinations of them).  
 513

514 For implementing corrective action under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201 or 35  
 515 Ill. Adm. Code 727.201, all contiguous property under the control of the  
 516 owner or operator seeking a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA. This

517 definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action under  
518 RCRA section 3008(h).

519  
520 Despite the immediately-preceding paragraph of this definition, a  
521 remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 35 Ill.  
522 Adm. Code 724.201, but a facility that is subject to corrective action  
523 requirements if the site is located within the facility.  
524

525 "Federal agency" means any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the  
526 federal government, any independent agency or establishment of the federal  
527 government, including any government corporation and the Government Printing  
528 Office.

529  
530 "Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physically  
531 constructing " means permits and approvals required under federal, State, or local  
532 hazardous waste control statutes, regulations, or ordinances.  
533

534 "Final closure" means the closure of all hazardous waste management units at the  
535 facility in compliance with all applicable closure requirements so that hazardous  
536 waste management activities under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 are no longer  
537 conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
538 722.116 and 722.117.  
539

540 "Food-chain crops" means tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and  
541 crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.  
542

543 "Freeboard" means the vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface  
544 impoundment dike and the surface of the waste contained therein.  
545

546 "Free liquids" means liquids that readily separate from the solid portion of a waste  
547 under ambient temperature and pressure.  
548

549 "Generator" means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous  
550 waste identified or listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or whose act first causes a  
551 hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.  
552

553 "Groundwater" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.  
554

555 "Hazardous secondary material" means a secondary material (e.g., spent material,  
556 by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous  
557 waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.  
558

559 "Hazardous secondary material generator" means any person whose act or process  
560 produces hazardous secondary materials at the generating facility. For this  
561 definition, "generating facility" means all contiguous property owned, leased, or  
562 otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator. For Sections  
563 721.102(a)(2)(B) and 721.104(a)(23), a facility that collects hazardous secondary  
564 materials from other persons is not the hazardous secondary material generator.

565  
566 "Hazardous waste" means a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
567 721.103.

568  
569 "Hazardous waste constituent" means a constituent that caused the hazardous  
570 waste to be listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or a constituent listed in  
571 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

572  
573 "Hazardous waste management unit" is a contiguous area of land on or in which  
574 hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant  
575 likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of  
576 hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment, a waste pile,  
577 a land treatment area, a landfill cell, an incinerator, a tank and its associated  
578 piping and underlying containment system, and a container storage area. A  
579 container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers, and the  
580 land or pad upon which they are placed.

581  
582 "Incinerator" means any enclosed device that:

583  
584 Uses controlled flame combustion, and the device:

585  
586 Does not meet the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge  
587 dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor

588  
589 Is not listed as an industrial furnace; or

590  
591 Meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

592  
593 "Incompatible waste" means a hazardous waste that is unsuitable for the  
594 following:

595  
596 Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion  
597 or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank  
598 walls); or

599  
600 Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled  
601 conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire,

602 or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes or gases, or  
603 flammable fumes or gases.

604  
605 (See Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and Appendix E to 35 Ill.  
606 Adm. Code 725 for references that list examples.)  
607

608 "Individual generator site" means the contiguous site at or on which one or more  
609 hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generator site, like a large  
610 manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is  
611 considered a single or individual generator site if the site or property is  
612 contiguous.  
613

614 "Industrial furnace" means any of the following enclosed devices that are integral  
615 components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to  
616 accomplish recovery of materials or energy:  
617

618 Cement kilns;

619

620 Lime kilns;

621

622 Aggregate kilns;

623

624 Phosphate kilns;

625

626 Coke ovens;

627

628 Blast furnaces;

629

630 Smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical  
631 devices like cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters,  
632 and foundry furnaces);  
633

634 Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors;

635

636 Methane reforming furnaces;

637

638 Pulping liquor recovery furnaces;

639

640 Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent  
641 sulfuric acid;

642

643 Halogen acid furnaces (HAFs) for producing acid from halogenated  
644 hazardous waste generated by chemical production facilities where the

645 furnace is located on the site of a chemical production facility, the acid  
646 product has a halogen acid content of at least three percent, the acid  
647 product is used in a manufacturing process, and, except for hazardous  
648 waste burned as fuel, hazardous waste fed to the furnace has a minimum  
649 halogen content of 20 percent, as generated; and  
650

651 Any other device that the Agency determines to be an industrial furnace  
652 based on one or more of the following factors:  
653

654 The design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery  
655 of material products;  
656

657 The use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a  
658 material product;  
659

660 The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as  
661 effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw  
662 materials as principal feedstocks;  
663

664 The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as  
665 ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product;  
666

667 The use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a  
668 material product; and  
669

670 Other relevant factors.  
671

672 "Infrared incinerator" means any enclosed device that uses electric powered  
673 resistance heaters as a source of radiant heat followed by an afterburner using  
674 controlled flame combustion and that is not listed as an industrial furnace.  
675

676 "Inground tank" means a device meeting the definition of tank with any portion of  
677 the tank wall situated within the ground, so that the ground prevents visually  
678 inspecting that external surface area of the tank.  
679

680 "In operation" refers to a facility that is treating, storing, or disposing of  
681 hazardous waste.  
682

683 "Injection well" means a well into which fluids are being injected. (See also  
684 "underground injection".)  
685

686 "Inner liner" means a continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or  
687 container that protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the



688 contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

689

690 "Installation inspector" means a person who, by reason of knowledge of the  
691 physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by a professional  
692 education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise installing tank  
693 systems.

694

695 "Intermediate facility" means any facility that stores hazardous secondary  
696 materials for more than ten days and that is neither a hazardous secondary  
697 material generator nor a reclaimer of hazardous secondary material.

698

699 "International shipment" means transporting hazardous waste into or out of the  
700 jurisdiction of the United States.

701

702 "Lamp" or "universal waste lamp" means the bulb or tube portion of an electric  
703 lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most  
704 often in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared regions of the electromagnetic  
705 spectrum. Examples of common universal waste lamps include fluorescent, high  
706 intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high-pressure sodium, and metal halide  
707 lamps.

708

709 "Land-based unit" means an area where hazardous secondary materials are placed  
710 in or on the land before recycling. This definition does not include land-based  
711 production units.

712

713 "Land treatment facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous  
714 waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; these facilities are  
715 disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

716

717 "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is  
718 placed in or on land and that is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface  
719 impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed  
720 formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit  
721 (CAMU).

722

723 "Landfill cell" means a discrete volume of a hazardous waste landfill that uses a  
724 liner to isolate wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells are  
725 trenches and pits.

726

727 "Large quantity generator" or "LQG" means a generator that generates any of the  
728 following amounts of material in a calendar month:

729

730 Greater than or equal to 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of non-acute hazardous

731 waste;

732

733 Greater than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm.  
734 Code 721.131 or 721.133(e); or

735

736 Greater than 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water,  
737 or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or  
738 water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code 721.131 or  
739 721.133(e).

740

741 "LDS" means leak detection system.

742

743 "Leachate" means any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid,  
744 that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.

745

746 "Liner" means a continuous layer of natural or manmade materials beneath or on  
747 the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill, or landfill cell that restricts the  
748 downward or lateral escape of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents, or  
749 leachate.

750

751 "Leak-detection system" means a system capable of detecting the failure of either  
752 the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of  
753 hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure.  
754 The system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for  
755 releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or  
756 comprise an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and  
757 automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the  
758 presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure.

759

760 "Management" or "hazardous waste management" means the systematic control  
761 of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment,  
762 recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

763

764 "Manifest" means the shipping document USEPA Form 8700-22 (including, if  
765 necessary, USEPA Form 8700-22A), or the e-Manifest, originated and signed in  
766 compliance with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through  
767 727.

768

769 "Manifest tracking number" means the alphanumeric identification number (i.e., a  
770 unique three letter suffix preceded by nine numerical digits) that is pre-printed in  
771 Item 4 of the manifest by a registered source.

772

773 "Mercury-containing equipment" means a device or part of a device (including  
774 thermostats but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury  
775 integral to its function.  
776

777 "Military munitions" means all ammunition products and components produced  
778 or used by or for the United States Department of Defense or the United States  
779 Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions  
780 under the control of the United States Department of Defense (USDOD), the  
781 United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of Energy (USDOE),  
782 and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined  
783 gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot  
784 control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by USDOD components, including  
785 bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided  
786 and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition,  
787 small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster  
788 munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components of  
789 these items and devices. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items,  
790 improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear  
791 components of these items and devices. However, the term does include non-  
792 nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under USDOE's nuclear  
793 weapons program after all sanitization operations required under the Atomic  
794 Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014 et seq.), as amended, have been completed.  
795

796 "Mining overburden returned to the mine site" means any material overlying an  
797 economic mineral deposit that is removed to gain access to that deposit and is  
798 then used for reclaiming a surface mine.  
799

800 "Miscellaneous unit" means a hazardous waste management unit where hazardous  
801 waste is treated, stored, or disposed of and that is not a container; tank; surface  
802 impoundment; pile; land treatment unit; landfill; incinerator; boiler; industrial  
803 furnace; underground injection well with appropriate technical standards under 35  
804 Ill. Adm. Code 730; containment building; corrective action management unit  
805 (CAMU); unit eligible for a research, development, and demonstration permit  
806 under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.231; or staging pile.  
807

808 "Movement" means hazardous waste that is transported to a facility in an  
809 individual vehicle.  
810

811 "NAICS Code" means the code number assigned a facility using the "North  
812 American Industry Classification System", incorporated by reference in Section  
813 720.111.  
814

815 "New hazardous waste management facility", "new HWM facility", or "new

816 facility" means a facility that began operation, or for which construction  
817 commenced after November 19, 1980. (See also "Existing hazardous waste  
818 management facility".)  
819

820 "New tank system" or "new tank component" means a tank system or component  
821 that will be used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and for which  
822 installation commenced after July 14, 1986; except for 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
823 724.293(g)(2) and 725.293(g)(2), a new tank system is one for which construction  
824 commenced after July 14, 1986. (See also "existing tank system".)  
825

826 "No free liquids", as used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26) and (b)(18), means  
827 that solvent-contaminated wipes may not contain free liquids, as determined by  
828 Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in "Test Methods for  
829 Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", incorporated by reference  
830 in Section 720.111, and that there is no free liquid in the container holding the  
831 wipes. No free liquids may also be determined using another standard or test  
832 method that the Agency has determined by permit condition is equivalent to  
833 Method 9095B.  
834

835 "Non-acute hazardous waste" means hazardous waste that is not acute hazardous  
836 waste, as defined in this Section.  
837

838 "On-ground tank" means a device meeting the definition of tank whose bottom is  
839 situated on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surfaces so that visually  
840 inspecting the external tank bottom is not possible.  
841

842 "On-site" means the same or geographically contiguous property that may be  
843 divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between  
844 the properties is at a crossroads intersection and access is by crossing as opposed  
845 to going along the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same  
846 person but connected by a right-of-way that the owner controls and to which the  
847 public does not have access is also considered on-site property.  
848

849 "Open burning" means combusting any material without the following  
850 characteristics:  
851

852 Controlling combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient  
853 combustion;  
854

855 Containing the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide  
856 sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and  
857

858 Controlling emission of the gaseous combustion products.

859 (See also "incineration" and "thermal treatment".)

860  
861 "Operator" means the person responsible for the overall operating of a facility.

862  
863 "Owner" means the person that owns a facility or part of a facility.

864  
865 "Paint" means a pigmented or unpigmented powder coating, or a pigmented or  
866 unpigmented mixture of binder and suitable liquid, that forms an adherent coating  
867 when applied to a surface. Powder coating is a surface coating that is applied as  
868 a dry powder and is fused into a continuous coating film through the use of heat.  
869 "Paint" includes architectural paint as defined in the Paint Stewardship Act but  
870 does not include other types of coatings such as industrial original equipment or  
871 specialty coatings. [415 ILCS 5/22.23e]

872  
873 "Paint-related waste" is (i) material contaminated with paint that results from the  
874 packaging of paint, wholesale and retail operations, paint manufacturing, and  
875 paint application or removal activities or (ii) material derived from the  
876 reclamation of paint-related wastes that is recycled in a manner other than  
877 burning for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal. [415 ILCS  
878 5/22.23e]

879  
880 "Partial closure" means the closure of a hazardous waste management unit in  
881 compliance with the applicable closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or  
882 725 at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units.  
883 For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including its  
884 associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface  
885 impoundment, waste pile, or other hazardous waste management unit, while other  
886 units of the same facility continue to operate.

887  
888 "Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency,  
889 corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, state,  
890 municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.

891  
892 "Personnel" or "facility personnel" means all persons who work at or oversee the  
893 operations of a hazardous waste facility and whose actions or failure to act may  
894 result in not complying with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.

895  
896 "Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for  
897 preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or intended for use as a  
898 plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that meets one of the  
899 following descriptions:

900  
901 It is a new animal drug under section 201(v) of the Federal Food, Drug

902 and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 ~~U.S.C.~~U.S.C. 321(v)), incorporated by  
903 reference in Section 720.111(c);

904  
905 It is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the federal  
906 Secretary of Health and Human Services under FFDCA section 512 (21  
907 U.S.C. 360b), incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(c), to be an  
908 exempted new animal drug; or

909  
910 It is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(w) (21 U.S.C. 321(w)),  
911 incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(c), that bears or contains any  
912 substances described in either of the two preceding paragraphs of this  
913 definition.

914 BOARD NOTE: The second exception of corresponding 40 CFR 260.10  
915 reads as follows: "Is an animal drug that has been determined by  
916 regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new  
917 animal drug". This is very similar to the language of section 2(u) of the  
918 Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA; 7 U.S.C.  
919 136(u)). The three exceptions, taken together, appear intended not to  
920 include as pesticide any material within the scope of federal Food and  
921 Drug Administration regulation. The Board codified this provision with  
922 the intent of retaining the same meaning as its federal counterpart while  
923 adding the definiteness required under Illinois law.

924  
925 "Physical construction" or "physically constructing" (RCRA) means excavating,  
926 moving earth, erecting forms or structures, or similar activity to prepare an HWM  
927 facility for accepting hazardous waste.

928  
929 "Pile" means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing  
930 hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage, and that is not a  
931 containment building.

932  
933 "Plasma arc incinerator" means any enclosed device that uses a high intensity  
934 electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using  
935 controlled flame combustion and that is not listed as an industrial furnace.

936  
937 "Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance,  
938 including any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure,  
939 container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other  
940 floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not  
941 include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

942  
943 "Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
944 310.110.

945  
946 "Qualified groundwater scientist" means a scientist or engineer who has received  
947 a baccalaureate or postgraduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering and  
948 has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related  
949 fields, as demonstrated by state registration, professional certification, or  
950 completing accredited university courses that enable the individual to make sound  
951 professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring and contaminant rate  
952 and transport.

953 BOARD NOTE: State registration includes registration as a professional engineer  
954 with the Department of Professional Regulation under 225 ILCS 325 and 68 Ill.  
955 Adm. Code 1380. Professional certification includes certification under the  
956 certified groundwater professional program of the National Ground Water  
957 Association.

958  
959 "RCRA" means the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource  
960 Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

961  
962 "RCRA standardized permit" means a RCRA permit issued under Subpart J of 35  
963 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 that authorizes  
964 management of hazardous waste. The RCRA standardized permit may have two  
965 parts: a uniform portion issued in all cases and a supplemental portion issued at  
966 the discretion of the Agency.

967  
968 "Recognized trader" means a person domiciled in the United States, by site of  
969 business, who acts to arrange and facilitate transboundary movements of wastes  
970 destined for recovery or disposal operations, either by purchasing from and  
971 subsequently selling to United States and foreign facilities, or by acting under  
972 arrangements with a United States waste facility to arrange for the export or  
973 import of the wastes.

974  
975 "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator for the USEPA  
976 region in which the facility is located or the Regional Administrator's designee.

977  
978 "Remanufacturing" means processing a higher-value hazardous secondary  
979 material to manufacture a product that serves a similar functional purpose as the  
980 original commercial-grade material. For this definition, a hazardous secondary  
981 material is considered higher-value if it was generated from the use of a  
982 commercial-grade material in a manufacturing process and can be remanufactured  
983 into a similar commercial-grade material.

984  
985 "Remediation waste" means all solid and hazardous wastes, and all media  
986 (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris that are  
987 managed for implementing cleanup.

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 1030

"Remediation waste management site" means a facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes. A remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to corrective action under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a remediation waste management site is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is in a facility that is subject to corrective action under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201.

"Replacement unit" means a landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile unit from which substantially all waste is removed, and that is subsequently reused to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. Replacement unit does not include a unit from which waste is removed during closure, if the subsequent reuse solely involves the disposal of waste from that unit and other closing units or corrective action areas at the facility, in compliance with a closure or corrective action plan approved by USEPA or the Agency.

"Representative sample" means a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, groundwater) that can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

"Run-off" means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

"Run-on" means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

"Saturated zone" or "zone of saturation" means that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

"SIC code" means "Standard Industrial Classification code", as assigned to a site by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, based on the particular activities that occur on the site, as provided in "Standard Industrial Classification Manual", incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(a).

"Sludge" means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

"Sludge dryer" means any enclosed thermal treatment device that is used to dehydrate sludge and that has a total thermal input, excluding the heating value of the sludge itself, of 2,500 Btu/lb or less of sludge treated on a wet-weight basis.



1031  
1032 "Small quantity generator" or "SQG" means a generator that generates the  
1033 following amounts of material in a calendar month:  
1034  
1035           Greater than 100 kg (220 lbs) but less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 lbs) of  
1036 non-acute hazardous waste;  
1037  
1038           Less than or equal to 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste listed in 35  
1039 Ill Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e); and  
1040  
1041           Less than or equal to 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil,  
1042 water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any  
1043 land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code  
1044 721.131 or 721.133(e).  
1045  
1046 "Solid waste" means a solid waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102.  
1047  
1048 "Solvent-contaminated wipe" means the following:  
1049  
1050           A wipe that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, meets one or more of the  
1051 following conditions:  
1052  
1053                   The wipe contains one or more of the F001 through F005 solvents  
1054 listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.131 or the corresponding P- or U-  
1055 listed solvents found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133;  
1056  
1057                   The wipe exhibits a hazardous characteristic found in Subpart C of  
1058 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 when that characteristic results from a  
1059 solvent listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; or  
1060  
1061                   The wipe exhibits only the hazardous waste characteristic of  
1062 ignitability found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121 due to the presence  
1063 of one or more solvents that are not listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
1064 721.  
1065  
1066           Solvent-contaminated wipes that contain listed hazardous waste other than  
1067 solvents, or exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, corrosivity, or reactivity  
1068 due to contaminants other than solvents, are not eligible for the exclusions  
1069 at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(26) and (b)(18).  
1070  
1071 "Sorbent" means a material that is used to soak up free liquids by either  
1072 adsorption or absorption, or both. "Sorb" means to either adsorb or absorb, or  
1073 both.

1074  
1075 "Staging pile" means an accumulation of solid, non-flowing "remediation waste"  
1076 (as defined in this Section) that is not a containment building and that is used only  
1077 during remedial operations for temporary storage at a facility. Staging piles must  
1078 be designated by the Agency according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.654.  
1079

1080 "State" means any of the several states, the District of Columbia, the  
1081 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and  
1082 the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.  
1083

1084 "Storage" means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the  
1085 end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.  
1086

1087 "Sump" means any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those  
1088 troughs or trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous waste for  
1089 transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities; except that,  
1090 as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, sump means  
1091 any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate  
1092 collection and removal system or leak detection system for subsequent removal  
1093 from the system.  
1094

1095 "Surface impoundment" or "impoundment" means a facility or part of a facility  
1096 that is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area  
1097 formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade  
1098 materials) that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes  
1099 containing free liquids and that is not an injection well. Examples of surface  
1100 impoundments are holding, storage, settling and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.  
1101

1102 "Tank" means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of  
1103 hazardous waste that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g.,  
1104 wood, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.  
1105

1106 "Tank system" means a hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its  
1107 associated ancillary equipment and containment system.  
1108

1109 "TEQ" means toxicity equivalence, the international method of relating the  
1110 toxicity of various dioxin and furan congeners to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-  
1111 tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.  
1112

1113 "Thermal treatment" means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device that uses  
1114 elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or  
1115 biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal  
1116 treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air

1117 oxidation, and microwave discharge. (See also "incinerator" and "open burning".)

1118

1119 "Thermostat" means a temperature control device that contains metallic mercury  
1120 in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element and mercury-containing  
1121 ampules that have been removed from the temperature control device complying  
1122 with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(c)(2) or 733.133(c)(2).

1123

1124 "Totally enclosed treatment facility" means a facility for the treatment of  
1125 hazardous waste that is directly connected to an industrial production process and  
1126 that is constructed and operated in a manner that prevents the release of any  
1127 hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment.  
1128 An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

1129

1130 "Transfer facility" means any transportation-related facility, including loading  
1131 docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of  
1132 hazardous waste or hazardous secondary materials are held during the normal  
1133 course of transportation.

1134

1135 "Transport vehicle" means a motor vehicle or rail car used for transporting cargo  
1136 by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a  
1137 separate transport vehicle.

1138

1139 "Transportation" means the movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway,  
1140 or water.

1141

1142 "Transporter" means a person engaged in transporting hazardous waste off-site by  
1143 air, rail, highway, or water.

1144

1145 "Treatability study" means the following:

1146

1147 A study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to  
1148 determine the following:

1149

1150 Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process;

1151

1152 What pretreatment (if any) is required;

1153

1154 The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired  
1155 treatment;

1156

1157 The efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or  
1158 wastes; and

1159

1160 The characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular  
1161 treatment process;

1162  
1163 Also included in this definition for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(e) and (f)  
1164 exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion and other material  
1165 compatibility studies, and toxicological and health effects studies. A  
1166 treatability study is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of  
1167 hazardous waste.

1168  
1169 "Treatment" means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization,  
1170 designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition  
1171 of any hazardous waste to neutralize the waste, recover energy or material  
1172 resources from the waste, or render the waste non-hazardous or less hazardous;  
1173 safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for  
1174 storage, or reduced in volume.

1175  
1176 "Treatment zone" means a soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment  
1177 unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or  
1178 immobilized.

1179  
1180 "Underground injection" means the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a  
1181 bored, drilled, or driven well or through a dug well, if the depth of the dug well is  
1182 greater than the largest surface dimension. (See also "injection well".)

1183  
1184 "Underground tank" means a device meeting the definition of tank whose entire  
1185 surface area is totally below the surface of and covered by the ground.

1186  
1187 "Unfit-for-use tank system" means a tank system that has been determined,  
1188 through an integrity assessment or other inspection, to be no longer capable of  
1189 storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous  
1190 waste to the environment.

1191  
1192 "United States" means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth  
1193 of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the  
1194 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

1195  
1196 "Universal waste" means any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed  
1197 under the universal waste requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733:

1198  
1199 Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;

1200  
1201 Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;

1202

1203 Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
1204 733.104;

1205  
1206 Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105; ~~and~~

1207  
1208 Aerosol cans, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.106; ~~and~~;

1209  
1210 Paint and paint-related wastes, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.107.

1211  
1212 "Universal waste handler" means either of the following:

1213  
1214 A generator (as defined in this Section) of universal waste; or

1215  
1216 The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that  
1217 receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates  
1218 the universal waste, and sends that universal waste to another universal  
1219 waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination.

1220  
1221 "Universal waste handler" does not mean either of the following:

1222  
1223 A person that treats (except under the provisions of Section  
1224 733.113(a) or (c) or 733.133(a) or (c)), disposes of, or recycles  
1225 (except under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(e) or 733.133(e))  
1226 universal waste; or

1227  
1228 A person engaged in transporting universal waste off-site by air,  
1229 rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer  
1230 facility.

1231  
1232 "Universal waste transporter" means a person engaged in transporting universal  
1233 waste off-site by air, rail, highway, or water.

1234  
1235 "Unsaturated zone" or "zone of aeration" means the zone between the land surface  
1236 and the water table.

1237  
1238 "Uppermost aquifer" means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground  
1239 surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically  
1240 interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

1241  
1242 "USDOT" or "Department of Transportation" means the United States  
1243 Department of Transportation.

1244  
1245 "Used oil" means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil,

1246 that has been used and because of this use is contaminated by physical or  
1247 chemical impurities.

1248  
1249 "USEPA" or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

1250  
1251 "USEPA hazardous waste number" or "EPA hazardous waste number" means the  
1252 number assigned by USEPA to each hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill.  
1253 Adm. Code 721 and to each characteristic identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm.  
1254 Code 721.

1255  
1256 "USEPA identification number" or "USEPA ID number" is the unique  
1257 alphanumeric identifier that USEPA assigns a hazardous waste generator;  
1258 transporter; treatment, storage, or disposal facility; or reclamation facility upon  
1259 notification complying with section 3010 of RCRAU.S.C..

1260  
1261 "User of the Electronic Manifest System" or "user of the e-Manifest System"  
1262 means a hazardous waste generator, a hazardous waste transporter, an owner or  
1263 operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal facility, or  
1264 any other person or entity that meets both of the following conditions:

1265  
1266 The person or entity must use a manifest to comply with any federal or  
1267 state requirement to track the shipment, transportation, and receipt of  
1268 either of the following:

1269  
1270 hazardous waste or other waste material that is shipped from the  
1271 site of generation to an off-site designated facility for treatment,  
1272 storage, recycling, or disposal; or

1273  
1274 rejected wastes or regulated container residues that are shipped  
1275 from a designated facility to an alternative facility, or returned to  
1276 the generator; and

1277  
1278 The person or entity elects to use either of the following:

1279  
1280 the e-Manifest System to obtain, complete and transmit an e-  
1281 Manifest format supplied by the USEPA e-Manifest System; or

1282  
1283 the paper manifest form and submits to the e-Manifest System for  
1284 data processing purposes a paper copy of the manifest (or data  
1285 from the paper copy), in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
1286 724.171(a)(2)(E) or 725.171(a)(2)(E).

1287

1288 A paper copy submitted for data processing purposes is submitted for data  
1289 exchange purposes only and is not the official copy of record for legal  
1290 purposes.

1291  
1292 "USPS" means the United States Postal Service.

1293  
1294 "Very small quantity generator" or "VSQG" means a generator that generates less  
1295 than or equal to the following amounts of material in a calendar month:

1296  
1297 100 kg (220 lbs) of nonacute hazardous waste;

1298  
1299 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code 721.131  
1300 or 721.133(e); and

1301  
1302 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris  
1303 resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any  
1304 acute hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill Adm. Code 721.131 or 721.133(e).

1305  
1306 "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft used or capable of being used  
1307 for transporting on the water.

1308  
1309 "Wastewater treatment unit" means a device that:

1310  
1311 Is part of a wastewater treatment facility that has an NPDES permit under  
1312 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309 or a pretreatment permit or authorization to  
1313 discharge under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310;

1314  
1315 Receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous  
1316 waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103, or generates and  
1317 accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as  
1318 defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103, or treats or stores a wastewater  
1319 treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code  
1320 721.103; and

1321  
1322 Meets the definition of tank or tank system in this Section.

1323  
1324 "Water (bulk shipment)" means transporting bulk hazardous waste loaded or  
1325 carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

1326  
1327 "Well" means any shaft or pit dug or bored into the earth, generally of a  
1328 cylindrical form, and often walled with bricks or tubing to prevent the earth from  
1329 caving in.

1330

1331 "Well injection" means "underground injection".

1332

1333 "Wipe" means a woven or non-woven shop towel, rag, pad, or swab made of  
1334 wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material.

1335

1336 "Zone of engineering control" means an area under the control of the owner or  
1337 operator that, upon detecting a hazardous waste release, can be readily cleaned up  
1338 prior to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to groundwater  
1339 or surface water.

1340

1341 (Source: Amended at 49 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)