

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
July 11, 1986

IN THE MATTER OF: )  
 )  
RCRA UPDATE, USEPA REGULATIONS ) R86-19  
(2/1/86 THROUGH 3/31/86) )

PROPOSAL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.

PROPOSED ORDER OF THE BOARD (by J. Anderson):

The Board hereby proposes, pursuant to Section 22.4(a) of the Environmental Protection Act (Act), to amend the RCRA rules to correspond with amendments to USEPA regulations adopted between February 1, 1986 and March 31, 1986. Because this is an "identical in substance" rulemaking, neither Title VII of Act nor the Section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act apply. However, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 102.202, the Board will publish the text of the proposal in the Ill. Reg. and receive public comment for a period of at least 45 days (R84-10, Order of December 20, 1984).

The Board has adopted a Proposed Opinion supporting these proposed rules.

The complete text of the proposal is as follows. Striking and underlining refer to the text of the rules as amended in docket R86-1.

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
SUBTITLE G: WASTE DISPOSAL  
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
SUBCHAPTER b: PERMITS

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RCRA PERMIT PROGRAM

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R82-19, 53 PCB 131, at 7 Ill. Reg. 14289, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R83-24 at 8 Ill. Reg. 206, effective December 27, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11899, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-23 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective ; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective ; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective .

SUBPART B: PROHIBITIONS

Section 703.123 Specific Exclusions from Permit Program

The following persons are among those who are not required to obtain a RCRA permit:

- a) Generators who accumulate hazardous waste on-site for less than 90 days, as the time periods provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134;
- b) Farmers who dispose of hazardous waste pesticides from their own use as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.151;
- c) Persons who own or operate facilities solely for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste excluded from regulations under this Part by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 or 721.105 (small generator exemption);
- d) Owners or operators of totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- f) Owners and operators of elementary neutralization units or wastewater treatment units as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
- g) Transporters storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting the requirements of 35 Ill.

Adm. Code 722.130 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less;

- h) Persons adding absorbent material to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) and persons adding waste to absorbent material in a container, provided that these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container; and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.117(b), 724.271 and 724.272 are complied with.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR ~~122.21(d)(2)~~ 270.1(c)(2))

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill Reg. ,  
effective )

SUBPART C: AUTHORIZATION BY RULE AND INTERIM STATUS

Section 703.150 Application by Existing HWM Facilities and Interim Status Qualifications

- a) The owner or operator of an existing HWM facility or of an HWM facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit must submit Part A of the permit application to the Agency no later than the following times, whichever comes first:
- 1) Six months after the date of publication of regulations which first require the owner or operator to comply with standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725; or
  - 2) Thirty days after the date the owner or operator first becomes subject to the standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725;
  - 3) For generators which generate greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month and treat, store or dispose of these wastes on-site, by March 24, 1987.
- b) The owner or operator of an existing HWM facility may be required to submit Part B of the permit application at any time after the effective date of standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 applicable to any TSD unit at the facility. The Agency will notify the owner or operator that a Part B application is required, and set a date for receipt of the application, not less than six months after the date the notice is sent. The owner or operator may voluntarily submit a Part B application for all or part of the HWM facility at any time.

- c) The time for filing Part A of the permit application may be extended only by a Board Order entered pursuant to a variance petition. The Board will consider whether there has been substantial confusion as to whether the owner or operator of such facilities were required to file a Part A application and whether such confusion was attributable to ambiguities in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720, 721 or 725.
  
- d) Notwithstanding the above, any owner or operator of an existing HWM facility must submit a Part B permit application in accordance with the dates specified in Section 703.157. Any owner or operator of a land disposal facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments which render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit must submit a Part B application in accordance with the dates specified in Section 703.157.
  
- e) Interim status may be terminated as provided in Section 703.157.

(Board Note: See 40 CFR 270.10(e).)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. ,  
effective )

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

PART 720  
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT  
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Appendix A Overview of 40 CFR, Subtitle C Regulations

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 317, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14015, effective Oct. 12, 1983; amended in R84-9, 53 PCB 131 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. , effective ; amended in  
R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective .

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section 720.110 Definitions

When used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720 through 725 only, the following terms have the meanings given below:

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

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

"Administrator" means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or his designee.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

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

The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids or heated gases; and the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) (such as waterwalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion

chamber and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream), and fluidized bed combustion units; and

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

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

The unit is one which the Board has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in Section 720.132.

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

"Closed Portion" means that portion of a facility which an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements. (See also "active portion" and "inactive portion".)

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

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

"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 which could threaten human health or the environment.

"Designated facility" means a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility which has received an EPA permit (or a facility with interim status) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 270 and 124 or a permit from a state authorized in accordance with 40 CFR 271, or that is regulated under 40 CFR 261.6(c)(2) or 40 CFR 266.Subpart F or

35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c)(2) or 726.Subpart F and that has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120.

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

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

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

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

"Disposal facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water and at which waste will remain after closure.

"Elementary neutralization unit" means a device which:

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

Meets the definition of tank, container, transport vehicle or vessel in Section 720.110.

"EPA" means United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"EPA hazardous waste number" means the number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart D and to each characteristic identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.Subpart C.

"EPA identification number" means the number assigned by USEPA pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 725 to each generator, transporter and treatment, storage or disposal facility.

"EPA 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
- Region VIII: Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Colorado
- Region IX: California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
- Region X: Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska

"Equivalent method" means any testing or analytical method approved by the Board pursuant to Section 720.120.

"Existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility" or "existing facility" means a facility which was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980. A facility had commenced construction if:

The owner or operator had obtained the federal, state and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction and either

A continuous on-site, physical construction program had begun or

the owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations--which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss--for physical

construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

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

"Facility" means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements on the land used for treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments or combinations of them).

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

"Federal, state and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction" means permits and approvals required under federal, state or local hazardous waste control statutes, regulations or ordinances.

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

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

"Free liquids" means liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

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

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

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

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

"Inactive portion" means that portion of a facility which is not operated after November 19, 1980. (See also "active portion" and "closed portion".)

"Incinerator" means any enclosed device using controlled flame combustion which is neither a "boiler" nor an "industrial furnace"

"Incompatible waste" means a hazardous waste which is suitable for:

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

Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes or gases or flammable fumes or gases.

(See 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, Appendix E for examples.)

"Industrial furnace" means any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use controlled flame devices to accomplish recovery of materials or energy:

Cement kilns

Lime kilns

Aggregate kilns

Phosphate kilns

Coke ovens

Blast furnaces

Smelting, melting and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters and foundry furnaces)

Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors

Methane reforming furnaces

Pulping liquor recovery furnaces

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

Any other such device as the Agency determines to be an "Industrial Furnace" on the basis of one or more of the following factors:

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

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

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

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

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

Other relevant factors.

"Individual generation site" means the contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

"In operation" refers to a facility which is treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste.

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

"Inner liner" means a continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container which protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

"International shipment" means the transportation of hazardous waste into or out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

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

"Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is

not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment or an injection well.

"Landfill cell" means a discrete volume of a hazardous waste landfill which uses a liner to provide isolation of wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells are trenches and pits.

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

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

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

"Manifest" means the shipping document originated and signed by the generator which contains the information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.Subpart B.

"Manifest document number" means the USEPA twelve digit identification number assigned to the generator plus a unique five digit document number assigned to the manifest by the generator for recording and reporting purposes.

"Mining overburden returned to the mine site" means any material overlying an economic mineral deposit which is removed to gain access to that deposit and is then used for reclamation of a surface mine.

"Movement" means that hazardous waste transported to a facility in an individual vehicle.

"New hazardous waste management facility" or "new facility" means a facility which began operation, or for which construction commenced, after November 19, 1980. (See also "Existing hazardous waste management facility".)

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

"Open burning" means the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;

Containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and

Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

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

"Operator" means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

"Owner" means the person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

"Partial closure" means the closure of a discrete part of a facility in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a trench, a unit operation, a landfill cell or a pit, while other parts of the same facility continue in operation or will be placed in operation in the future.

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

"Personnel" or "facility personnel" means all persons who work at or oversee the operations of a hazardous waste facility and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.

"Pile" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage.

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

"Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" means any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a "state" or "municipality" (as defined by Section 502(4) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1362(4))).

This definition includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

"Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator for the EPA Region in which the facility is located or his designee.

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

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

"Runon" 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 Code as defined in Standard Industrial Classification Manual, incorporated by reference in Section 720.111.

"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.

"Small Quantity Generator" means a generator which generates less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

"Solid waste" means a solid waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.102.

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

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

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

"Tank" means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

"Thermal treatment" means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device which uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation and microwave discharge. (See also "incinerator" and "open burning".)

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

"Transfer facility" means any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

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

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

"Transporter" means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway or water.

"Treatment" means any method, technique or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste or so as to render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport,

store or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage or reduced in volume.

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

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

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

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

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

"Vessel" includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

"Wastewater treatment unit" means a device which:

Is part of a wastewater treatment facility which is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1342 or 1317(b)); and receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater which is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103 or generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103 or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103; and

Meets the definition of tank in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

"Water (bulk shipment)" means the bulk transportation of hazardous waste which is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

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

"Well injection" (See "underground injection").

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill Reg. ,  
effective )

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

PART 721  
IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SUBPART B: CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS  
OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES

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721.110	Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste
721.111	Criteria for Listing Hazardous Waste

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721.121	Characteristics of Ignitability
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721.131	Hazardous Wastes From Nonspecific Sources
721.132	Hazardous Waste From Specific Sources
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Appendix Z	Table to Section 721.102

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 317, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-18, 51 PCB 31, at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19, 53 PCB 131, at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 PCB 247, at 8 Ill. Reg. 24562, effective December 11, 1984; amended in R84-9, at 9 Ill. Reg. 11834, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 998, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R85-2 at 10 Ill. Reg. 8112, effective May 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective ; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective

#### SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### Section 721.101 Purpose and Scope

- a) This part identifies those solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725 and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.). In this part:
  - 1) Subpart A defines the terms "solid waste" and "hazardous waste," identifies those wastes which are excluded from regulation under 35 Ill. Adm.

Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725 726 and establishes special management requirements for hazardous waste produced by conditionally exempt small quantity generators and hazardous waste which is used, reused, recycled or reclaimed.

- 2) Subpart B sets forth the criteria used to identify characteristics of hazardous waste and to list particular hazardous wastes.
  - 3) Subpart C identifies characteristics of hazardous wastes.
  - 4) Subpart D lists particular hazardous wastes.
- b)
- 1) The definition of solid waste contained in this Part applies only to wastes that also are hazardous for purposes of the regulations implementing Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. For example, it does not apply to materials (such as non-hazardous scrap, paper, textiles, or rubber) that are not otherwise hazardous wastes and that are recycled.
  - 2) This Part identifies only some of the materials which are solid wastes and hazardous wastes under Sections 1004(5), 1004(27) and 7003 of RCRA. A material which is not defined as a solid waste in this Part, or is not a hazardous waste identified or listed in this Part is still a hazardous waste for purposes of those Sections if, in the case of Section 7003 of RCRA, the statutory elements are established.
- c) For the purposes of Sections 721.102 and 721.106:
- 1) A "spent material" is any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing;
  - 2) "Sludge" has the same meaning used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;
  - 3) A "by-product" is a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use and is ordinarily used in the form it is produced by the process.

- 4) A material is "reclaimed" if it is processed to recover a usable product, or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents.
- 5) A material is "used or reused" if it is either:
  - A) Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or
  - B) Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorus precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).
- 6) "Scrap metal" is bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars) which when worn or superfluous can be recycled.
- 7) A material is "recycled" if it is used, reused or reclaimed.
- 8) A material is "accumulated speculatively" if it is accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively, however, if the person accumulating it can show that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that -- during the calendar year (commencing on January 1) -- the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way). Materials accumulating in units that would be exempt from regulation under Section 721.104(c) are

not to be included in making the calculation. (Materials that are already defined as solid wastes also are not to be included in making the calculation). Materials are no longer in this category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling, however.

- d) The Agency has inspection authority pursuant to Section 3007 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill Reg. ,  
effective )

Section 721.105 Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste  
Generated by Small Quantity Generators

- a) A generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator in a calendar month if it generates ~~less than 1000~~ no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700 explains the relation of this to the 100 kg/mo exception of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 809.
- b) Except for those wastes identified in subsections (e), (f), (g), ~~(h)~~ and ~~(k)~~ and (j) a conditionally exempt small quantity generator's hazardous wastes are not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 726, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, provided the generator complies with the requirements of subsections (f), (g), ~~(h)~~ and ~~(k)~~ and (j).
- c) Hazardous waste that is recycled and that is excluded from regulation by Section 721.106(a)(2)(C) and (B)(a)(3), or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.136 not subject to regulation or that is subject only to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111, 722.112, 722.140(c) and 722.141 is not included in the quantity determinations of this Section, Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 726 and is not subject to any requirements of this Section those Parts. Hazardous waste that is subject to the requirements of Section 721.106(b) and (c) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726. Subparts C, D, and F is included in the quantity determinations of this Section Part and is subject to the requirements of this Section this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 726.
- d) In determining the quantity of hazardous waste it generates, a generator need not include:

- 1) ~~Its~~ Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site Storage; or
  - 2) Hazardous waste produced by on-site treatment (including reclamation) of its hazardous wastes long as the hazardous waste that is treated was counted once; or,
  - 3) Spent materials that are generated, reclaimed and subsequently reused on-site, so long as such spent materials have been counted once.
- e) If a ~~small~~ quantity generator generates acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month in quantities greater than set forth below, all quantities of that acutely hazardous waste are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through ~~725~~726, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act:
- 1) A total of one kilogram of acute hazardous wastes listed in Sections 721.131, 721.132, or 721.133(e); or
  - 2) A total of 100 kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous wastes listed in Sections 721.131, 721.132, or 721.133(e).
- f) In order for acute hazardous wastes generated by a ~~small~~ quantity generator of acutely hazardous wastes in quantities equal to or less than those set forth in subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:
- 1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111.
  - 2) The ~~small~~ quantity generator may accumulate acutely hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time acutely hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth in subsections (e)(1) or (e)(2), all of those accumulated wastes for which the ~~accumulation limit was exceeded~~ are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through ~~725~~726, and the applicable notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) for accumulation of wastes on-site begins when the accumulated wastes exceed the applicable exclusion limit.

- 3) A conditionally exempt small quantity generator may either treat or dispose of its acute hazardous waste in an on-site facility, or ensure delivery to an off-site storage, treatment or disposal facility, either of which is:
- A) Permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703;
  - B) In interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 725;
  - C) Authorized to manage hazardous waste by a State with a hazardous waste management program approved by USEPA;
  - D) Permitted, licensed or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste; or
  - E) A facility which:
    - i) Beneficially uses or reuses or legitimately recycles or reclaims its waste; or
    - ii) Treats its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation.
- g) In order for hazardous waste generated by a conditionally exempt small quantity generator in quantities of less than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste during a calendar month to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:
- 1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111;
  - 2) The conditionally exempt small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time more than a total of 1000 kilograms of ~~this~~ the generator's hazardous waste, all of those accumulated wastes for which the accumulation limit was exceeded are subject to regulation under the special provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 applicable to generators of between 100 kg and 1000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month as well as the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725 723 through 726, and the applicable notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) for accumulation of wastes on-site

begins for a small quantity generator when the accumulated wastes exceed 1000 kilograms;

- 3) A conditionally exempt small quantity generator may either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility, or ensure delivery to an off-site storage, treatment or disposal facility, either of which is:
  - A) Permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703;
  - B) In interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 725;
  - C) Authorized to manage hazardous waste by a State with a hazardous waste management program approved under 40 CFR 271 (1985);
  - D) Permitted, licensed or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste; or
  - E) A facility which:
    - i) Beneficially uses or re-uses, or legitimately recycles or reclaims the small quantity generator's waste; or
    - ii) Treats its waste prior to beneficial use or re-use, or legitimate recycling or reclamation.

h) In order for hazardous waste generated by a small quantity generator in a quantity greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms during a calendar month to be excluded from full regulation under this Section, the generator must comply with the following requirements:

1) ~~35 Ill. Adm. Code 722-111;~~

2) A small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site. If it accumulates at any time more than a total of 1000 kilograms of its hazardous waste, all those accumulated wastes for which the accumulation limit was exceeded are subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705 and 722 through 725, and the applicable notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The time period of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722-134 for accumulation of hazardous waste on-site begins for

a small quantity generator when the accumulated wastes exceed 1000 kilograms;

- 3) Beginning August 5, 1985, for any hazardous waste shipped off-site, the generator must ensure that such waste is accompanied by a copy of the manifest (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120) signed by him and containing the following information:
  - A) The name and address of the generator of the waste;
  - B) The United States Department of Transportation description of the waste, including the proper shipping name, hazard class and identification number (UN/NA);
  - C) The number and type of containers;
  - D) The quantity of waste being transported; and
  - E) The name and address of the facility designated to receive the waste.
  
- 4) A small quantity generator may either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility, or ensure delivery to an off-site storage, treatment or disposal facility, either of which is:
  - A) Permitted under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703;
  - B) In interim status under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 725;
  - C) Authorized to manage hazardous waste by a State with a hazardous waste management program approved by USEPA;
  - D) Permitted, licensed or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste; or
  - E) A facility which:
    - i) Beneficially uses or reuses or legitimately recycles or reclaims its waste; or
    - ii) Treats its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation.

- ih) Hazardous waste subject to the reduced requirements of this Section may be mixed with non-hazardous waste and remain subject to these reduced requirements even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limitations identified in this Section, unless the mixture meets any of the characteristics of hazardous wastes identified in Subpart C.
- ji) If a small quantity generator mixes a solid waste with a hazardous waste that exceeds a quantity exclusion level of this Section, the mixture is subject to full regulation.
- kj) If a small quantity generator's hazardous wastes are mixed with used oil, the mixture is subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.Subpart E, if it is destined to be burned for energy recovery. Any material produced from such a mixture by processing, blending or other treatment is also so regulated if it is destined to be burned for energy recovery.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. ,  
 effective )

SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Section 721.131 Hazardous Wastes From Nonspecific Sources

The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from non-specific sources unless they are excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122 and listed in Appendix I.

Industry and  
 EPA Hazardous Hazardous WasteHazard Code Waste No.

Generic:

- F001..... The following spent halogenated solvents (T)  
 used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene,  
 trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-  
 trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride and  
 chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent  
 mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing,  
 before use, a total of ten percent or more (by  
 volume) of one or more of the above  
 halogenated solvents or those solvents listed  
 in F002, F004 or F005; and still bottoms from  
 the recovery of these spent solvents and spent  
 solvent mixtures.
- F002..... The following spent halogenated solvents: (T)  
 tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride,  
 trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane,

chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene and 1,1,2-trichlorofluoromethane and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F004 or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F003..... The following spent non-halogenated solvents:(I) xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004 or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F004..... The following spent non-halogenated solvents:(T) cresols and cresylic acid and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002 or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F005..... The following spent non-halogenated solvents:(I, T) toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, and pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends, containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002 or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.

F006..... Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating(T) operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.

- F019..... Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical(T)  
conversion coating of aluminum.
- F007..... Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from (R, T)  
electroplating operations.
- F008..... Plating bath residues from the (R, T)  
bottom of plating baths from electroplating  
operations where cyanides are used in the  
process.
- F009..... Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions (R, T)  
from electroplating operations where cyanides  
are used in the process.
- F010..... Quenching bath residues from oil baths (R, T)  
from metal heat treating operations where  
cyanides are used in the process.
- F011..... Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath (R, T)  
pot cleaning from metal heat treating  
operations.
- F012..... Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from (T)  
metal heat treating operations where cyanides  
are used in the process.
- F020..... Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon (H)  
from hydrogen chloride purification) from the  
production or manufacturing use (as a  
reactant, chemical intermediate or component  
in a formulating process) of tri- or  
tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to  
produce their pesticide derivatives. (This  
listing does not include wastes from the  
production of hexachlorophene from highly  
purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)
- F021..... Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon (H)  
from hydrogen chloride purification) from the  
production or manufacturing use (as a  
reactant, chemical intermediate or component  
in a formulating process) of  
pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to  
produce its derivatives.
- F022..... Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon (H)  
from hydrogen chloride purification) from the  
manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical  
intermediate or component in a formulating  
process) of tetra-, penta- or  
hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.
- F023..... Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon (H)  
from hydrogen chloride purification) from the  
production of materials on equipment  
previously used for the production or  
manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical  
intermediate or component in a formulating  
process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols.  
(This listing does not include wastes from  
equipment used only for the production or use

- of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.
- F024..... Wastes including but not limited (T)  
to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars,  
and reactor cleanout wastes from the  
production of chlorinated aliphatic  
hydrocarbons, having carbon content from one  
to five, utilizing free radical catalyzed  
processes. (This listing does not include  
light ends, spent filters and filter aids,  
spent dessicants, wastewater, wastewater  
treatment sludges, spent catalysts and wastes  
listed in Section 721.132.)
- F026..... Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon (H)  
from hydrogen chloride purification) from the  
production of materials on equipment  
previously used for the manufacturing use (as  
a reactant, chemical intermediate or component  
in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta- or  
hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.
- F027..... Discarded unused formulations containing (H)  
tri-, tetra- or pentachlorophenol or discarded  
unused formulations containing compounds  
derived from these chlorophenols. (This  
listing does not include formulations  
containing Hexachlorophene synthesized from  
prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole  
component).
- F028..... Residues resulting from the incineration (T)  
or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with  
hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022,  
F023, F026 and F027.

(Board Note: The primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). The letter H indicates Acute Hazardous Waste.)

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. ,  
effective )

#### Section 721.132 Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources

The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from specific sources unless they are excluded under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.120 and 720.122 and listed in Appendix I.

#### Wood Preservation:

- K001 Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment (T)  
of wastewaters from wood preserving processes  
that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.

Inorganic Pigments:

K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	(T)
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.	(T)
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.	(T)
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.	(T)
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).	(T)
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	(T)
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	(T)

Organic Chemicals:

K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(T)
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R,T)
K013	Bottom stream from the acetrontrile column in the production of acrylontrile.	(T)
K014	Bottoms from the acetontrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(T)
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	(T)
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	(T)
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	(T)
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.	(T)
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	(T)
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	(T)
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	(T)
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	(T)
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)

K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	(T)
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	(T)
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	(R,T)
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K029	Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	(T)
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	(T)
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	(T)
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.	(T)
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K111	Product wastewaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.	(C,T)
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluene-diamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.	(T)

<u>K117</u>	<u>Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.</u>	<u>(T)</u>
<u>K118</u>	<u>Spent adsorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.</u>	<u>(T)</u>
<u>K136</u>	<u>Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.</u>	<u>(T)</u>

Inorganic Chemicals:

K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)

Pesticides:

K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(T)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(T)

- K042 Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T. (T)
- K043 2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.
- K099 Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D. (T)

Explosives:

- K044 Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives. (R)
- K045 Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives. (R)
- K046 Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds. (T)
- K047 Pink/red water from TNT operations. (R)

Petroleum Refining:

- K048 Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry. (T)
- K049 Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry. (T)
- K050 Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry. (T)
- K051 API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry. (T)
- K052 Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry. (T)

Iron and Steel:

- K061 Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces. (T)
- K062 Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations. (C,T)

Secondary Lead:

- K069 Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. (T)
- K100 Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. (T)

Veterinary Pharmaceuticals:

- K084 Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds. (T)

- K101 Distillation tar residues from the distillation(T)  
of aniline-based compounds in the production  
of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or  
organo-arsenic compounds.
- K102 Residue from use of activated carbon for (T)  
decolorization in the production of veterinary  
pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic  
compounds.

Ink Formulation:

- K086 Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes (T)  
and sludges, or water washes and sludges from  
cleaning tubs and equipment used in the  
formulation of ink from pigments, driers,  
soaps and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.

Coking:

- K060 Ammonia still lime sludge from cooking (T)  
operations.
- K087 Decanter tank tar sludge from cooking (T)  
operations.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. ,  
effective )

Section 721.133 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-  
Specification Species, Container Residues and  
Spill Residues Thereof.

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded, when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment, or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

- a) Any commercial chemical product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsections (e) or (f).
- b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsections (e) or (f).
- c) Any container or inner liner removed from a container that has been used to hold any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic names listed in subsection (e), or any

container or inner liner removed from a container that has been used to hold any off-specification chemical product and manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) unless:

- 1) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;
  - 2) The container or inner liner has been cleansed by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or
  - 3) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container, has been removed.
- d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f), or any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any off-specification chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f).

(Board Note: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in ..." refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in subsections (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsections (e) or (f), such waste will be listed in either Sections 721.131 or 721.132 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart.)

- e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical

products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in subsections (a) through (d) of this Section, are identified as acute hazardous waste (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(e).

(Board Note: For the convenience of the regulated community the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound only is listed for acute toxicity.)

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
P023	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P002	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-
P057	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P058	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P066	Acetimedic acid, N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thio-, methyl ester
P001	3-(alpha-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	Acrolein
P070	Aldicarb
P004	Aldrin
P005	Allyl alcohol
P006	Aluminum phosphide
P007	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	4-Aminopyridine
P009	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	Ammonium vanadate
P010	Arsenic acid
P012	Arsenic (III) oxide
P011	Arsenic (V) oxide
P011	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	Arsenic trioxide
P038	Arsine, diethyl-
P054	Aziridine
P013	Barium cyanide
P024	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P077	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P028	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methyl-amino)ethyl]-

P014 Benzenethiol  
P028 Benzyl chloride  
P015 Beryllium dust  
P016 Bis(chloromethyl) ether  
P017 Bromoacetone  
P018 Brucine  
P021 Calcium cyanide  
P123 Camphene, octachloro-  
P103 Carbamidoselenoic acid  
P022 Carbon bisulfide  
P022 Carbon disulfide  
P095 Carbonyl chloride  
P033 Chlorine cyanide  
P023 Chloroacetaldehyde  
P024 p-Chloroaniline  
P026 1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea  
P027 3-Chloropropionitrile  
P029 Copper cyanides  
P030 Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not  
elsewhere specified  
  
P031 Cyanogen  
P033 Cyanogen chloride  
P036 Dichlorophenylarsine  
P037 Dieldrin  
P038 Diethylarsine  
P039 O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphoro-  
dithioate  
  
P041 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate  
P040 O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate  
P043 Diisopropyl fluorophosphate  
P044 Dimethoate  
P045 3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone, O-  
[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime  
  
P071 O,O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate  
P082 Dimethylnitrosamine  
P046 alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine  
P047 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts  
P034 4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol  
P048 2,4-Dinitrophenol  
P020 Dinoseb  
P085 Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-  
P039 Disulfoton  
P049 2,4-Dithiobiuret  
P109 Dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester  
P050 Endosulfan  
P088 Endothall  
P051 Endrin  
P042 Epinephrine  
P046 Ethanamine, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-  
P084 Ethenamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-  
P101 Ethyl cyanide  
P054 Ethylenimine  
P097 Famphur

P056 Fluorine  
P057 Fluoroacetamide  
P058 Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt  
P065 Fulminic acid, mercury (II) salt (R,T)  
P059 Heptachlor  
P051 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-  
1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo, endo-1, 4:5,  
8-dimethanonaphthalene  
P037 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-  
1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo, exo-1, 4:5,  
8-dimethanonaphthalene  
P060 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-  
hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo, endo-  
dimethanonaphthalene  
P004 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-  
hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo, exo-  
dimethanonaphthalene  
P060 Hexachlorohexahydro-exo,exo-  
dimethanonaphthalene  
P062 Hexaethyl tetraphosphate  
P116 Hydrazinecarbothioamide  
P068 Hydrazine, methyl-  
P063 Hydrocyanic acid  
P063 Hydrogen cyanide  
P096 Hydrogen phosphide  
P064 Isocyanic acid, methyl ester  
P007 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-  
P092 Mercury, phenyl-, acetate  
P065 Mercury fulminate (R,T)  
P016 Methane, oxybis(chloro-  
P112 Methane, tetranitro- (R)  
P118 Methanethiol, trichloro-  
P059 4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,4,5,6,7,8,8-  
heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-  
P066 Methomyl  
P067 2-Methylaziridine  
P068 Methyl hydrazine  
P064 Methyl isocyanate  
P069 2-Methylactonitrile  
P071 Methyl parathion  
P072 alpha-Naphthylthiourea  
P073 Nickel carbonyl  
P074 Nickel cyanide  
P074 Nickel (II) cyanide  
P073 Nickel tetracarbonyl  
P075 Nicotine and salts  
P076 Nitric oxide  
P077 p-Nitroaniline  
P078 Nitrogen dioxide  
P076 Nitrogen (II) oxide  
P078 Nitrogen (IV) oxide  
P081 Nitroglycerine (R)  
P082 N-Nitrosodimethylamine

P084 N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine  
P050 5-Norbornene-2,3-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro, cyclic sulfite  
P085 Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate  
P087 Osmium oxide  
P087 Osmium tetroxide  
P088 7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid  
P089 Parathion  
P034 Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-  
P048 Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-  
P047 Phenol, 2,4,-dinitro-6-methyl-  
P020 Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-  
P009 Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)  
P036 Phenyl dichloroarsine  
P092 Phenylmercuric acetate  
P093 N-Phenylthiourea  
P094 Phorate  
P095 Phosgene  
P096 Phosphine  
P041 Phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl ester  
P044 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]ester  
P043 Phosphorofluoric acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester  
P094 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(ethylthio)methyl ester  
P089 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester  
P040 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester  
P097 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-[p-((dimethylamino)-sulfonyl)phenyl]ester  
P110 Plumbane, tetraethyl-  
P098 Potassium cyanide  
P099 Potassium silver cyanide  
P070 Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime  
P101 Propanenitrile  
P027 Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-  
P069 Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-  
P081 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)  
P017 2-Propanone, 1-bromo-  
P102 Propargyl alcohol  
P003 2-Propenal  
P005 2-Propen-1-ol  
P067 1,2-Propylenimine  
P102 2-Propyn-1-ol  
P008 4-Pyridinamine  
P075 Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, and salts  
P111 Pyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester  
P103 Selenourea  
P104 Silver cyanide

P105	Sodium azide
P106	Sodium cyanide
P107	Strontium sulfide
P108	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
P018	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P108	Strychnine and salts
P115	Sulfuric acid, thallium(I) salt
P109	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P110	Tetraethyl lead
P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P112	Tetranitromethane (R)
P062	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P113	Thallic oxide
P113	Thallium (III) oxide
P114	Thallium (I) selenite
P115	Thallium (I) sulfate
P045	Thiofanox
P049	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide
P014	Thiophenol
P116	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P093	Thiourea, phenyl-
P123	Toxaphene
P118	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	Vanadium pentoxide
P120	Vanadium(V) oxide
P001	Warfarin, when present at concentration greater than 0.3%.
P121	Zinc cyanide
P122	Zinc phosphide, when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)

- f) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in subsections (a) through (d), are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(a) and (fg).

(Board Note: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability) and C (Corrosivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity.)

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U001	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U112	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	Acetic acid, lead salt
U214	Acetic acid, thallium(I) salt
U002	Acetone (I)
U003	Acetonitrile (I,T)
U248	3-(alpha-Acetylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U004	Acetophenone
U005	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)
U007	Acrylamide
U008	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	Acrylonitrile
U150	Alanine, 3-[p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl-, L-
U328	2-Amino-1-methylbenzene
U353	4-Amino-1-methylbenzene
U011	Amitrole
U012	Aniline (I,T)
U014	Auramine
U015	Azaserine
U010	Azirino(2',3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8- [((aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-,
U157	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U016	Benz(c)acridine
U016	3,4-Benzacridine
U017	Benzal chloride
U018	Benz[a]anthracene
U018	1,2-Benzanthracene
U094	1,2-Benzanthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	Benzenamine (I,T)
U014	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-
U049	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-
U093	Benzenamine, N,N'-dimethyl-4-phenylazo-
U158	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-
U222	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro
U019	Benzene (I,T)
U038	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy, ethyl ester
U030	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U037	Benzene, chloro-

U190 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid anhydride  
U028 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, [bis(2-ethyl-  
hexyl)] ester  
U069 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester  
U088 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester  
U102 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester  
U107 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-n-octyl  
ester  
U070 Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-  
U071 Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-  
U072 Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-  
U017 Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-  
U223 Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R,T)  
U239 Benzene, dimethyl- (I,T)  
U201 1,3-Benzenediol  
U127 Benzene, hexachloro-  
U056 Benzene, hexahydro-(I)  
U188 Benzene, hydroxy-  
U220 Benzene, methyl-  
U105 Benzene, 1-methyl-1-2,4-dinitro-  
U106 Benzene, 1-methyl-2,6-dinitro-  
U203 Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-  
U141 Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-propenyl-  
U090 Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-propyl-  
U055 Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)  
U169 Benzene, nitro- (I,T)  
U183 Benzene, pentachloro-  
U185 Benzene, pentachloronitro-  
U020 Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)  
U020 Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)  
U207 Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-  
U023 Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-(C,R,T)  
U234 Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro- (R,T)  
U021 Benzidine  
U202 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide  
U120 Benzo[j,k]fluorene  
U022 Benzo[a]pyrene  
U022 3,4-Benzopyrene  
U197 3-Benzoquinone  
U023 Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)  
U050 1,2-Benzphenanthrene  
U085 2,2'-Bioxirane (I,T)  
U021 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine  
U073 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-  
U091 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-  
dimethoxy-  
U095 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-  
U024 Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane  
U027 Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether  
U244 Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide  
U028 Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  
U246 Bromine cyanide  
U225 Bromoform

U030 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether  
U128 1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-  
U172 1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-  
U035 Butanoic acid, 4-[Bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]  
benzene-  
U031 1-Butanol (I)  
U159 Butanone (I,T)  
U160 2-Butanone peroxide (R,T)  
U053 2-Butenal  
U074 2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)  
U031 n-Butyl alcohol (I)  
U136 Cacodylic acid  
U032 Calcium chromate  
U238 Carbamic acid, ethyl ester  
U178 Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester  
U176 Carbamide, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-  
U177 Carbamide, N-methyl-N-nitroso-  
U219 Carbamide, thio-  
U097 Carbamoyl chloride, dimethyl  
U215 Carbonic acid, dithallium (I) salt  
U156 Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)  
U033 Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)  
U211 Carbon tetrachloride  
U033 Carbonyl fluoride (R,T)  
U034 Chloral  
U035 Chlorambucil  
U036 Chlordane, technical  
U026 Chlornaphazine  
U037 Chlorobenzene  
U039 4-Chloro-m-cresol  
U041 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane  
U042 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether  
U044 Chloroform  
U046 Chloromethyl methyl ether  
U047 beta-Chloronaphthalene  
U048 o-Chlorophenol  
U049 4-chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride  
U032 Chromic acid, calcium salt  
U050 Chrysene  
U051 Creosote  
U052 Cresols  
U052 Cresylic acid  
U053 Crotonaldehyde  
U055 Cumene (I)  
U246 Cyanogen bromide  
U197 1,4-Cyclohexadienedione  
U056 Cyclohexane (I)  
U057 Cyclohexanone (I)  
U130 1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-  
U058 Cyclophosphamide  
U240 2,4-D, salts and esters  
U059 Daunomycin  
U060 DDD

U061 DDT  
U142 Decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[c,d]-pentalen-2-one  
U062 Diallate  
U133 Diamine (R,T)  
U221 Diaminotoluene  
U063 Dibenz[a,h]anthracene  
U063 1,2:5,6-Dibenzanthracene  
U064 1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene  
U064 Dibenz[a,i]pyrene  
U066 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane  
U069 Dibutyl phthalate  
U062 S-(2,3-Dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate  
U070 o-Dichlorobenzene  
U071 m-Dichlorobenzene  
U072 p-Dichlorobenzene  
U073 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine  
U074 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)  
U075 Dichlorodifluoromethane  
U192 3,5-Dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) benzamide  
U060 Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane  
U061 Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane  
U078 1,1-Dichloroethylene  
U079 1,2-Dichloroethylene  
U025 Dichloroethyl ether  
U081 2,4-Dichlorophenol  
U082 2,6-Dichlorophenol  
U240 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and esters  
U083 1,2-Dichloropropane  
U084 1,3-Dichloropropene  
U085 1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)  
U108 1,4-Diethylene dioxide  
U086 N,N-Diethylhydrazine  
U087 O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl-dithiophosphate  
U088 Diethyl phthalate  
U089 Diethylstilbestrol  
U148 1,2-Dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione  
U090 Dihydrosafrole  
U091 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine  
U092 Dimethylamine (I)  
U093 Dimethylaminoazobenzene  
U094 7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene  
U095 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine  
U096 alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)  
U097 Dimethylcarbonyl chloride  
U098 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine  
U099 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine  
U101 2,4-Dimethylphenol  
U102 Dimethyl phthalate  
U103 Dimethyl sulfate

U105 2,4-Dinitrotoluene  
U106 2,6-Dinitrotoluene  
U107 Di-n-octyl phthalate  
U108 1,4-Dioxane  
U109 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine  
U110 Dipropylamine (I)  
U111 Di-N-propylnitrosoamine  
U001 Ethanal (I)  
U174 Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-  
U067 Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-  
U076 Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-  
U077 Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-  
U114 1,2-Ethanediylobiscarbamodithioic acid  
U131 Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2,2-hexachloro-  
U024 Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis(2-  
chloro-  
U247 Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-  
methoxyphenol)-  
U003 Ethanenitrile (I,T)  
U117 Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)  
U025 Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-  
U184 Ethane, pentachloro-  
U208 Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-  
U209 Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-  
U218 Ethanethioamide  
U227 Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-  
U043 Ethene, chloro-  
U042 Ethene, 2-chloroethoxy-  
U078 Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-  
U079 Ethene, trans-1,2-dichloro-  
U210 Ethene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-  
U173 Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-  
U004 Ethanone, 1-phenyl-  
U006 Ethanoyl chloride (C,R,T)  
U359 2-Ethoxyethanol  
U112 Ethyl acetate (I)  
U113 Ethyl acrylate (I)  
U238 Ethyl carbamate (urethan)  
U038 Ethyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzilate  
U114 Ethylenebis(dithiocarbamic acid)  
U067 Ethylene dibromide  
U077 Ethylene dichloride  
U359 Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether  
U115 Ethylene oxide (I,T)  
U116 Ethylene thiourea  
U117 Ethyl ether (I)  
U076 Ethylidene dichloride  
U118 Ethylmethacrylate  
U119 Ethyl methanesulfonate  
U139 Ferric dextran  
U120 Fluoranthene  
U122 Formaldehyde  
U123 Formic acid (C,T)

U124 Furan (I)  
U125 2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)  
U147 2,5-Furandione  
U213 Furan, tetrahydro- (I)  
U125 Furfural (I)  
U124 Furfuran (I)  
U206 D-Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-  
U126 Glycidylaldehyde  
U163 Guanidine, N-nitroso-N-methyl-N'-nitro  
U127 Hexachlorobenzene  
U128 Hexachlorobutadiene  
U129 Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)  
U130 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
U131 Hexachloroethane  
U132 Hexachlorophene  
U243 Hexachloropropene  
U133 Hydrazine (R,T)  
U086 Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-  
U098 Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-  
U099 Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-  
U109 Hydrazine, 1,2-Diphenyl-  
U134 Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)  
U134 Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)  
U135 Hydrogen sulfide  
U096 Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)  
U136 Hydroxydimethylarsine oxide  
U116 2-Imidazolidinethione  
U137 Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene  
U139 Iron dextran  
U140 Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)  
U141 Isosafrole  
U142 Kepone  
U143 Lasiocarpene  
U144 Lead acetate  
U145 Lead phosphate  
U146 Lead subacetate  
U129 Lindane  
U147 Maleic anhydride  
U148 Maleic hydrazide  
U149 Malononitrile  
U150 Melphalan  
U151 Mercury  
U152 Methacrylonitrile (I,T)  
U092 Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)  
U029 Methane, bromo  
U045 Methane, chloro- (I,T)  
U046 Methane, chloromethoxy-  
U068 Methane, dibromo-  
U080 Methane, dichloro-  
U075 Methane, dichlorodifluoro-  
U138 Methane, iodo-  
U119 Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester

U211 Methane, tetrachloro-  
U121 Methane, trichlorofluoro-  
U153 Methanethiol (I,T)  
U225 Methane, tribromo-  
U044 Methane, trichloro-  
U121 Methane, trichlorofluoro-  
U123 Methanoic acid (C,T)  
U036 4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-  
octachloro- 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-  
U154 Methanol (I)  
U155 Methapyrilene  
U154 Methyl alcohol (I)  
U029 Methyl bromide  
U186 1-Methylbutadiene (I)  
U045 Methyl chloride (I,T)  
U156 Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)  
U226 Methylchloroform  
U157 3-Methylcholanthrene  
U158 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)  
U132 2,2'-Methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)  
U068 Methylene bromide  
U080 Methylene chloride  
U122 Methylene oxide  
U159 Methyl ethyl ketone (I,T)  
U160 Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)  
U138 Methyl iodide  
U161 Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)  
U162 Methyl methacrylate (I,T)  
U163 N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine  
U161 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)  
U164 Methylthiouracil  
U247 Methoxychlor  
U010 Mitomycin C  
U059 5,12-Naphthacenedione, (8S-cis)-8-acetyl-10-  
[(3- amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-alpha-L-lyxo-  
hexapyranosyl)oxyl]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-  
6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-  
U165 Naphthalene  
U047 Naphthalene, 2-chloro-  
U166 1,4-Naphthalenedione  
U236 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'-  
dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)]-  
bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium  
salt  
U166 1,4-Naphthaquinone  
U167 1-Naphthylamine  
U168 2-Naphthylamine  
U167 alpha-Naphthylamine  
U168 beta-Naphthylamine  
U026 2-Naphthylamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloromethyl)-  
U169 Nitrobenzene (I,T)  
U170 p-Nitrophenol  
U171 2-Nitropropane (I,T)

U172 N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine  
U173 N-Nitrosodiethanolamine  
U174 N-Nitrosodiethylamine  
U111 N-Nitroso-N-propylamine  
U176 N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea  
U177 N-Nitroso-N-methylurea  
U178 N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane  
U179 N-Nitrosopiperidine  
U180 N-Nitrosopyrrolidine  
U181 5-Nitro-o-toluidine  
U193 1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide  
U058 2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorine, 2-[bis(2-chloro-ethyl)amino]tetrahydro-, oxide 2-  
U115 Oxirane (I,T)  
U041 Oxarane, 2-(chloromethyl)-  
U182 Paraldehyde  
U183 Pentachlorobenzene  
U184 Pentachloroethane  
U185 Pentachloronitrobenzene  
See F027 Pentachlorophenol  
U186 1,3-pentadiene (I)  
U187 Phenacetin  
U188 Phenol  
U048 Phenol, 2-chloro-  
U039 Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-  
U081 Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-  
U082 Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-  
U101 Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-  
U170 Phenol, 4-nitro-  
See F027 Phenol, pentachloro-  
See F027 Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-  
See F027 Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-  
See F027 Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-  
U137 1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene  
U145 Phosphoric acid, lead salt  
U087 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl-, S-methyl-ester  
U189 Phosphorous sulfide (R)  
U190 Phthalic anhydride  
U191 2-Picoline  
U192 Pronamide  
U194 1-Propanamine (I,T)  
U110 1-Propanamine, N-propyl-(I)  
U066 Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-  
U149 Propanedinitrile  
U171 Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)  
U027 Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-  
U193 1,3-Propane sultone  
U235 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)  
U126 1-Propanol, 2,3-epoxy-  
U140 1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)  
U002 2-Propanone (I)  
U007 2-Propenamide

U084 Propene, 1,3-dichloro-  
U243 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-  
U009 2-Propenenitrile  
U152 2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)  
U008 2-Propenoic acid (I)  
U113 2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)  
U118 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester  
U162 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester  
(I,T)  
See F027 Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-  
U194 n-Propylamine (I,T)  
U083 Propylene dichloride  
U196 Pyridine  
U155 Pyridine, 2-[(2-(dimethylamino)-2-  
thenylamino]-  
U179 Pyridine, hexahydro-N-nitroso-  
U191 Pyridine, 2-methyl-  
U164 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-  
thioxo-  
U180 Pyrrole, tetrahydro-N-nitroso-  
U200 Reserpine  
U201 Resorcinol  
U202 Saccharin and salts  
U203 Safrole  
U204 Selenious acid  
U204 Selenium dioxide  
U205 Selenium disulfide (R,T)  
U015 L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)  
See F027 Silvex  
U089 4,4'-Stilbenediol, alpha, alpha'-diethyl-  
U206 Streptozotocin  
U135 Sulfur hydride  
U103 Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester  
U189 Sulfur phosphide (R)  
U205 Sulfur selenide (R,T)  
See F027 2,4,5-T  
U207 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene  
U208 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane  
U209 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane  
U210 Tetrachloroethylene  
See F027 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol  
U213 Tetrahydrofuran (I)  
U214 Thallium (I) acetate  
U215 Thallium (I) carbonate  
U216 Thallium (I) chloride  
U217 Thallium (I) nitrate  
U218 Thioacetamide  
U153 Thiomethanol (I,T)  
U219 Thiourea  
U244 Thiram  
U220 Toluene  
U221 Toluenediamine  
U223 Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)

U328	o-Toluidine
U353	p-Toluidine
U222	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U011	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U226	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
U227	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	Trichloroethene
U228	Trichloroethylene
U121	Trichloromonofluoromethane
See F027	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
See F027	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
See F027	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
U234	sym-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U182	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,5-trimethyl-
U235	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	Trypan blue
U237	Uracil, 5[bis(2-chloromethyl)amino]-
U237	Uracil mustard
U043	Vinyl chloride
U248	Warfarin, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U239	Xylene (I)
U249	Zinc phosphide, when present at concentrations of 10% or less
U200	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-di- methoxy-18- [(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)oxy]- methyl ester

Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. ,  
effective )

#### Appendix C Chemical Analysis Test Methods

The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix III (1985), as amended at 50 Fed. Reg. 42942, October 23, 1985, at 51 Fed. Reg. 5330, February 13, 1986 and at 51 Fed. Reg. 6541, February 25, 1986. This Section incorporates no future editions or modifications.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. ,  
effective )

#### Appendix G Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous constituents for which listed
F001	Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane,

- carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons.
- F002 Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane.
- F003 N.A.
- F004 Cresols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene.
- F005 Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, 2-ethoxyethanol, benzene, 2-nitropropane
- F006 Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed).
- F007 Cyanide (salts).
- F008 Cyanide (salts).
- F009 Cyanide (salts).
- F010 Cyanide (salts).
- F011 Cyanide (salts).
- F012 Cyanide (complexed).
- F019 Hexavalent chromium, cyanide (complexed).
- F020 Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines and other salts.
- F021 Penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives.
- F022 Tetra-, penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
- F023 Tetra- and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetra- chlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amines and other salts.
- F024 Chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3-chloropropene), dichloropropene, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene,

toluene, naphthalene.

- F026 Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.
- F027 Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.
- F028 Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.
- K001 Pentachlorophenol, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, p-chloro-m-cresol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, trichlorophenols, tetrachlorophenols, 2,4-dinitrophenol, cresosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benz(a)anthracene, dibenz(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
- K002 Hexavalent chromium, lead.
- K003 Hexavalent chromium, lead.
- K004 Hexavalent chromium.
- K005 Hexavalent chromium, lead.
- K006 Hexavalent chromium.
- K007 Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium.
- K008 Hexavalent chromium.
- K009 Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid.
- K010 Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde.
- K011 Acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid.
- K013 Hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile.
- K014 Acetonitrile, acrylamide.
- K015 Benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrichloride.
- K016 Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, perchloroethylene.
- K017 Epichlorohydrin, chloroethers [bis(chloromethyl) ether and bis-(2-chloroethyl) ethers], trichloropropane, dichloropropanols.
- K018 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachlorobenzene.
- K019 Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane,

	1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.
K020	Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloro-ethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride.
K021	Antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform.
K022	Phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).
K023	Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride.
K024	Phthalic anhydride, 1,4-naphthoquinone.
K025	Meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene.
K026	Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline.
K027	Toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2, 4-diamine.
K028	1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride.
K029	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform.
K030	Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylene dichloride.
K031	Arsenic.
K032	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K033	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K034	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
K035	Creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(a)-pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene.
K036	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K037	Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K038	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K039	Phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K040	Phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters.
K041	Toxaphene.
K042	Hexachlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene.
K043	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
K044	N.A.
K045	N.A.

K046 Lead  
K047 N.A.  
K048 Hexavalent chromium, lead.  
K049 Hexavalent chromium, lead.  
K050 Hexavalent chromium.  
K051 Hexavalent chromium, lead.  
K052 Lead  
K060 Cyanide, naphthalene, phenolic compounds,  
arsenic.  
K061 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.  
K062 Hexavalent chromium, lead.  
K069 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.  
K071 Mercury.  
K073 Chloroform, carbon tetrachloride,  
hexachloroethane, trichloroethane,  
tetrachloroethylene, dichloroethylene,  
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.  
K083 Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene,  
phenylenediamine.  
K084 Arsenic.  
K085 Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes,  
tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene,  
hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride.  
K086 Lead, hexavalent chromium.  
K087 Phenol, naphthalene.  
K093 Phthalic anhydride maleic anhydride.  
K094 Phthalic anhydride.  
K095 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-  
tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.  
K096 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1,-trichloroethane,  
1,1,2-trichloroethane.  
K097 Chlordane, heptachlor.  
K098 Toxaphene.  
K099 2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.  
K100 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium.  
K101 Arsenic.  
K102 Arsenic.  
K103 Aniline, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine.  
K104 Aniline, benzene, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene,  
phenylenediamine.  
K105 Benzene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes,  
2,4,6-trichlorophenol.  
K106 Mercury.  
K111 2,4-Dinitrotoluene.  
K112 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine,  
aniline.  
K113 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine,  
aniline.  
K114 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine.  
K115 2,4-Toluenediamine.  
K116 Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene,  
chloroform, phosgene.  
K117 Ethylene dibromide

K118  
K136

Ethylene dibromide  
Ethylene dibromide

N.A.--Waste is hazardous because it fails the test for the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill. Reg. ,  
effective )

#### Appendix H Hazardous Constituents

acetonitrile (ethanenitrile)  
acetophenone (ethanone, 1-phenyl-)  
3-(alpha-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts  
(warfarin)  
2-acetylaminofluorene  
(acetamide, N-(9H-fluoren-2-yl)-)  
acetyl chloride (ethanoyl chloride)  
1-acetyl-2-thiourea  
(acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-)  
acrolein (2-propenal)  
acrylamide (2-propenamide)  
acrylonitrile (2-propenenitrile)  
aflatoxins  
aldrin  
(1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-  
endo,exo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)  
allyl alcohol (2-propen-1-ol)  
aluminum phosphide  
4-aminobiphenyl ([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-amine)  
6-amino-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8-(hydroxymethyl)-8a-  
methoxy-5-methylcarbamate azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo  
[1,2a]indole-4,7-dione, (ester) (mitomycin C)  
(azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo(1,2a)indole-4,7-dione,  
6-amino-8-[(aminocarbonyloxy)methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-  
hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-)  
5-(aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol  
(3(2H)-isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-)  
4-aminopyridine (4-pyridinamine)  
amitrole (1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine)  
aniline (benzenamine)  
antimony and compounds, N.O.S. (not otherwise specified)  
aramite  
(sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl-, 2-[4-(1,1-  
dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-1-methylethyl ester)  
arsenic and compounds, N.O.S.  
arsenic acid (orthoarsenic acid)  
arsenic pentoxide (arsenic (V) oxide)  
arsenic trioxide (arsenic (III) oxide)  
auramine  
(benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-,  
monohydrochloride])

azaserine (L-serine, diazoacetate (ester))  
barium and compounds, N.O.S.  
barium cyanide  
benz[c]acridine (3,4-benzacridine)  
benz[a]anthracene (1,2-benzanthracene)  
benzene (cyclohexatriene)  
benzene, 2-amino-1-methyl (o-toluidine)  
benzene, 4-amino-1-methyl (p-toluidine)  
benzenearsonic acid (arsonic acid, phenyl-)  
benzene, dichloromethyl- (benzal chloride)  
benzenethiol (thiophenol)  
benzidine ([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine)  
benzo(b)fluoranthene (2,3-benzofluoranthene)  
benzo(j)fluoranthene (7,8-benzofluoranthene)  
benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene)  
p-benzoquinone (1,4-cyclohexadienedione)  
benzotrichloride (benzene, trichloromethyl-)  
benzyl chloride (benzene, (chloromethyl)-)  
beryllium and compounds, N.O.S.  
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane  
    (ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro-])  
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether  
    (ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-])  
N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine  
    (chlornaphazine)  
bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether  
    (propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro]-)  
bis(chloromethyl) ether  
    (methane, oxybis[chloro]-)  
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  
    (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester)  
bromoacetone (2-propanone, 1-bromo-)  
bromomethane (methyl bromide)  
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether  
    (benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-)  
brucine (strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-)  
2-butanone peroxide (methyl ethyl ketone, peroxide)  
butyl benzyl phthalate  
    (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester)  
2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (DNBP)  
    (phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-)  
cadmium and compounds, N.O.S.  
calcium chromate (chromic acid, calcium salt)  
calcium cyanide  
carbon disulfide (carbon bisulfide)  
carbon oxyfluoride (carbonyl fluoride)  
chloral (acetaldehyde, trichloro-)  
chlorambucil  
    (butanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]benzene-)  
chlordan (alpha and gamma isomers)  
    (4,7-methanoindan,1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-  
    3,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-) (alpha and gamma isomers)  
chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S.

chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.  
chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S.  
chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.  
chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.  
chloroacetaldehyde (acetaldehyde, chloro-)  
chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.  
p-chloroaniline (benzeneamine, 4-chloro-)  
chlorobenzene (benzene, chloro-)  
chlorobenzilate  
    (benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-  
    alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester)  
(2-chloro-1,3-butadiene (chloroprene)  
p-chloro-m-cresol  
    (phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-)  
1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane  
    (oxirane, 2-(chloromethyl)-)  
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether  
    (ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-)  
chloroform (methane, trichloro-)  
chloromethane (methyl chloride)  
chloromethyl methyl ether (methane, chloromethoxy-)  
2-chloronaphthalene (naphthalene, beta-chloro-)  
2-chlorophenol (phenol, o-chloro-)  
1-(o-chlorophenyl)thiourea (thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-)  
3-chloropropene (allyl chloride)  
3-chloropropionitrile (propanenitrile, 3-chloro-)  
chromium and compounds, N.O.S.  
chrysene (1,2-benzphenanthrene)  
citrus red No. 2  
    (2-naphthol, 1-[(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo]-)  
coal tars  
copper cyanide  
creosote (creosote, wood)  
cresols (cresylic acid) (phenol, methyl-)  
crotonaldehyde (2-butenal)  
cyanides (soluble salts and complexes), N.O.S.  
cyanogen (ethanedinitrile)  
cyanogen bromide (bromine cyanide)  
cyanogen chloride (chlorine cyanide)  
cycasin  
    (beta-D-glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy)methyl-)  
2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol  
    (phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-)  
cyclophosphamide  
    (2H-1,3,2-oxazaphosphorine, [bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-  
    tetrahydro-, 2-oxide)  
daunomycin  
    (5,12-naphthacenedione, (8S-cis)-8-acetyl-10-  
    [(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-  
    7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-)  
DDD (dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)  
    (ethane, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-)  
DDE (ethylene, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-)

DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)  
(ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-)  
diallate  
(S-(2,3-dichloroallyl)diisopropylthiocarbamate)  
dibenz[a,h]acridine (1,2,5,6-dibenzacridine)  
dibenz[a,j]acridine (1,2,7,8-dibenzacridine)  
dibenz[a,h]anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)  
7H-dibenzo[c,g]carbazole (3,4,5,6-dibenzcarbazole)  
dibenzo[a,e]pyrene (1,2,4,5-dibenzpyrene)  
dibenzo[a,h]pyrene (1,2,5,6-dibenzpyrene)  
dibenzo[a,i]pyrene (1,2,7,8-dibenzpyrene)  
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane  
(propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-)  
1,2-dibromoethane (ethylene dibromide)  
dibromomethane (methylene bromide)  
di-n-butyl phthalate  
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester)  
o-dichlorobenzene (benzene, 1,2-dichloro-)  
m-dichlorobenzene (benzene, 1,3-dichloro-)  
p-dichlorobenzene (benzene, 1,4-dichloro-)  
dichlorobenzene, N.O.S. (benzene, dichloro-, N.O.S.)  
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine  
([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-)  
1,4-dichloro-2-butene (2-butene, 1,4-dichloro-)  
dichlorodifluoromethane (methane, dichlorodifluoro-)  
1,1-dichloroethane (ethylidene dichloride)  
1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)  
trans-1,2-dichlorethene (1,2-dichlorethylene)  
dichloroethylene, N.O.S. (ethene, dichloro-, N.O.S.)  
1,1-dichloroethylene (ethene, 1,1-dichloro-)  
dichloromethane (methylene chloride)  
2,4-dichlorophenol (phenol, 2,4-dichloro-)  
2,6-dichlorophenol (phenol, 2,6-dichloro-)  
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), salts and esters  
(acetic acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-, salts and esters)  
dichlorophenyl arsine (phenyl dichloroarsine)  
dichloropropane, N.O.S. (propane, dichloro-, N.O.S.)  
1,2-dichloropropane (propylene dichloride)  
dichloropropanol, N.O.S. (propanol, dichloro-, N.O.S.)  
dichloropropene, N.O.S. (propene, dichloro-, N.O.S.)  
1,3-dichloropropene (1-propene, 1,3-dichloro-)  
dieldrin  
(1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-  
octahydro-endo,exo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)  
1,2:3,4-diepoxybutane (2,2'-bioxirane)  
diethylarsine (arsine, diethyl-)  
N,N'-diethylhydrazine (hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-)  
O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester of phosphorodithioic acid  
(phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl  
S-methyl ester)  
O,O-diethylphosphoric acid, O-p-nitrophenyl ester  
(phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl ester)  
diethyl phthalate

(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester)  
O,O-diethyl O-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate  
(phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester)  
diethylstilbestrol  
(4,4'-stilbenediol, alpha,alpha-diethyl,  
bis(dihydrogen phosphate, (E)-)  
dihydrosafrole  
(benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-propyl-)  
3,4-dihydroxy-alpha-(methylamino)methyl benzyl alcohol  
(1,2-benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-)  
diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)  
(phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester)  
dimethoate  
(phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl  
S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester)  
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine  
([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-)  
p-dimethylaminoazobenzene  
(benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-)  
7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene  
(1,2-benzanthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-)  
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine  
([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-)  
dimethylcarbamoyl chloride  
(carbamaoyl chloride, dimethyl-)  
1,1-dimethylhydrazine (hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-)  
1,2-dimethylhydrazine (hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-)  
3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone,  
O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime  
(thiofanox)  
alpha,alpha-dimethylphenethylamine  
(ethanamine, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-)  
2,4-dimethylphenol (phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-)  
dimethyl phthalate  
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester)  
dimethylsulfate  
(sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester)  
dinitrobenzene, N.O.S. (benzene, dinitro-, N.O.S.)  
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol and salts  
(phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-methyl-, and salts)  
2,4-dinitrophenol (phenol, 2,4-dinitro-)  
2,4-dinitrotoluene (benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-)  
2,6-dinitrotoluene (benzene, 1-methyl-2,6-dinitro-)  
di-n-octyl phthalate  
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester)  
1,4-dioxane (1,4-diethylene oxide)  
diphenylamine (benzenamine, N-phenyl-)  
1,2-diphenylhydrazine (hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-)  
di-n-propylnitrosamine (N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine)  
disulfoton  
(O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate  
2,4-dithiobiuret (thioimidodicarbonic diamide)  
endosulfan

(5-norbornene, 2,3-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro-, cyclic sulfite)  
endrin and metabolites  
(1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo,endo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene, and metabolites)  
ethyl carbamate  
(urethan) (carbamic acid, ethyl ester)  
ethyl cyanide (propanenitrile)  
ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters  
(1,2-ethanediylobiscarbamodithioic acid, salts and esters)  
ethylene glycol monoethyl ether  
(ethanol, 2-ethoxy-)  
ethyleneimine (aziridine)  
ethylene oxide (oxirane)  
ethylenethiourea (2-imidazolidinethione)  
ethyl methacrylate (2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester)  
ethyl methanesulfonate (methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester)  
fluoranthene (benzo[j,k]fluorene)  
fluorine  
2-fluoroacetamide (acetamide, 2-fluoro-)  
fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt  
(acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt)  
formaldehyde (methylene oxide)  
formic acid (methanoic acid)  
glycidylaldehyde (l-propanal, 2,3-epoxy-)  
halomethane, N.O.S.  
heptachlor  
(4,7-methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-)  
heptachlor epoxide (alpha, beta and gamma isomers)  
(4,7-methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-2,3-epoxy-3a,4,7,7-tetrahydro-, alpha, beta and gamma isomers)  
hexachlorobenzene (benzene, hexachloro-)  
hexachlorobutadiene (1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-)  
hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers)  
(lindane and isomers)  
hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
(cyclopentadiene, hexachloro-)  
hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins  
hexachlorodibenzofurans  
hexachloroethane (ethane, hexachloro-)  
1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo,endo-dimethanonaphthalene  
(hexachlorohexahydro-endo,endo-dimethanonaphthalene)  
hexachlorophene  
(2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol))  
hexachloropropene (propene, hexachloro-)  
hexaethyl tetraphosphate  
(tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester)  
hydrazine (diamine)  
hydrocyanic acid (hydrogen cyanide)

hydrofluoric acid (hydrogen fluoride)  
hydrogen sulfide  
hydroxydimethylarsine oxide (cacodylic acid)  
indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene  
1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene)  
iodomethane (methyl iodide)  
iron dextran (ferric dextran)  
isocyanic acid, methyl ester (methyl isocyanate)  
isobutyl alcohol (1-propanol, 2-methyl-)  
isosafrole (benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-)  
kepone  
(decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-  
cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one)  
lasiocarpine  
(2-butenic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-[(2,3-dihydroxy-  
2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl]-  
2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester)  
lead and compounds, N.O.S.  
lead acetate (acetic acid, lead salt)  
lead phosphate (phosphoric acid, lead salt)  
lead subacetate (lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-)  
maleic anhydride (2,5-furandione)  
maleic hydrazide (1,2-dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione)  
malononitrile (propanedinitrile)  
melphalan  
alanine, 3-[p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl-, L-)  
mercury fulminate (fulminic acid, mercury salt)  
mercury and compounds, N.O.S.  
methacrylonitrile (2-propenenitrile, 2-methyl-)  
methanethiol (thiomethanol)  
methapyrilene  
(pyridine, 2-[(2-dimethylamino)ethyl]-2-thenylamino-)  
metholmyl  
(acetimidic acid, N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thio-,  
methyl ester)  
methoxychlor  
(ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2'-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-)  
2-methylaziridine (1,2-propylenimine)  
3-methylcholanthrene  
(benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-)  
methylchlorocarbonate  
(carbanochloridic acid, methyl ester)  
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)  
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chlorobenzenamine))  
methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (2-butanone)  
methyl hydrazine (hydrazine, methyl-)  
2-methylactonitrile (propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-)  
methyl methacrylate (2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester)  
methyl methanesulfonate (methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester)  
2-methyl-2-(methylthio(propionaldehyde-O-  
(methylcarbonyl) oxime  
(propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,  
O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime)

N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine  
(guanidine, N-nitroso-N-methyl-N'-nitro-)

methyl parathion  
(O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate)

methylthiouracil  
(4-1H-pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-)

mustard gas (sulfide, bis(2-chloroethyl)-)

naphthalene

1,4-naphthoquinone (1,4-naphthalenedione)

1-naphthylamine (alpha-naphthylamine)

2-naphthylamine (beta-naphthylamine)

1-naphthyl-2-thiourea (thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-)

nickel and compounds, N.O.S.

nickel carbonyl (nickel tetracarbonyl)

nickel cyanide (nickel (II) cyanide)

nicotine and salts  
(pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, and salts)

nitric oxide (nitrogen (II) oxide)

p-nitroaniline (benzenamine, 4-nitro-)

nitrobenzene (benzene, nitro-)

nitrogen dioxide (nitrogen (IV) oxide)

nitrogen mustard and hydrochloride salt  
(ethanamine, 2-chloro-, N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-,  
and hydrochloride salt)

nitrogen mustard N-oxide and hydrochloride salt  
(ethanamine, 2-chloro-, N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-,  
N-oxide, and hydrochloride salt)

nitroglycerin (1,2,3-propanetriol, trinitrate)

4-nitrophenol (phenol, 4-nitro-)

2-nitropropane  
(propane, 2-nitro-)

4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide (quinoline, 4-nitro-1-oxide-)

nitrosamine, N.O.S.

N-nitrosodi-n-butylamine (1-butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-)

N-nitrosodiethanolamine (ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-)

N-nitrosodiethylamine (ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-)

N-nitrosodimethylamine (dimethylnitrosamine)

N-nitroso-N-ethylurea (carbamide, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-)

N-nitrosomethylethylamine (ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)

N-nitroso-N-methylurea (carbamide, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)

N-nitroso-N-methylurethane  
(carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester)

N-nitrosomethylvinylamine  
(ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-)

N-nitrosomorpholine (morpholine, N-nitroso-)

N-nitrosornicotine (nornicotine, N-nitroso-)

N-nitrosopiperidine (pyridine, hexahydro-, N-nitroso-)

N-nitrosopyrrolidine (pyrrole, tetrahydro-, N-nitroso-)

N-nitrososarcosine (sarcosine, N-nitroso-)

5-nitro-o-toluidine (benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-)

octamethylpyrophosphoramidate (diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-)

osmium tetroxide (osmium (VIII) oxide)

7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid  
(endothal)

paraldehyde  
(1,3,5-trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-)

parathion  
(phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl)  
ester)

pentachlorobenzene (benzene, pentachloro-)

pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins

pentachlorodibenzofurans

pentachloroethane (ethane, pentachloro-)

pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)  
(benzene, pentachloronitro-)

pentachlorophenol (phenol, pentachloro-)

phenacetin (acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-)

phenol (benzene, hydroxy-)

phenylenediamine (benzenediamine)

phenylmercury acetate (mercury, acetatophenyl-)

N-phenylthiourea (thiourea, phenyl-)

phosgene (carbonyl chloride)

phosphine (hydrogen phosphide)

phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester  
(phorate)

phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl  
O-[p-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl] ester  
(famphur)

phthalic acid esters, N.O.S.  
(benzene, 1,2-dicarboxylic acid, esters, N.O.S.)

phthalic anhydride  
(1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid anhydride)

2-picoline (pyridine, 2-methyl-)

polychlorinated biphenyl, N.O.S.

potassium cyanide

potassium silver cyanide  
(argentate(1-), dicyano-, potassium)

pronamide  
(3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide)

1,3-propane sultone  
(1,2-oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide)

n-propylamine (1-propanamine)

propylthiouracil  
(2,3-dihydro-6-propyl-2-thioxo-4(1H)-pyrimidinone)

2-propyn-1-ol (propargyl alcohol)

pyridine

reserpine  
(yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-  
18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester)

resorcinol (1,3-benzenediol)

saccharin and salts  
(1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts)

safrole (benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-)

selenious acid (selenium dioxide)

selenium and compounds, N.O.S.  
selenium sulfide (sulfur selenide)  
selenourea (carbamimidoseleonic acid)  
silver and compounds, N.O.S.  
silver cyanide  
sodium cyanide  
streptozotocin  
    (D-glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-)  
strontium sulfide  
strychnine and salts (strychnidin-10-one, and salts)  
1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene (benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-)  
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins  
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin  
    (TCDD)  
    (dibenzo-p-dioxin, 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-)  
tetrachlorodibenzofurans  
tetrachloroethane, N.O.S.  
    (ethane, tetrachloro-, N.O.S.)  
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane (ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-)  
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-)  
tetrachloroethene (perchloroethylene)  
tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride)  
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol (phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-)  
tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate  
    (dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester)  
tetraethyl lead (plumbane, tetraethyl-)  
tetraethylpyrophosphate (pyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester)  
tetranitromethane (methane, tetranitro-)  
thallium and compounds, N.O.S.  
thallic oxide (thallium (III) oxide)  
thallium (I) acetate (acetic acid, thallium (I) salt)  
thallium (I) carbonate (carbonic acid, dithallium (I) salt)  
thallium (I) chloride  
thallium (I) nitrate (nitric acid, thallium (I) salt)  
thallium selenite  
thallium (I) sulfate (sulfuric acid, thallium (I) salt)  
thioacetamide (ethanethioamide)  
thiosemicarbazide (hydrazinecarbothioamide)  
thiourea (carbamide, thio-)  
thiuram (bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide)  
toluene (benzene, methyl-)  
toluenediamine, N.O.S. (diaminotoluene N.O.S.)  
2,4-toluenediamine  
2,6-toluenediamine  
3,4-toluenediamine  
toluene diisocyanate (benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-)  
o-toluidine hydrochloride  
    (benzeneamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride)  
toxaphene (camphene, octachloro-)  
tribromomethane (bromoform)  
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-)  
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)  
1,1,2-trichloroethane (ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-)



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

PART 722  
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section  
722.110 Purpose, Scope and Applicability  
722.111 Hazardous Waste Determination  
722.112 USEPA Identification Numbers

SUBPART B: THE MANIFEST

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722.120 General Requirements  
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SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Section  
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Section  
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722.141 Annual Reporting  
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and 1000 kilograms per month

SUBPART E: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Section  
722.150 International Shipments  
722.151 Farmers  
A  
Appendix A Form-Annual Report (EPA Form 8700-13)  
(Repealed)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1022.4 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 317, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R82-18, 51 PCB 31, at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11950, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1131, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective ; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective .

#### SUBPART B: THE MANIFEST

##### Section 722.120 General Requirements

- a) A generator who transports, or offers for transportation, hazardous waste for off-site treatment, storage or disposal must prepare a manifest before transporting the waste off-site.
- b) A generator must designate on the manifest one facility which is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.
- c) A generator may also designate on the manifest one alternate facility which is permitted to handle his waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.
- d) If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated facility or the alternate facility, the generator must either designate another facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste.
- e) The requirements of this Subpart do not apply to hazardous waste produced by generators of greater than 100 kg but less than 1000 kg in a calendar month where:
  - 1) The waste is reclaimed under a contractual agreement pursuant to which:
    - A) The type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the agreement:
    - B) The vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to deliver regenerated material back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and

- 2) The generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement in his files for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill Reg. ,  
effective )

SUBPART C: PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

Section 722.134 Accumulation Time

- a) A Except as provided in subsections (d), (e) or (f), a generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit or without having interim status provided that:
  - 1) The waste is placed in containers and the generator complies with Subpart I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 or the waste is placed in tanks and the generator complies with Subpart J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.293;
  - 2) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container;
  - 3) While being accumulated on-site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words, "Hazardous Waste", and
  - 4) The generator complies with the requirements for owners or operators in Subparts C and D in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 and with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.116.
- b) A generator who accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703 and 705 unless he has been granted an extension of the 90-day period. Such extension may be granted by the Agency if hazardous wastes must remain on-site for longer than 90 days due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. An extension of up to 30 days may be granted at the discretion of the Agency on a case-by-case basis.
- c)
  - 1) A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e) in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate, which is under the

control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with paragraph (a) provided he:

- A) Complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.271, 725.272 and 725.273(a); and
  - B) marks his containers either with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the contents of the containers.
- 2) A generator who accumulates either hazardous waste or acutely hazardous waste listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.133(e) in excess of the amounts listed in paragraph (c)(1) at or near any point of generation must, with respect to that amount of excess waste, comply within three days with paragraph (a) or other applicable provisions of this chapter. During the three day period the generator must continue to comply with paragraphs (c)(1). The generator must mark the container holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.
- d) A generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 180 days or less without a permit or without having interim status provided that:
- 1) The quantity of waste accumulated on-site never exceeds 6000 kilograms:
  - 2) The generator complies with the requirements of Subsection (a)(1) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.276 except the generator need not comply with:
  - 3) The generator complies with the requirements of Subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.Subpart C; and
  - 4) The generator complies with the following requirements:
    - A) At all times there must be at least one employee either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in Subsection (d)(3)(D).
- The employee is the emergency coordinator.

- B) The generator must post the following information next to the telephone:
  - i) The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator:
  - ii) Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and if present, fire alarm: and
  - iii) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
- C) The generator must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies:
- D) The emergency coordinator or designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. The applicable responses are as follows:
  - i) In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish using a fire extinguisher:
  - ii) In the event of a spill, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible, and as soon as is practicable, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil:
  - iii) In the event of a fire, explosion or other release which could threaten human health outside the facility or when the generator has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the generator must immediately notify the National Response Center (using its 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include the following information: The name, address and USEPA Identification Number (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.112) of the generator; Date, time and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire); Quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident; Extent of injuries, if any; and.
- e) A generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a

calendar month and who must transport the waste, or offer the waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage or disposal may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 270 days or less without a permit or without having interim status provided that the generator complies with the requirements of Subsection (d).

- f) A generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month and who accumulates hazardous waste in quantities exceeding 6000 kg or accumulates hazardous waste for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the generator must transport the waste, or offer the waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more) is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 and the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 unless the generator has been granted an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period. Such extension may be granted by the Agency if hazardous wastes must remain on-site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. An extension of up to 30 days may be granted at the discretion of the Agency on a case-by-case basis.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill Reg. ,  
effective )

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section 722.144 Special Requirements for Generators of between 100 and 1000 kilograms per month

A generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month is exempt from the requirements of this Subpart, except for the recordkeeping requirements in Section 722.140(a),(c) and (d), and the requirements of Section 722.143.

(Source: Added at 10 Ill Reg. , effective )

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

PART 723  
STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO  
TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section  
723.110 Scope  
723.111 USEPA Identification Number  
723.112 Transfer Facility Requirements

SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST  
SYSTEM AND RECORDKEEPING

Section  
723.120 The Manifest System  
723.121 Compliance with the Manifest  
723.122 Recordkeeping

SUBPART C: HAZARDOUS WASTE DISCHARGES

Section  
723.130 Immediate Action  
723.131 Discharge Clean Up

AUTHORITY: Authorized by Section 27 and implementing Section 22.4 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, Ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1027 and 1022.4).

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22, 43 PCB 427, at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended and codified in R81-22, 45 PCB 17, at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective as noted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 700.106; amended in R84-9, at 9 Ill. Reg. 11961, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R86-19, at 10 Ill. Reg. , effective .

SUBPART B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANIFEST SYSTEM AND  
RECORDKEEPING

Section 723.120 The Manifest System

- a) A transporter may not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless it is accompanied by a manifest, signed by the generator in accordance with the provisions of Part 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

- b) Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter must sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste from the generator. The transporter must return a signed copy of the generator before leaving the generator's property.
- c) The transporter must ensure that the manifest accompanies the hazardous waste.
- d) A transporter who delivers a hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility must:
  - 1) Obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of that transporter or of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest; and
  - 2) Retain one copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122; and
  - 3) Give the remaining copies of the manifest to the accepting transporter or designated facility.
- e) The requirements of paragraph Subsections (c), (d) and (f) of this section do not apply to water (bulk shipment) transporters if:
  - 1) The hazardous waste is delivered by water (bulk shipment) to the designated facility; and
  - 2) A shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the EPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) accompanies the hazardous waste; and
  - 3) The delivering transporter obtains the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator designated facility on either the manifest or the shipping paper; and
  - 4) The person delivering the hazardous waste to the initial water (bulk shipment) transporter obtains the date of delivery and signature of the water (bulk shipment) transporter on the manifest and forwards it to the designated facility; and
  - 5) A copy of the shipping paper or manifest is retained by each water (bulk shipment) transporter in accordance with Section 723.122.
- f) For shipments involving rail transportation, the requirements of paragraphs Subsections (c), (d) and (e) do not apply and the following requirements do apply:

- 1) When accepting hazardous waste from a non-rail transporter, the initial rail transporter must:
  - A) Sign and date the manifest acknowledging acceptance of the hazardous waste;
  - B) Return a signed copy of the manifest to the non-rail transporter;
  - C) Forward at least three copies of the manifest to:
    - i) The next non-rail transporter, if any;  
or,
    - ii) The designated facility, if the shipment is delivered to that facility by rail; or
    - iii) The last rail transporter designated to handle the waste in the United States;
  - D) Retain one copy of the manifest and rail shipping paper in accordance with Section 723.122.
  
- 2) Rail transporters must ensure that a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the EPA identification numbers, generator certification and signatures) accompanies the hazardous waste at all times.

(Board Note. -- Intermediate rail transporters are not required to sign either the manifest or shipping paper.)
  
- 3) When delivering hazardous waste to the designated facility, a rail transporter must:
  - A) Obtain the date of delivery and handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility on the manifest or the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received by the facility); and
  - B) Retain a copy of the manifest or signed shipping paper in accordance with Section 723.122.
  
- 4) When delivering hazardous waste to a non-rail transporter a rail transporter must:

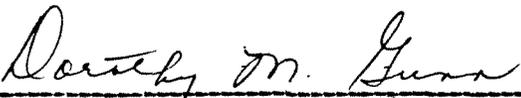
- A) Obtain the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of the next non-rail transporter on the manifest; and
  - B) Retain a copy of the manifest in accordance with Section 723.122.
- 5) Before accepting hazardous waste from a rail transporter, a non-rail transporter must sign and date the manifest and provide a copy of the rail transporter.
- g) Transporters who transport hazardous waste out of the United States must:
- 1) indicate on the manifest the date the hazardous waste left the United States; and
  - 2) sign the manifest and retain one copy in accordance with Section 723.122(c); and
  - 3) return a signed copy of the manifest to the generator.
- h) A transporter transporting hazardous waste from a generator who generates greater than 100 kilograms but less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month need not comply with the requirements of this Section or those of Section 723.122 provided that:
- 1) The waste is being transported pursuant to a reclamation agreement provided for in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(e);
  - 2) The transporter records, on a log or shipping paper, the following information for each shipment:
    - A) The name, address, and USEPA Identification Number (35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.112) of the generator of the waste;
    - B) The quantity of waste accepted;
    - C) All shipping information required by the United States Department of Transportation;
    - D) The date the waste is accepted; and
  - 3) The transporter carries this record when transporting waste to the reclamation facility; and

- 4) The transporter retains these records for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

(Source: Amended at 10 Ill Reg. ,  
effective )

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, hereby certify that the above Proposed Order was adopted on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1986, by a vote of 6-0.

  
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Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk  
Illinois Pollution Control Board