

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
November 20, 2008

IN THE MATTER OF: )  
RCRA SUBTITLE C UPDATE, USEPA ) R09-3  
AMENDMENTS (January 1, 2008 through ) (Identical-in-Substance  
June 30, 2008) ) Rulemaking - Land

Adopted Rule. Final Order.

ORDER OF THE BOARD (by G.T. Girard):

This identical-in-substance rulemaking would update the Illinois hazardous waste regulations to incorporate revisions to the federal regulations. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) adopted the federal hazardous waste amendments that prompted this action during the time periods of January 1, 2008 through June 30, 2008. This proceeding adopts amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 721, 724, 725, 726, and 728.

Also included in this proceeding are amendments to respond to comments submitted by USEPA after the conclusion of the prior update docket, RCRA Subtitle C Update, USEPA Amendments (March 5, 2005, September 8, 2005, January 1, 2006 through June 30, 2006), R07-5, RCRA Subtitle C Update (July 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006), R07-14 (June 5, 2008) (consol.). Those comments, docketed in this present docket at PC 2, suggested corrections to the rules. These amendments also make a series of substantive and non-substantive corrections and stylistic revisions to segments of the text that are not otherwise affected by the covered federal amendments.

This order and the supporting opinion adopt identical-in-substance amendments in the hazardous waste program area. Sections 7.2 and 22.4(a) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 22.4(a) (2006)) require the Board to adopt regulations that are “identical in substance” to hazardous waste regulations adopted by the USEPA. These USEPA rules implement Subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA Subtitle C) (42 U.S.C. §§ 6921 *et seq.* (2006)). The federal RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste management (HWM) regulations are found at 40 C.F.R. 260 through 268, 270 through 273, and 279.

Section 22.4(a) also provides that Title VII of the Act and Section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 ILCS 100/5-35 and 5-40 (2006)) do not apply to the Board’s adoption of identical-in-substance regulations.

This order is supported by an opinion that the Board also adopts today. The Board will delay filing the adopted amendments for 30 days, specifically to allow USEPA review of the amendments before they are filed with the Office of the Secretary of State and become effective. As is explained in the accompanying opinion, the due date for final Board action to adopt these amendments and cause them to become effective is January 2, 2009.

The Board directs the Clerk to cause the filing of the following adopted amendments with the Office of the Secretary of State for their publication in the *Illinois Register*:

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

PART 720  
 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: GENERAL

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
720.101	Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
720.102	Availability of Information; Confidentiality of Information
720.103	Use of Number and Gender
720.104	Electronic Reporting

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

Section	
720.110	Definitions
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SUBPART C: RULEMAKING PETITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

Section	
720.120	Rulemaking
720.121	Alternative Equivalent Testing Methods
720.122	Waste Delisting
720.123	Petitions for Regulation as Universal Waste
720.130	Procedures for Solid Waste Determinations
720.131	Solid Waste Determinations
720.132	Boiler Determinations
720.133	Procedures for Determinations
720.140	Additional Regulation of Certain Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities on a Case-by-Case Basis
720.141	Procedures for Case-by-Case Regulation of Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities

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

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14015, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11819, effective July 24,

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

## SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

### **Section 720.110**      **Definitions**

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

“Aboveground tank” means a device meeting the definition of tank that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the tank bottom) is able to be visually inspected.

“Active life” of a facility means the period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the Agency receives certification of final closure.

“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 United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator’s designee.

“Agency” means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

“Ancillary equipment” means any device, including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps, that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from its point of generation to storage or treatment tanks, between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal onsite, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

“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.

“Battery” means a device that consists of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells that is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

“Board” means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

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

Boiler physical 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 sections must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery sections (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 sections 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 may 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

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

“Carbon regeneration unit” means any enclosed thermal treatment device used to regenerate spent activated carbon.

“Cathode ray tube” or “CRT” means a vacuum tube, composed primarily of glass, which is the visual or video display component of an electronic device. A “used, intact CRT” means a CRT whose vacuum has not been released. A “used, broken CRT” means glass removed from its housing or casing whose vacuum has been released.

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

“Closed portion” means that portion of a facility that 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.”)

“Component” means either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.

“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.

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

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

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

“CRT collector” means a person who receives used, intact CRTs for recycling, repair, resale, or donation.

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

“CRT processing” means conducting all of the following activities:

Receiving broken or intact CRTs;

Intentionally breaking intact CRTs or further breaking or separating broken CRTs; and

Sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors.

“Designated facility” means either of the following entities:

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

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

The facility has received a RCRA permit from USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 124 and 270 (2005);

The facility has received a RCRA permit from a state authorized by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271 (2005); or

The facility is regulated pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(c)(2) or Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 266; or

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

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

“Destination facility” means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(a) and (c) and 733.133(a) and (c). A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated is not a destination facility for the purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

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

“Dioxins and furans” or “D/F” means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

“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. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit (CAMU) into which remediation wastes are placed.

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

“Elementary neutralization unit” means a device of which the following is true:

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

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

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

“EPA identification number” or “USEPA 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” or “USEPA region” means the states and territories found in any one of the following ten regions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 that 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 of the following had occurred:

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

The owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations that could not be canceled 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.

“Existing tank system” or “existing component” means a tank system or component that is used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and which was in operation, or for which installation was commenced, on or prior to July 14, 1986. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either of the following is true:

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

The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations that cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

“Explosives or munitions emergency” means a situation involving the suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated

explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist. Such situations may require immediate and expeditious action by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.

“Explosives or munitions emergency response” means all immediate response activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment, or destruction of the explosives or munitions or transporting those items to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstance will not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities.

“Explosives or munitions emergency response specialist” means an individual trained in chemical or conventional munitions or explosives handling, transportation, render-safe procedures, or destruction techniques. Explosives or munitions emergency response specialists include United States Department of Defense (USDOD) emergency explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), technical escort unit (TEU), and USDOD-certified civilian or contractor personnel and other federal, State, or local government or civilian personnel who are similarly trained in explosives or munitions emergency responses.

“Facility” means the following:

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).

For the purpose of implementing corrective action pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.201, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA. This definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action pursuant to RCRA section 3008(h).

Notwithstanding the immediately-preceding paragraph of this definition, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to 35 Ill.

Adm. Code 724.201, but a facility that is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility.

“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.

“Final closure” means the closure of all hazardous waste management units at the facility in accordance with all applicable closure requirements so that hazardous waste management activities pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725 are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134.

“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 that readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

“Gasification” means, for the purpose of complying with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(a)(12)(A), a process conducted in an enclosed device or system that is designed and operated to process petroleum feedstock, including oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials, through a series of highly controlled steps utilizing thermal decomposition, limited oxidation, and gas cleaning to yield a synthesis gas composed primarily of hydrogen and carbon monoxide gas.

“Generator” means any person, by site, whose act or process produces 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 that caused the hazardous waste to be listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or a constituent listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

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

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

“Incinerator” means any enclosed device of which the following is true:

The facility uses controlled flame combustion, and both of the following are true of the facility:

The facility does not meet the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor

The facility is not listed as an industrial furnace; or

The facility meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

“Incompatible waste” means a hazardous waste that is unsuitable for the following:

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 Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 for references that list examples.)

“Industrial furnace” means any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment 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;

Halogen acid furnaces (HAFs) for the production of acid from halogenated hazardous waste generated by chemical production facilities where the furnace is located on the site of a chemical production facility, the acid product has a halogen acid content of at least three percent, the acid product is used in a manufacturing process, and, except for hazardous waste burned as fuel, hazardous waste fed to the furnace has a minimum halogen content of 20 percent, as generated; and

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.

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

“Inground tank” means a device meeting the definition of tank whereby a portion of the tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground, thereby preventing visual inspection of that external surface area of the tank that is in the ground.

“In operation” refers to a facility that 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 that protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

“Installation inspector” means a person who, by reason of knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise the installation of tank systems.

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

“Lamp” or “universal waste lamp” means the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common universal waste lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high-pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.

“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 pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit (CAMU).

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

“LDS” means leak detection system.

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

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

“Leak-detection system” means a system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure.

“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 USEPA Form 8700-22 (including, if necessary, USEPA Form 8700-22A) originated and signed by the generator or offeror that contains the information required by Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 through 727.

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

“Mercury-containing equipment” means a device or part of a device (including thermostats, but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury integral to its function.

“Military munitions” means all ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the United States Department of Defense or the United States Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the United States Department of Defense (USDOD), the United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of Energy (USDOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by USDOD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components of these items and devices. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components of these items and devices. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under USDOE’s nuclear weapons program after all sanitization operations required under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014 et seq.), as amended, have been completed.

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

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

“Movement” means hazardous waste that is transported to a facility in an individual vehicle.

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

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

“Onground tank” means a device meeting the definition of tank that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surfaces so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected.

“On-site” means the same or geographically contiguous property that 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 that the owner 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 that owns a facility or part of a facility.

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

“Performance Track member facility” means a facility that has been accepted by USEPA for membership in the National Environmental Performance Track Program (Program) and which is still a member of that Program. The National Environmental Performance Track Program is a voluntary, facility-based, program for top environmental performers. A program member must demonstrate a good record of compliance and past success in achieving environmental goals, and it must commit to future specific quantified environmental goals, environmental management systems, local community outreach, and annual reporting of measurable results.

BOARD NOTE: The National Environmental Performance Track program is operated exclusively by USEPA. USEPA established the program in 2000 (see 65 Fed. Reg. 41655 (July 6, 2000)) and amended it in 2004 (see 69 Fed. Reg. 27922 (May 17, 2004)). USEPA confers membership in the program on application of interested and eligible entities. Information about the program is available from a website maintained by USEPA:  
[www.epa.gov/performancetrack](http://www.epa.gov/performancetrack).

“Person” 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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 or 725.

“Pesticide” means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that fulfills one of the following descriptions:

It is a new animal drug under section 201(v) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(v)), incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(c);

It is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to FFDCA section 512 (21 USC 360b), incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(c), to be an exempted new animal drug; or

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

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

“Pile” means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage, and that is not a containment building.

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

“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” is as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310.110.

“Qualified groundwater scientist” means a scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or postgraduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering, and has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields, as demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university courses that enable the individual to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring and contaminant rate and transport. BOARD NOTE: State registration includes, but is not limited to, registration as a professional engineer with the Department of Professional Regulation, pursuant to 225 ILCS 325 and 68 Ill. Adm. Code 1380. Professional certification includes, but is not limited to, certification under the certified groundwater professional program of the National Ground Water Association.

“RCRA” means the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 USC 6901 et seq.).

“RCRA standardized permit” means a RCRA permit issued pursuant to Subpart J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and Subpart G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 that authorizes management of hazardous waste. The RCRA standardized permit may have two parts: a uniform portion issued in all cases and a supplemental portion issued at the discretion of the Agency.

“Regional Administrator” means the Regional Administrator for the USEPA region in which the facility is located or the Regional Administrator’s designee.

“Remediation waste” means all solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris that are managed for implementing cleanup.

“Remediation waste management site” means a facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes. A

remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to corrective action pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.201, but a remediation waste management site is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located in such a facility.

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

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

“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 Classification code,” as assigned to a site by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, based on the particular activities that occur on the site, as set forth in its publication “Standard Industrial Classification Manual,” incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(a).

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

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

“Small quantity generator” means a generator that generates less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

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

“Sorbent” means a material that is used to soak up free liquids by either adsorption or absorption, or both. “Sorb” means to either adsorb or absorb, or both.

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

“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.

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

“Surface impoundment” or “impoundment” means a facility or part of a facility that is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials) that 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 that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

“Tank system” means a hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

“TEQ” means toxicity equivalence, the international method of relating the toxicity of various dioxin and furan congeners to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

“Thermal treatment” means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device that 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.”)

“Thermostat” means a temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from such a temperature control device in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.113(c)(2) or 733.133(c)(2).

“Totally enclosed treatment facility” means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste that is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner that 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.

“Treatability study” means the following:

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

Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process;

What pretreatment (if any) is required;

The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment;

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

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

Also included in this definition for the purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104(e) and (f) exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion and other material compatibility studies, and toxicological and health effects studies. A

treatability study is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

“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 the waste, recover energy or material resources from the waste, or render the 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.”)

“Underground tank” means a device meeting the definition of tank whose entire surface area is totally below the surface of and covered by the ground.

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

“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.

“Universal waste” means any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed pursuant to the universal waste requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733:

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

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

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

Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105.

“Universal waste handler” means either of the following:

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

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

“Universal waste handler” does not mean either of the following:

A person that treats (except under the provisions of Section 733.113(a) or (c) or 733.133(a) or (c)), disposes of, or recycles universal waste; or

A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility.

“Universal waste transporter” means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

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

“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.

“USDOT” or “Department of Transportation” means the United States Department of Transportation.

“Used oil” means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

“USEPA” or “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“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 of which the following is true:

It is part of a wastewater treatment facility that has an NPDES permit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309 or a pretreatment permit or authorization to discharge pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310;

It receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103, or generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill.

Adm. Code 721.103, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103; and

It meets the definition of tank or tank system in this Section.

“Water (bulk shipment)” means the bulk transportation of hazardous waste that 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.”)

“Zone of engineering control” means an area under the control of the owner or operator that, upon detection of a hazardous waste release, can be readily cleaned up prior to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to groundwater or surface water.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## **Section 720.111      References**

The following documents are incorporated by reference for the purposes of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 721 through 728, 730, 733, 738, and 739:

- a)      Non-Regulatory Government Publications and Publications of Recognized Organizations and Associations:

ACI. Available from the American Concrete Institute, Box 19150, Redford Station, Detroit, Michigan 48219:

ACI 318-83: “Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete,” adopted November 1983, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.673 and 725.543.

ANSI. Available from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, 212-354-3300:

See ASME/ANSI B31.3 and B31.4 and supplements below in this subsection (a) under ASME.

API. Available from the American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, 202-682-8000:

“Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems,” API Recommended Practice 1632, Second

Edition, December 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292, 724.295, 725.292, and 725.295.

“Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks,” API publication 2517, Third Edition, February 1989, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

“Guide for Inspection of Refinery Equipment,” Chapter XIII, “Atmospheric and Low Pressure Storage Tanks,” 4th Edition, 1981, reaffirmed December 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.291, 724.293, 725.291, and 725.292.

“Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems,” API Recommended Practice 1615, Fourth Edition, November 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292.

ASME. Available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017, 212-705-7722:

“Chemical Plant and Petroleum Refinery Piping,” ASME/ANSI B31.3-1987, as supplemented by B31.3a-1988 and B31.3b-1988, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292 and 725.292. Also available from ANSI.

“Liquid Transportation Systems for Hydrocarbons, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Anhydrous Ammonia, and Alcohols,” ASME/ANSI B31.4-1986, as supplemented by B31.4a-1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292 and 725.292. Also available from ANSI.

ASTM. Available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, 610-832-9585:

ASTM C 94-90, “Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete,” approved March 30, 1990, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.673 and 725.543.

ASTM D 88-87, “Standard Test Method for Saybolt Viscosity,” approved April 24, 1981, reapproved January 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.

ASTM D 93-85, “Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester,” approved October 25, 1985, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.

ASTM D 140-70, "Standard Practice for Sampling Bituminous Materials," approved 1970, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 346-75, "Standard Practice for Collection and Preparation of Coke Samples for Laboratory Analysis," approved 1975, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 420-69, "Guide to Site Characterization for Engineering, Design, and Construction Purposes," approved 1969, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 1452-65, "Standard Practice for Soil Investigation and Sampling by Auger Borings," approved 1965, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 1946-90, "Standard Practice for Analysis of Reformed Gas by Gas Chromatography," approved March 30, 1990, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933 and 725.933.

ASTM D 2161-87, "Standard Practice for Conversion of Kinematic Viscosity to Saybolt Universal or to Saybolt Furol Viscosity," March 27, 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.

ASTM D 2234-76, "Standard Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal," approved 1976, referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

ASTM D 2267-88, "Standard Test Method for Aromatics in Light Naphthas and Aviation Gasolines by Gas Chromatography," approved November 17, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963.

ASTM D 2382-88, "Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High Precision Method)," approved October 31, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933 and 725.933.

ASTM D 2879-92, "Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope," approved 1992, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963 and 725.963.

ASTM D 3828-87, "Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed Tester," approved December 14, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121(a).

ASTM E 168-88, "Standard Practices for General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis," approved May 27, 1988, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963.

ASTM E 169-87, "Standard Practices for General Techniques of Ultraviolet-Visible Quantitative Analysis," approved February 1, 1987, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963.

ASTM E 260-85, "Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography," approved June 28, 1985, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.963.

ASTM G 21-70 (1984a), "Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi," referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.414 and 725.414.

ASTM G 22-76 (1984b), "Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria," referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.414 and 725.414.

GPO. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 202-512-1800:

Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1972), and 1977 Supplement, republished in 1983, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110 and Section 720.110.

"Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846 (Third Edition, November 1986), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (November 1994), IIA (August, 1993), IIB (January 1995), III (December 1996), IIIA (April 1998), and IIIB (November 2004) (document number 955-001-00000-1). See below in this subsection (a) under NTIS.

NACE. Available from the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, 1400 South Creek Dr., Houston, TX 77084, 713-492-0535:

"Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems," NACE Recommended Practice RP0285-85, approved March 1985,

referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.292, 724.295, 725.292, and 725.295.

NFPA. Available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Boston, MA 02269, 617-770-3000 or 800-344-3555:

“Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code,” NFPA 30, issued July 18, 2003, as supplemented by TIA 03-1, issued July 15, 2004, and corrected by Errata 30-03-01, issued August 13, 2004, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.298, 725.298, and 727.290, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.301 and 726.211.

NTIS. Available from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, 703-605-6000 or 800-553-6847 (Internet address: [www.ntis.gov](http://www.ntis.gov)):

“APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions,” December 1981, USEPA publication number EPA-450/2-81-005, NTIS document number PB80-208895, USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.210, 703.211, 703.352, 724.935, and 725.935. BOARD NOTE: “APTI” denotes USEPA’s “Air Pollution Training Institute” (Internet address: [www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/eog/](http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/eog/)).

“Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan for Land Disposal Restrictions Program,” USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-87-011, March 15, 1987, NTIS document number PB88-170766, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.106.

“Method 1664, Revision A, n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM; Oil and Grease) and Silica Gel Treated n-Hexane Extractable Material (SGT-HEM; Non-polar Material) by Extraction and Gravimetry,” USEPA publication number EPA-821/R-98-002, NTIS document number PB99-121949, USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. BOARD NOTE: EPA-821/R-98-002 is also available on the Internet for free download as a PDF document from the USEPA website at: [www.epa.gov/waterscience/methods/16640514.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/methods/16640514.pdf).

“Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes,” Third Edition, March 1983, USEPA document number EPA-600/4-79-020, NTIS document number PB84-128677, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.192.

BOARD NOTE: EPA-600/4-79-020 is also available on the Internet as a viewable/printable HTML document from the USEPA

website at: [www.epa.gov/clariton/clhtml/pubtitleORD.html](http://www.epa.gov/clariton/clhtml/pubtitleORD.html) as document 600479002.

“Procedures Manual for Ground Water Monitoring at Solid Waste Disposal Facilities,” August 1977, EPA-530/SW-611, NTIS document number PB84-174820, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.192.

“Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources,” October 1992, USEPA publication number EPA-454/R-92-019, NTIS document number 93-219095, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204 and 726.206.

BOARD NOTE: EPA-454/R-92-019 is also available on the Internet for free download as a WordPerfect document from the USEPA website at the following Internet address:  
[www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd](http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd).

“Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846 (Third Edition, November 1986; Revision 6, January 2005), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (November 1994), IIA (August 1993), IIB (January 1995), III (December 1996), IIIA (April 1998), and IIIB (November 2004) (document number 955-001-00000-1), generally referenced in Appendices A and I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200, 726.206, 726.212, and 728.106 (in addition to the references cited below for specific methods):

Method 0010 (November 1986) (Modified Method 5 Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0011 (December 1996) (Sampling for Selected Aldehyde and Ketone Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

Method 0020 (November 1986) (Source Assessment Sampling System), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0023A (December 1996) (Sampling Method for Polychlorinated Dibenzop-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofuran Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721,

Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.

Method 0030 (November 1986) (Volatile Organic Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0031 (December 1996) (Sampling Method for Volatile Organic Compounds (SMVOC)), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0040 (December 1996) (Sampling of Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents from Combustion Sources Using Tedlar® Bags), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 0050 (December 1996) (Isokinetic HCl/Cl<sub>2</sub> Emission Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207.

Method 0051 (December 1996) (Midget Impinger HCl/Cl<sub>2</sub> Emission Sampling Train), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.207.

Method 0060 (December 1996) (Determination of Metals in Stack Emissions), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726, and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206.

Method 0061 (December 1996) (Determination of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Stationary Sources), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.206, and Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

Method 1010A (November 2004) (Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1020B (November 2004) (Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Setaflash (Small Scale) Closed-cup Apparatus), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1110A (November 2004) (Corrosivity Toward Steel), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.122 and Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1310B (November 2004) (Extraction Procedure (EP) Toxicity Test Method and Structural Integrity Test), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and referenced in Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

Method 1311 (November 1992) (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124, 728.107, and 728.140; and for Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

Method 1312 (November 1994) (Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1320 (November 1986) (Multiple Extraction Procedure), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 1330A (November 1992) (Extraction Procedure for Oily Wastes), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9010C (November 2004) (Total and Amenable Cyanide: Distillation), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140, 728.144, and 728.148, referenced in Table H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

Method 9012B (November 2004) (Total and Amenable Cyanide (Automated Colorimetric, with Off-Line Distillation)), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.140, 728.144, and 728.148, referenced in Table H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

Method 9040C (November 2004) (pH Electrometric Measurement), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.122 and Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9045D (November 2004) (Soil and Waste pH), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9060A (November 2004) (Total Organic Carbon), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.934, 724.963, 725.934, and 725.963.

Method 9070A (November 2004) (n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM) for Aqueous Samples), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9071B (April 1998) (n-Hexane Extractable Material (HEM) for Sludge, Sediment, and Solid Samples), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

Method 9095B (November 2004) (Paint Filter Liquids Test), USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.290, 724.414, 725.290, 725.414, 725.981, 727.290, and 728.132.

BOARD NOTE: EPA-530/SW-846 is also available on the Internet for free download in segments in PDF format from the USEPA website at: [www.epa.gov/SW-846](http://www.epa.gov/SW-846).

OECD. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Environment Directorate, 2 rue Andre Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France ([www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)), also OECD Washington Center, 2001 L Street, NW, Suite 650, Washington, DC 20036-4922, 202-785-6323 or 800-456-6323 ([www.oecdwash.org](http://www.oecdwash.org)):

OECD “Amber List of Wastes,” Appendix 4 to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final (March 30, 1992, revised May 1993) (Concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.189, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181.

OECD “Amber Tier,” Section IV of the annex to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final (Concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations) (revised May 1993), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181.

Annex to OECD Council Decision C(88)90/Final, as amended by C(94)152/Final (revised July 1994), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.187.

OECD “Green List of Wastes,” Appendix 3 to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final (March 30, 1992, revised May 1994) (Concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.189, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181.

OECD “Green Tier,” Section III of the annex to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final (Concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations) (revised May 1993), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181.

OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals, “Ready Biodegradability,” Method 301B (July 17, 1992), “CO<sub>2</sub> Evolution (Modified Sturm Test),” referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.414.

OECD “Red List of Wastes,” Appendix 5 to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final (March 30, 1992, revised May 1993), USEPA-approved for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.189, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181.

OECD “Red Tier,” Section V of the annex to the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final (Concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations) (revised May 1993), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181.

Table 2.B of the Annex of OECD Council Decision C(88)90(Final) (May 27, 1988), amended by C(94)152/Final (July 28, 1994), “Decision of the Council on Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Wastes,” referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.181 and 722.187.

STI. Available from the Steel Tank Institute, 728 Anthony Trail, Northbrook, IL 60062, 708-498-1980:

“Standard for Dual Wall Underground Steel Storage Tanks” (1986), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.293.

USDOD. Available from the United States Department of Defense:

“DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards” (DOD 6055.09-STD), as in effect on February 29, 2008, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.305.

“The Motor Vehicle Inspection Report” (DD Form 626), as in effect in March 2007, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

“Requisition Tracking Form” (DD Form 1348), as in effect in July 1991, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

“The Signature and Tally Record” (DD Form 1907), as in effect in November 2006, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

“Dangerous Goods Shipping Paper/Declaration and Emergency Response Information for Hazardous Materials Transported by Government Vehicles” (DD Form 836), as in effect in December 2007, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303.

BOARD NOTE: DOD 6055.09-STD is available on-line for download in pdf format from <http://www.ddesb.pentagon.mil>. DD Form 1348, DD Form 1907, DD Form 836, and DOD 6055.09-STD are available on-line for download in pdf format from <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>.

USEPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water. Available from United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Drinking Water, State Programs Division, WH 550 E, Washington, D.C. 20460:

“Inventory of Injection Wells,” USEPA Form 7520-16 (Revised 8-01), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.148 and 704.283.

“Technical Assistance Document: Corrosion, Its Detection and Control in Injection Wells,” USEPA publication number EPA-570/9-87-002, August 1987, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 730.165.

USEPA, Receptor Analysis Branch. Available from Receptor Analysis Branch, USEPA (MD-14), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711:

“Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources, Revised,” October 1992, USEPA publication number EPA-450/R-92-019, USEPA-approved for Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

BOARD NOTE: EPA-454/R-92-019 is also available for purchase from NTIS (see above) and on the Internet for free download as a WordPerfect document from the USEPA website at following Internet address:

[www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd](http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/scrng.wpd).

USEPA Region 6. Available from United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Multimedia Permitting and Planning Division, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202 (phone: 214-665-7430):

“EPA RCRA Delisting Program—Guidance Manual for the Petitioner,” March 23, 2000, referenced in Section 720.122.

USGSA. Available from the United States Government Services Administration:

Government Bill of Lading (GBL) (GSA Standard Form 1103, rev 9/2003, supplemented as necessary with GSA Standard Form 1109, rev 09/1998), referenced in Section 726.303.

BOARD NOTE: Available on-line for download in various formats from [www.gsa.gov/forms/forms.htm](http://www.gsa.gov/forms/forms.htm).

- b) Code of Federal Regulations. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401, 202-783-3238:

10 CFR 20.2006-~~(2007)~~ (2008) (Transfer for Disposal and Manifests), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 726.425, and 726.450.

Table II, column 2 in Appendix B to 10 CFR 20-~~(2007)~~ (2008) (Water Effluent Concentrations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 730.103, and 730.151.

Appendix G to 10 CFR 20-~~(2007)~~ (2008), as amended at 73 Fed. Reg. 30456 (May 28, 2008) (Requirements for Transfers of Low-Level Radioactive Waste Intended for Disposal at Licensed Land Disposal Facilities and Manifests), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.440.

10 CFR 71-~~(2007)~~ (2008), as amended at 73 Fed. Reg. 30456 (May 28, 2008) (Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.430.

10 CFR 71.5-~~(2007)~~ (2008) (Transportation of Licensed Material), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.425.

33 CFR 153.203-~~(2007)~~ (2008) (Procedure for the Notice of Discharge), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

40 CFR 3.2 (2007) (How Does This Part Provide for Electronic Reporting?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 3.3 (2007) (What Definitions Are Applicable to This Part?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 3.10 (2007) (What Are the Requirements for Electronic Reporting to EPA?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 3.2000 (2007) (What Are the Requirements Authorized State, Tribe, and Local Programs' Reporting Systems Must Meet?), referenced in Section 720.104.

40 CFR 51.100(ii) (2007) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200.

Appendix W to 40 CFR 51 (2007) (Guideline on Air Quality Models), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.

BOARD NOTE: Also available from NTIS (see above for contact information) as "Guideline on Air Quality Models," Revised 1986, USEPA publication number EPA-450/12-78-027R, NTIS document numbers PB86-245248 (Guideline) and PB88-150958 (Supplement).

Appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (2007) (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.213, 703.352, 724.982, 724.984, 724.986, 724.989, 725.983, 725.985, 725.987, and 725.990.

40 CFR 60 (2007), as amended at 72 Fed. Reg. 51365 (September 7, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 51494 (September 7, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 55278 (September 28, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 59190 (October 19, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 62414 (November 5, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 64860 (November 16, 2007), 73 Fed. Reg. 3568 (January 18, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 18162 (April 3, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 24870 (May 6, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 29691 (May 22, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 30308 (May 27, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 31368 (June 2, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 31372 (June 2, 2008), and 73 Fed. Reg. 35838 (June 24, 2008) (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.964, 724.980, 725.964, and 725.980.

Subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 (2007), as amended at 72 Fed. Reg. 64860 (November 16, 2007) (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.989 and 725.990.

Appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (2007), as amended at 72 Fed. Reg. 51365 (September 7, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 51494 (September 7, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 55278 (September 28, 2007), 73 Fed. Reg. 29691 (May 22, 2008) (Test Methods), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205 (in addition to the references cited below for specific methods):

Method 1 (Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2 (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 724.934, 725.933, 725.934, and 726.205.

Method 2A (Direct Measurement of Gas Volume through Pipes and Small Ducts), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 725.933, and 726.205.

Method 2B (Determination of Exhaust Gas Volume Flow Rate from Gasoline Vapor Incinerators), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2C (Determination of Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts (Standard Pitot Tube)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 725.933, and 726.205.

Method 2D (Measurement of Gas Volume Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 725.933, and 726.205.

Method 2E (Determination of Landfill Gas Production Flow Rate), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2F (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate with Three-Dimensional Probes), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2G (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate with Two-Dimensional Probes), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 2H (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity Taking into Account Velocity Decay Near the Stack Wall), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 3 (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Dry Molecular Weight), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.443 and 726.205.

Method 3A (Determination of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Concentrations in Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 3B (Gas Analysis for the Determination of Emission Rate Correction Factor or Excess Air), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 3C (Determination of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrogen, and Oxygen from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 4 (Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5 (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5A (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5B (Determination of Nonsulfuric Acid Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5D (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Positive Pressure Fabric Filters), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5E (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from the Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Industry), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5F (Determination of Nonsulfate Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5G (Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions from Wood Heaters (Dilution Tunnel Sampling Location)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5H (Determination of Particulate Emissions from Wood Heaters from a Stack Location), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 5I (Determination of Low Level Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.205.

Method 18 (Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 724.934, 725.933, and 725.934.

Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.213, 724.934, 724.935, 724.963, 725.934, 725.935, 725.963, and 725.984.

Method 22 (Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.933, 724.1101, 725.933, 725.1101, and 727.900.

Method 25A (Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.934 and 725.985.

Method 25D (Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982, 725.983, and 725.984.

Method 25E (Determination of Vapor Phase Organic Concentration in Waste Samples), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

Method 27 (Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using Pressure-Vacuum Test), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.987 and 725.987.

40 CFR 61 (2007), as amended at 73 Fed. Reg. 18162 (April 3, 2008) and 73 Fed. Reg. 24870 (May 6, 2008) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.933, 725.964, and 725.980.

Subpart V of 40 CFR 61 (2007) (National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.989 and 725.990.

Subpart FF of 40 CFR 61 (2007) (National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982 and 725.983.

40 CFR 63 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 36363 (July 3, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 38864 (July 16, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 61060 (October 29, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 73180 (December 26, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 73611 (December 28, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 74088 (December 28, 2007), 73 Fed. Reg. 226 (January 2, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 1738 (January 9, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 1916 (January 10, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 3568 (January 18, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 7210 (February 7, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 12276 (March 7, 2008), 73

Fed. Reg. 17252 (April 1, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 18169 (April 3, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 18970 (April 8, 2008), 73 Fed. Reg. 21825 (April 23, 2008), and 73 Fed. Reg. 24870 (May 6, 2008) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.933, 725.964, and 725.980.

Subpart RR of 40 CFR 63 (2007) (National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982, 724.984, 724.985, 725.983, 725.985, and 725.986.

Subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 (2000) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.280.

Subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 (2007), as amended at 73 Fed. Reg. 18970 (April 8, 2008) (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors) (includes 40 CFR 63.1206 (When and How Must You Comply with the Standards and Operating Requirements?), 63.1215 (What are the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives for Total Chlorine?), 63.1216 (What are the Standards for Solid-Fuel Boilers that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1217 (What are the Standards for Liquid-Fuel Boilers that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1218 (What are the Standards for Hydrochloric Acid Production Furnaces that Burn Hazardous Waste?), 63.1219 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste Incinerators?), 63.1220 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste-Burning Cement Kilns?), and 63.1221 (What are the Replacement Standards for Hazardous Waste-Burning Lightweight Aggregate Kilns?)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.155, 703.205, 703.208, 703.221, 703.232, 703.320, 703.280, 724.440, 724.701, 724.950, 725.440, and 726.200.

Method 301 (Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media) in appendix A to 40 CFR 63 (2007) (Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

Appendix C to 40 CFR 63 (2007) (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded (Fbio) in a Biological Treatment Unit), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

Appendix D to 40 CFR 63 (2007) (Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.984.

40 CFR 136.3 (Identification of Test Procedures) (2007), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 704.150, 704.187, and 730.103.

40 CFR 144.70 (2007) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.240.

40 CFR 232.2 (2007) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104.

40 CFR 257 (2007) (Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.181.

40 CFR 258 (2007) (Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.181.

40 CFR 260.21 (2007) (Alternative Equivalent Testing Methods), referenced in Section 720.121.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 260 (2007) (Overview of Subtitle C Regulations), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.

Appendix III to 40 CFR 261 (2007) (Chemical Analysis Test Methods), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.150 and 704.187.

40 CFR 262.53 (2007)(Notification of Intent to Export), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.153.

40 CFR 262.54 (2007) (Special Manifest Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.154.

40 CFR 262.55 (2007) (Exception Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.155.

40 CFR 262.56 (2007) (Annual Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.156.

40 CFR 262.57 (2007) (Recordkeeping), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.157.

Appendix to 40 CFR 262 (2007) (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

40 CFR 264.151 (2007) (Wording of the Instruments), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.251 and 727.240.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 264 (2007) (Recordkeeping Instructions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

Appendix IV to 40 CFR 264 (2007) (Cochran's Approximation to the Behrens-Fisher Students' T-Test), referenced in Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.

Appendix V to 40 CFR 264 (2007) (Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste), referenced in Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 727.270.

Appendix VI to 40 CFR 264 (2007) (Political Jurisdictions in Which Compliance with § 264.18(a) Must Be Demonstrated), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.306 and 724.118.

Appendix I to 40 CFR 265 (2007) (Recordkeeping Instructions), referenced in Appendix A to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix III to 40 CFR 265 (2007) (EPA Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards), referenced in Appendix C to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix IV to 40 CFR 265 (2007) (Tests for Significance), referenced in Appendix D to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix V to 40 CFR 265 (2007) (Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.277, 725.330, 725.357, 725.382, and 725.413 and Appendix E to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.

Appendix IX to 40 CFR 266 (2007) (Methods Manual for Compliance with the BIF Regulations), referenced generally in Appendix I to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.

Section 4.0 (Procedures for Estimating the Toxicity Equivalence of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxin and Dibenzofuran Congeners), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.200 and 726.204.

Section 5.0 (Hazardous Waste Combustion Air Quality Screening Procedure), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.204.

Section 7.0 (Statistical Methodology for Bevill Residue Determinations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212.

BOARD NOTE: Also available from NTIS (see above for contact information) as "Methods Manual for Compliance with BIF Regulations: Burning Hazardous Waste in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces," December 1990, USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-91-010, NTIS document number PB91-120006.

40 CFR 270.5 (2007) (Noncompliance and Program Reporting by the Director), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.305.

40 CFR 761 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 53152 (September 18, 2007) and 72 Fed. Reg. 57235 (October 9, 2007) (Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.145.

40 CFR 761.3 (2007) (Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.102 and 739.110.

40 CFR 761.60 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 57235 (October 9, 2007) (Disposal Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142.

40 CFR 761.65 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 57235 (October 9, 2007) (Storage for Disposal), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.150.

40 CFR 761.70 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 57235 (October 9, 2007) (Incineration), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142.

Subpart B of 49 CFR 107 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) (Exemptions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986 and 725.987.

49 CFR 171 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007), 73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008), and 73 Fed. Reg. 23362 (April 30, 2008) (General Information, Regulations, and Definitions), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 171.3 (2007) (Hazardous Waste), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.133.

49 CFR 171.8 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007), 73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008), and 73 Fed. Reg. 23362 (April 30, 2008) (Definitions and Abbreviations), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, 733.155, and 739.143.

49 CFR 171.15 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) (Immediate Notice of Certain Hazardous Materials Incidents), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

49 CFR 171.16 (2007) (Detailed Hazardous Materials Incident Reports), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130 and 739.143.

49 CFR 172 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007), 72 Fed. Reg. 59146 (October 18, 2007), 73 Fed. Reg. 1089 (January 7, 2008).

73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008), and 73 Fed. Reg. 20752 (April 16, 2008) (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.131, 722.132, 724.986, 725.987, 733.114, 733.118, 733.134, 733.138, 733.152, 733.155, and 739.143.

49 CFR 172.304 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) (Marking Requirements), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.132.

Subpart F of 49 CFR 172 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) (Placarding), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.133.

49 CFR 173 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007), 73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008), and 73 Fed. Reg. 23362 (April 30, 2008) (Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packages), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130, 724.986, 724.416, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 173.2 (2007) (Hazardous Materials Classes and Index to Hazard Class Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.152.

49 CFR 173.12 (2007), amended in 73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008) (Exceptions for Shipments of Waste Materials), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.416, 724.986, and 725.987.

49 CFR 173.28 (2007) (Reuse, Reconditioning, and Remanufacture of Packagings), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.273.

49 CFR 173.50 (2007) (Class 1—Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

49 CFR 173.54 (2006) (Forbidden Explosives), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.124.

49 CFR 173.115 (2007) (Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3—Definitions), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121.

49 CFR 174 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) and 73 Fed. Reg. 20752 (April 16, 2008) (Carriage by Rail), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 175 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007), 73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008), and 73 Fed. Reg. 23362 (April 30, 2008) (Carriage by Aircraft), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 176 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) and 73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008) (Carriage by Vessel), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 177 (2007), amended in 73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008) (Carriage by Public Highway), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 178 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) and 72 Fed. Reg. 59146 (October 18, 2007) (Specifications for Packagings), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 179 (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) (Specifications for Tank Cars), referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130, 724.416, 724.986, 725.416, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

49 CFR 180-~~(2006)~~ (2007), amended in 72 Fed. Reg. 55678 (October 1, 2007) and 73 Fed. Reg. 4699 (January 28, 2008) (Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings), referenced generally in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.986, 725.987, 733.118, 733.138, 733.152, and 739.143.

c) Federal Statutes:

Section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014), as amended through ~~January 3, 2005~~ January 3, 2006, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.104 and 726.310.

Sections 201(v), 201(w), and 512(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 USC 321(v), 321(w), and 360b(j)), as amended through ~~January 3, 2005~~ January 3, 2006, referenced in Section 720.110 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.109.

Section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-145 (50 USC 1521(j)(1)), as amended through ~~January 3, 2005~~ January 3, 2006, referenced in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.301.

d) This Section incorporates no later editions or amendments.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## SUBPART C: RULEMAKING PETITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURES

**Section 720.122 Waste Delisting**

- a) Any person seeking to exclude a waste from a particular generating facility from the lists in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 may file a petition, as specified in subsection (n) of this Section. The Board will grant the petition if the following occur:
- 1) The petitioner demonstrates that the waste produced by a particular generating facility does not meet any of the criteria under which the waste was listed as a hazardous or acute hazardous waste; and
  - 2) The Board determines that there is a reasonable basis to believe that factors (including additional constituents) other than those for which the waste was listed could cause the waste to be a hazardous waste, that such factors do not warrant retaining the waste as a hazardous waste. A Board determination under the preceding sentence must be made by reliance on, and in a manner consistent with, “EPA RCRA Delisting Program—Guidance Manual for the Petitioner,” incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(a). A waste that is so excluded, however, still may be a hazardous waste by operation of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- b) Listed wastes and mixtures. A person may also petition the Board to exclude from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(a)(2)(B) or (a)(2)(C), a waste that is described in these Sections and is either a waste listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, or is derived from a waste listed in that Subpart. This exclusion may only be granted for a particular generating, storage, treatment, or disposal facility. The petitioner must make the same demonstration as required by subsection (a) of this Section. Where the waste is a mixture of a solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes or is derived from one or more listed hazardous wastes, the demonstration must be made with respect to the waste mixture as a whole; analyses must be conducted for not only those constituents for which the listed waste contained in the mixture was listed as hazardous, but also for factors (including additional constituents) that could cause the waste mixture to be a hazardous waste. A waste that is so excluded may still be a hazardous waste by operation of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- c) Ignitable, corrosive, reactive and toxicity characteristic wastes. If the waste is listed in codes “I,” “C,” “R,” or “E” in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, the following requirements apply:
- 1) The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste does not exhibit the relevant characteristic for which the waste was listed, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121, 721.122, 721.123, or 721.124, using any applicable methods prescribed in those Sections. The petitioner must also show that

the waste does not exhibit any of the other characteristics, defined in those Sections, using any applicable methods prescribed in those Sections; and

- 2) Based on a complete petition, the Board will determine, if it has a reasonable basis to believe that factors (including additional constituents) other than those for which the waste was listed could cause the waste to be hazardous waste, that such factors do not warrant retaining the waste as a hazardous waste. A Board determination under the preceding sentence must be made by reliance on, and in a manner consistent with, “EPA RCRA Delisting Program—Guidance Manual for the Petitioner,” incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(a). A waste that is so excluded, however, may still be a hazardous waste by operation of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- d) Toxic waste. If the waste is listed in code “T” in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, the following requirements apply:
- 1) The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste fulfills the following criteria:
    - A) It does not contain the constituent or constituents (as defined in Appendix G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721) that caused USEPA to list the waste; or
    - B) Although containing one or more of the hazardous constituents (as defined in Appendix G of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721) that caused USEPA to list the waste, the waste does not meet the criterion of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.111(a)(3) when considering the factors used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.111(a)(3)(A) through (a)(3)(K) under which the waste was listed as hazardous.
  - 2) Based on a complete petition, the Board will determine, if it has a reasonable basis to believe that factors (including additional constituents) other than those for which the waste was listed could cause the waste to be hazardous waste, that such factors do not warrant retaining the waste as a hazardous waste.
  - 3) The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste does not exhibit any of the characteristics, defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121, 721.122, 721.123, or 721.124, using any applicable methods prescribed in those Sections.
  - 4) A waste that is so excluded, however, may still be a hazardous waste by operation of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- e) Acute hazardous waste. If the waste is listed with the code “H” in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, the following requirements apply:

- 1) The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste does not meet the criterion of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.111(a)(2); and
  - 2) Based on a complete petition, the Board will determine, if it has a reasonable basis to believe that factors (including additional constituents) other than those for which the waste was listed could cause the waste to be hazardous waste, that such factors do not warrant retaining the waste as a hazardous waste. A Board determination under the preceding sentence must be made by reliance on, and in a manner consistent with, “EPA RCRA Delisting Program—Guidance Manual for the Petitioner,” incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(a).
  - 3) The petitioner must demonstrate that the waste does not exhibit any of the characteristics, defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.121, 721.122, 721.123, or 721.124, using any applicable methods prescribed in those Sections.
  - 4) A waste that is so excluded, however, may still be a hazardous waste by operation of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- f) This subsection (f) corresponds with 40 CFR 260.22(f), which USEPA has marked “reserved.” This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- g) This subsection (g) corresponds with 40 CFR 260.22(g), which USEPA has marked “reserved.” This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.
- h) Demonstration samples must consist of enough representative samples, but in no case less than four samples, taken over a period of time sufficient to represent the variability or the uniformity of the waste.
- i) Each petition must include, in addition to the information required by subsection (n) of this Section:
- 1) The name and address of the laboratory facility performing the sampling or tests of the waste;
  - 2) The names and qualifications of the persons sampling and testing the waste;
  - 3) The dates of sampling and testing;
  - 4) The location of the generating facility;

- 5) A description of the manufacturing processes or other operations and feed materials producing the waste and an assessment of whether such processes, operations, or feed materials can or might produce a waste that is not covered by the demonstration;
- 6) A description of the waste and an estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantities of waste covered by the demonstration;
- 7) Pertinent data on and discussion of the factors delineated in the respective criterion for listing a hazardous waste, where the demonstration is based on the factors in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.111(a)(3);
- 8) A description of the methodologies and equipment used to obtain the representative samples;
- 9) A description of the sample handling and preparation techniques, including techniques used for extraction, containerization, and preservation of the samples;
- 10) A description of the tests performed (including results);
- 11) The names and model numbers of the instruments used in performing the tests; and
- 12) The following statement signed by the generator or the generator's authorized representative:

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this demonstration and all attached documents, and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

- j) After receiving a petition, the Board may request any additional information that the Board needs to evaluate the petition.
- k) An exclusion will only apply to the waste generated at the individual facility covered by the demonstration and will not apply to waste from any other facility.
- l) The Board will exclude only part of the waste for which the demonstration is submitted if the Board determines that variability of the waste justifies a partial exclusion.

BOARD NOTE: See “EPA RCRA Delisting Program—Guidance Manual for the Petitioner,” incorporated by reference in Section 720.111(a).

- m) Delisting of specific wastes from specific sources that have been adopted by USEPA may be proposed as State regulations that are identical in substance pursuant to Section 720.120(a).
- n) Delistings that have not been adopted by USEPA may be proposed to the Board pursuant to a petition for adjusted standard pursuant to Section 28.1 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/28.1] and Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104. The justification for the adjusted standard is as specified in subsections (a) through (g) of this Section, as applicable to the waste in question. The petition must be clearly labeled as a RCRA delisting adjusted standard petition.
  - 1) In accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.304, the petitioner must serve copies of the petition, and any other documents filed with the Board, on USEPA at the following addresses:
    - USEPA  
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20460
    - USEPA, Region 5  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604
  - 2) The Board will mail copies of all opinions and orders to USEPA at the above addresses.
  - 3) In conjunction with the normal updating of the RCRA regulations, the Board will maintain, in Appendix I of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, a listing of all adjusted standards granted by the Board.
- o) The Agency may determine in a permit or a letter directed to a generator that, based on 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, a waste from a particular source is not subject to these regulations. Such a finding is evidence against the Agency in any subsequent proceedings but will not be conclusive with reference to other persons or the Board.
- p) Any petition to delist directed to the Board or request for determination directed to the Agency must include a showing that the waste will be generated or managed in Illinois.
- q) The Board will not grant any petition that would render the Illinois RCRA program less stringent than if the decision were made by USEPA.

- r) Delistings apply only within Illinois. Generators must comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 for waste that is hazardous in any state to which it is to be transported.

(Source: Amended at 33 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

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721.102	Definition of Solid Waste
721.103	Definition of Hazardous Waste
721.104	Exclusions
721.105	Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated by Small Quantity Generators
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- 721.138 Comparable or Syngas Fuel Exclusion  
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- 721.APPENDIX A Representative Sampling Methods  
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 721.APPENDIX Z Table to Section 721.102

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

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 13999, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-34, 61 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. 14002, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-19 at 10 Ill. Reg. 20647, effective December 2, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6035, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13466, effective August 4, 1987; amended in

R87-32 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16698, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19303, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2456, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12070, effective July 12, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13006, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 382, effective December 27, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18300, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14401, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16472, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-17 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7950, effective May 9, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9332, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14473, effective September 30, 1991; amended in R91-12 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2155, effective January 27, 1992; amended in R91-26 at 16 Ill. Reg. 2600, effective February 3, 1992; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9519, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17666, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5650, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20568, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6741, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12175, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17490, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9522, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 10963, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 275, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7615, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17531, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1718, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9135, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9481, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1281, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9108, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6584, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12760, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R04-16 at 28 Ill. Reg. 10693, effective July 19, 2004; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6003, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 2992, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 791, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 11786, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

#### SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### **Section 721.102      Definition of Solid Waste**

- a) Solid waste.
  - 1) A solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded by Section 721.104(a) or that is not excluded pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.130 and 720.131.
  - 2) A discarded material is any material that is described as follows:
    - A) Abandoned, as explained in subsection (b) of this Section;
    - B) Recycled, as explained in subsection (c) of this Section;

- C) Considered inherently waste-like, as explained in subsection (d) of this Section; or
  - D) A military munition identified as a solid waste in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.302.
- b) A material is a solid waste if it is abandoned in one of the following ways:
- 1) It is disposed of;
  - 2) It is burned or incinerated; or
  - 3) It is accumulated, stored, or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated.
- c) A material is a solid waste if it is recycled~~—~~or accumulated, stored, or treated before recycling~~—~~as specified in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this Section, if one of the following occurs with regard to the material:
- 1) The material is used in a manner constituting disposal.
    - A) A material that is noted with a “yes” in column 1 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when one of the following occurs:
      - i) The material is applied to or placed on the land in a manner that constitutes disposal; or
      - ii) The material is used to produce products that are applied to or placed on the land or are otherwise contained in products that are applied to or placed on the land (in which cases the product itself remains a solid waste).
    - B) However, a commercial chemical product that is listed in Section 721.133 is not a solid waste if it is applied to the land and that is its ordinary manner of use.
  - 2) The material is burned for energy recovery.
    - A) A material that is noted with a “yes” in column 2 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when one of the following occurs:
      - i) It is burned to recover energy;

- ii) It is used to produce a fuel or is otherwise contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste);
    - iii) It is contained in fuels (in which case the fuel itself remains a solid waste).
  - B) However, a commercial chemical product that is listed in Section 721.133 is not a solid waste if it is itself a fuel.
- 3) Reclaimed. A material noted with a “yes” in column 3 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when reclaimed (except as provided under Section 721.104(a)(17)). A material noted with a “    ” in column 3 of Appendix Z of this Part is not a solid waste when reclaimed.
- 4) Accumulated speculatively. A material noted with “yes” in column 4 of the table in Appendix Z of this Part is a solid waste when accumulated speculatively.
- d) Inherently waste-like materials. The following materials are solid wastes when they are recycled in any manner:
  - 1) Hazardous waste numbers F020, F021 (unless used as an ingredient to make a product at the site of generation), F022, F023, F026, and F028.
  - 2) A secondary material fed to a halogen acid furnace that exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste or which is listed as a hazardous waste, as defined in Subpart C or D of this Part, except for brominated material that meets the following criteria:
    - A) The material must contain a bromine concentration of at least 45 percent;
    - B) The material must contain less than a total of one percent of toxic organic compounds listed in Appendix H of this Part; and
    - C) The material is processed continually on-site in the halogen acid furnace via direct conveyance (hard piping).
  - 3) The following criteria are used to add wastes to the list:
    - A) Disposal method or toxicity.
      - i) The material is ordinarily disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or

- ii) The material contains toxic constituents listed in Appendix H of this Part and these constituents are not ordinarily found in raw materials or products for which the material substitutes (or are found in raw materials or products in smaller concentrations) and is not used or reused during the recycling process; and
  - B) The material may pose a substantial hazard to human health and the environment when recycled.
- e) Materials that are not solid waste when recycled.
  - 1) A material is not a solid waste when it can be shown to be recycled by fulfilling one of the following conditions:
    - A) It is used or reused as an ingredient in an industrial process to make a product, provided the material is not being reclaimed; or
    - B) It is used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or
    - C) It is returned to the original process from which it is generated, without first being reclaimed or land disposed. The material must be returned as a substitute for feedstock materials. In cases where the original process to which the material is returned is a secondary process, the material must be managed in such a manner that there is no placement on the land. In cases where the material is generated and reclaimed within the primary mineral processing industry, the conditions of the exclusion found at Section 721.104(a)(17) apply rather than this provision.
  - 2) The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process (described in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(C) of this Section):
    - A) A material used in a manner constituting disposal or used to produce a product that is applied to the land; or
    - B) A material burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or
    - C) A material accumulated speculatively; or
    - D) A material listed in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this Section.

- f) Documentation of claims that a material is not a solid waste or is conditionally exempt from regulation. A respondent in an action to enforce regulations implementing Subtitle C of RCRA or Section 21 of the Environmental Protection Act that raises a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste or that the material is conditionally exempt from regulation must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material and that the material meets the terms of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, the person must provide appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste or that the material is exempt from regulation. In addition, an owner or operator of a facility claiming that it actually is recycling a material must show that it has the necessary equipment to recycle that material.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

### **Section 721.104 Exclusions**

- a) Materials that are not solid wastes. The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this Part:
- 1) Sewage.
    - A) Domestic sewage (untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system); and
    - B) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other waste that passes through a sewer system to publicly-owned treatment works for treatment.
  - 2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 12(f) of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/12(f)] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.
 

BOARD NOTE: This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.
  - 3) Irrigation return flows.
  - 4) Source, by-product, or special nuclear material, as defined by section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2014), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

- 5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques that are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.
- 6) Pulping liquors (i.e., black liquors) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless it is accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 8) Secondary materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process or processes in which they were generated, where they are reused in the production process, provided that the following is true:
  - A) Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance;
  - B) Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);
  - C) The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over 12 months without being reclaimed; and
  - D) The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.
- 9) Wood preserving wastes.
  - A) Spent wood preserving solutions that have been used and which are reclaimed and reused for their original intended purpose;
  - B) Wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and which are reused to treat wood; and
  - C) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in subsections (a)(9)(A) and (a)(9)(B) of this Section, so long as they meet all of the following conditions:
    - i) The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused on-site at water-borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;

- ii) Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;
  - iii) Any unit used to manage wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;
  - iv) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in Subpart W of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and
  - v) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator prepares a one-time notification to the Agency stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: “I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation.” The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records until closure of the facility. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of compliance with any condition, it may apply to the Agency for reinstatement. The Agency must reinstate the exclusion in writing if it finds that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that the violations are not likely to recur. If the Agency denies an application, it must transmit to the applicant specific, detailed statements in writing as to the reasons it denied the application. The applicant under this subsection (a)(9)(C)(v) may appeal the Agency’s determination to deny the reinstatement, to grant the reinstatement with conditions, or to terminate a reinstatement before the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].
- 10) Hazardous waste numbers K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by-products processes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the toxicity characteristic specified in Section 721.124, when subsequent to generation these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar, or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar’s

sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the waste from the point it is generated to the point it is recycled to coke ovens, to tar recovery, to the tar refining processes, or prior to when it is mixed with coal.

- 11) Nonwastewater splash condenser dross residue from the treatment of hazardous waste number K061 in high temperature metals recovery units, provided it is shipped in drums (if shipped) and not land disposed before recovery.
- 12) Certain oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials and recovered oil, as follows:
  - A) Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials) that are generated at a petroleum refinery (standard industrial classification (SIC) code 2911) and are inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911: including, but not limited to, distillation, catalytic cracking, fractionation, gasification (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), or thermal cracking units (i.e., cokers)), unless the material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this subsection (a)(12), provided that the coke product also does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials may be inserted into the same petroleum refinery where they are generated or sent directly to another petroleum refinery and still be excluded under this provision. Except as provided in subsection (a)(12)(B) of this Section, oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials generated elsewhere in the petroleum industry (i.e., from sources other than petroleum refineries) are not excluded under this Section. Residuals generated from processing or recycling materials excluded under this subsection (a)(12)(A), where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under Subpart D of this Part, are designated as USEPA hazardous waste number F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.
  - B) Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in subsection (a)(12)(A) of this Section. Recovered oil is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (including wastewater) generated from normal petroleum industry practices, including refining, exploration and production, bulk storage, and transportation incident thereto (SIC codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, 2911, 4612, 4613, 4922, 4923, 4789, 5171, and 5172). Recovered oil does not include oil-bearing hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part; however,

oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739.100.

- 13) Excluded scrap metal (processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal) being recycled.
- 14) Shredded circuit boards being recycled, provided that they meet the following conditions:
  - A) The circuit boards are stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and
  - B) The circuit boards are free of mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, and lithium batteries.
- 15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with federal Clean Air Act regulation 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.
- 16) Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels (i.e., comparable or syngas fuels) that meet the requirements of Section 721.138.
- 17) Spent materials (as defined in Section 721.101) (other than hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that the following is true:
  - A) The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;
  - B) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;
  - C) Except as provided in subsection (a)(17)(D) of this Section, the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings that meet the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except that smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors, provided that the spent material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents;

a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If a tank or container contains any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner or operator must operate the unit in a manner that controls fugitive dust. A tank, container, or building must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.

- D) The Agency must allow by permit that solid mineral processing spent materials only may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings if the facility owner or operator can demonstrate the following: the solid mineral processing secondary materials do not contain any free liquid; the pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the spent material into the environment; and the pads provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion.
- i) The Agency must also consider whether storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways must include the following: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the spent material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway; and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.
  - ii) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: they must be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent material; they must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; they must have runoff and runoff controls; they must be operated in a manner that controls fugitive dust; and they must have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.
  - iii) Before making a determination under this subsection (a)(17)(D), the Agency must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished

by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

BOARD NOTE: See Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 for the RCRA Subtitle C permit public notice requirements.

- E) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Agency, providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled, the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes, and the annual quantities expected to be placed in non-land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.
  - F) For purposes of subsection (b)(7) of this Section, mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.
- 18) Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum refining process (SIC code 2911) along with normal petroleum refinery process streams, provided that both of the following conditions are true of the oil:
- A) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (as defined in Section 721.121) or toxicity for benzene (Section 721.124, USEPA hazardous waste code D018);
  - B) The oil generated by the organic chemical manufacturing facility is not placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being recycled into the petroleum refining process. An “associated organic chemical manufacturing facility” is a facility for which all of the following is true: its primary SIC code is 2869, but its operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; it is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and the petroleum refinery to which the oil being recycled is returned also provides hydrocarbon feedstocks to the organic chemical manufacturing facility. “Petrochemical recovered oil” is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, or spent materials, including wastewater) from normal organic chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.

- 19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or naphthenic acid, unless the material is placed on the land or accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c).
- 20) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc fertilizers, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
  - A) Hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc micronutrient fertilizers must not be accumulated speculatively, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8).
  - B) A generator or intermediate handler of zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials that are to be incorporated into zinc fertilizers must fulfill the following conditions:
    - i) It must submit a one-time notice to the Agency that contains the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or intermediate handler facility, that provides a brief description of the secondary material that will be subject to the exclusion, and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).
    - ii) It must store the excluded secondary material in tanks, containers, or buildings that are constructed and maintained in a way that prevents releases of the secondary materials into the environment. At a minimum, any building used for this purpose must be an engineered structure made of non-earthen materials that provide structural support, and it must have a floor, walls, and a roof that prevent wind dispersal and contact with rainwater. A tank used for this purpose must be structurally sound and, if outdoors, it must have a roof or cover that prevents contact with wind and rain. A container used for this purpose must be kept closed, except when it is necessary to add or remove material, and it must be in sound condition. Containers that are stored outdoors must be managed within storage areas that fulfill the conditions of subsection (a)(20)(F) of this Section:
    - iii) With each off-site shipment of excluded hazardous secondary materials, it must provide written notice to the receiving facility that the material is subject to the conditions of this subsection (a)(20).

- iv) It must maintain records at the generator's or intermediate handler's facility for no less than three years of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials. For each shipment these records must, at a minimum, contain the information specified in subsection (a)(20)(G) of this Section.
- C) A manufacturer of zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients made from excluded hazardous secondary materials must fulfill the following conditions:
- i) It must store excluded hazardous secondary materials in accordance with the storage requirements for generators and intermediate handlers, as specified in subsection (a)(20)(B)(ii) of this Section.
  - ii) It must submit a one-time notification to the Agency that, at a minimum, specifies the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the manufacturing facility and which identifies when the manufacturer intends to begin managing excluded zinc-bearing hazardous secondary materials under the conditions specified in this subsection (a)(20).
  - iii) It must maintain for a minimum of three years records of all shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials received by the manufacturer, which must at a minimum identify for each shipment the name and address of the generating facility, the name of transporter, and the date on which the materials were received, the quantity received, and a brief description of the industrial process that generated the material.
  - iv) It must submit an annual report to the Agency that identifies the total quantities of all excluded hazardous secondary materials that were used to manufacture zinc fertilizers or zinc fertilizer ingredients in the previous year, the name and address of each generating facility, and the industrial processes from which the hazardous secondary materials were generated.
- D) Nothing in this Section preempts, overrides, or otherwise negates the provision in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.111 that requires any person who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

- E) Interim status and permitted storage units that have been used to store only zinc-bearing hazardous wastes prior to the submission of the one-time notice described in subsection (a)(20)(B)(i) of this Section, and that afterward will be used only to store hazardous secondary materials excluded under this subsection (a)(20), are not subject to the closure requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 and 725.
- F) A container used to store excluded secondary material must fulfill the following conditions:
- i) It must have containment structures or systems sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation;
  - ii) It must provide for effective drainage and removal of leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation; and
  - iii) It must prevent run-on into the containment system.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(F)(i) through (a)(20)(F)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(B)(1) through (a)(20)(ii)(B)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(F) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- G) Required records of shipments of excluded hazardous secondary materials must, at a minimum, contain the following information:
- i) The name of the transporter and date of the shipment;
  - ii) The name and address of the facility that received the excluded material, along with documentation confirming receipt of the shipment; and
  - iii) The type and quantity of excluded secondary material in each shipment.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(20)(G)(i) through (a)(20)(G)(iii) are derived from 40 CFR 261.4(a)(20)(ii)(D)(1) through (a)(20)(ii)(D)(3). The Board added the preamble to these federal paragraphs as subsection (a)(20)(G) to comport with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

21) Zinc fertilizers made from hazardous wastes or hazardous secondary materials that are excluded under subsection (a)(20) of this Section, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

A) The fertilizers meet the following contaminant limits:

i) For metal contaminants:

Constituent	Maximum Allowable Total Concentration in Fertilizer, per Unit (1%) of Zinc (ppm)
Arsenic	0.3
Cadmium	1.4
Chromium	0.6
Lead	2.8
Mercury	0.3

ii) For dioxin contaminants, the fertilizer must contain no more than eight parts per trillion of dioxin, measured as toxic equivalent (TEQ).

B) The manufacturer performs sampling and analysis of the fertilizer product to determine compliance with the contaminant limits for metals no less frequently than once every six months, and for dioxins no less frequently than once every 12 months. Testing must also be performed whenever changes occur to manufacturing processes or ingredients that could significantly affect the amounts of contaminants in the fertilizer product. The manufacturer may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present in the product at concentrations above the applicable limits. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the products introduced into commerce.

C) The manufacturer maintains for no less than three years records of all sampling and analyses performed for purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a)(21)(B) of this Section. Such records must at a minimum include the following:

i) The dates and times product samples were taken, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

ii) The names and qualifications of the persons taking the samples;

- iii) A description of the methods and equipment used to take the samples;
  - iv) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;
  - v) A description of the analytical methods used, including any cleanup and sample preparation methods; and
  - vi) All laboratory analytical results used to determine compliance with the contaminant limits specified in this subsection (a)(21).
- 22) Used CRTs.
- A) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste within the United States, unless they are disposed of or speculatively accumulated, as defined in Section 721.101(c)(8), by a CRT collector or glass processor.
  - B) Used, intact CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste when exported for recycling, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.140.
  - C) Used, broken CRTs, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not solid waste, provided that they meet the requirements of Section 721.139.
  - D) Glass removed from CRTs is not a solid waste provided that it meets the requirements of Section 721.139(c).
- b) Solid wastes that are not hazardous wastes. The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:
- 1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed of, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel), or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas). A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste must not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this Part, if the following describe the facility:
    - A) The facility receives and burns only the following waste:

- i) Household waste (from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources); or
  - ii) Solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and
- B) The facility does not accept hazardous waste and the owner or operator of such facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such facility.

BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court determined, in *City of Chicago v. Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.*, 511 U.S. 328, 114 S. Ct. 1588, 128 L. Ed. 2d 302 (1994), that this exclusion and RCRA section 3001(i) (42 USC 6921(i)) do not exclude the ash from facilities covered by this subsection (b)(1) from regulation as a hazardous waste. At 59 Fed. Reg. 29372 (June 7, 1994), USEPA granted facilities managing ash from such facilities that is determined a hazardous waste under Subpart C of this Part until December 7, 1994 to file a Part A permit application pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.181. At 60 Fed. Reg. 6666 (Feb. 3, 1995), USEPA stated that it interpreted that the point at which ash becomes subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation is when that material leaves the combustion building (including connected air pollution control equipment).

- 2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following that are returned to the soil as fertilizers:
  - A) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops, or
  - B) The raising of animals, including animal manures.
- 3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.
- 4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- 5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy.
- 6) Chromium wastes.

- A) Wastes that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (Section 721.124 and Appendix B to this Part) because chromium is present or which are listed in Subpart D of this Part due to the presence of chromium, that do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent or which are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and that do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if the waste generator shows the following:
- i) The chromium in the waste is exclusively (or nearly exclusively) trivalent chromium;
  - ii) The waste is generated from an industrial process that uses trivalent chromium exclusively (or nearly exclusively) and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and
  - iii) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.
- B) The following are specific wastes that meet the standard in subsection (b)(6)(A) of this Section (so long as they do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent and do not exhibit any other characteristic):
- i) Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
  - ii) Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
  - iii) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue;
  - iv) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;

- v) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, retan/wet finish, no beamhouse, through-the-blue, and shearling;
  - vi) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish, and through-the-blue;
  - vii) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries; and
  - viii) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of titanium dioxide pigment using chromium-bearing ores by the chloride process.
- 7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals (including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining of uranium ore), except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- A) For purposes of this subsection (b)(7), beneficiation of ores and minerals is restricted to the following activities: crushing; grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting; sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to remove water or carbon dioxide; roasting; autoclaving or chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting (or autoclaving or chlorination) and leaching sequence produces a final or intermediate product that does not undergo further beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic separation; electrostatic separation; floatation; ion exchange; solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation; and heap, dump, vat tank, and in situ leaching.
  - B) For the purposes of this subsection (b)(7), solid waste from the processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes as generated:
    - i) Slag from primary copper processing;
    - ii) Slag from primary lead processing;

- iii) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;
- iv) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;
- v) Slag from elemental phosphorus production;
- vi) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;
- vii) Process wastewater from coal gasification;
- viii) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from primary copper processing;
- ix) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;
- x) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;
- xi) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;
- xii) Air pollution control dust or sludge from iron blast furnaces;
- xiii) Iron blast furnace slag;
- xiv) Treated residue from roasting and leaching of chrome ore;
- xv) Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing by the anhydrous process;
- xvi) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;
- xvii) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace air pollution control dust or sludge from carbon steel production;
- xviii) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace slag from carbon steel production;
- xix) Chloride processing waste solids from titanium tetrachloride production; and
- xx) Slag from primary zinc production.

C) A residue derived from co-processing mineral processing secondary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials or with normal mineral processing raw materials remains excluded under this subsection (b) if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- i) The owner or operator processes at least 50 percent by weight normal beneficiation raw materials or normal mineral processing raw materials; and
  - ii) The owner or operator legitimately reclaims the secondary mineral processing materials.
- 8) Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.212 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.
- 9) Solid waste that consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood products that fails the test for the toxicity characteristic for hazardous waste codes D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons that utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended end use.
- 10) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic of Section 721.124 (hazardous waste codes D018 through D043 only) and which are subject to corrective action regulations under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 731.
- 11) This subsection (b)(11) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11), which expired by its own terms on January 25, 1993. This statement maintains structural parity with USEPA regulations.
- 12) Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and refrigeration systems, that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for further use.
- 13) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in Subpart D of this Part, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:
  - A) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end and hot-draining;
  - B) Hot-draining and crushing;
  - C) Dismantling and hot-draining; or

- D) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.
- 14) Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to manufacture asphalt products.
- 15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed of, under the following circumstances:

A) The following conditions must be fulfilled:

- i) The solid wastes disposed of would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for the following USEPA hazardous waste numbers that are generated after the effective date listed for the waste:

USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers	Listing Effective Date
K169, K170, K171, and K172	February 8, 1999
K174 and K175	May 7, 2001
K176, K177, and K178	May 20, 2002
K181	August 23, 2005

- ii) The solid wastes described in subsection (b)(15)(A)(i) of this Section were disposed of prior to the effective date of the listing (as set forth in that subsection);
- iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor is derived from any other listed hazardous waste; and
- iv) Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under section 307(b) or 402 of the federal Clean Water Act.

B) Leachate or gas condensate derived from K169, K170, K171, K172, K176, K177, or K178 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. After February 26, 2007, leachate or gas condensate derived from K181 waste will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a

surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation (e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment system), provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of this subsection (b)(15) after the emergency ends.

- c) Hazardous wastes that are exempted from certain regulations. A hazardous waste that is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit, or an associated non-waste-treatment manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials.
- d) Samples.
  - 1) Except as provided in subsection (d)(2) of this Section, a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air that is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition is not subject to any requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 722 through 728. The sample qualifies when it fulfills one of the following conditions:
    - A) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing;
    - B) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing;
    - C) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing;
    - D) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing;
    - E) The sample is being stored in a laboratory for testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or
    - F) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a

court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).

- 2) In order to qualify for the exemption in subsection (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B) of this Section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must do the following:
    - A) Comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or
    - B) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:
      - i) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample: The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and a description of the sample; and
      - ii) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.
  - 3) This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in subsection (d)(1) of this Section.
- e) Treatability study samples.
- 1) Except as is provided in subsection (e)(2) of this Section, a person that generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, are not subject to any requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 through 723 or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of Section 721.105 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134(d) when:
    - A) The sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector;
    - B) The sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or

- C) The sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.
- 2) The exemption in subsection (e)(1) of this Section is applicable to samples of hazardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of conducting treatability studies provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
- A) The generator or sample collector uses (in “treatability studies”) no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated waste stream;
  - B) The mass of each shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000 kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, or may include 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste;
  - C) The sample must be packaged so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements of subsection (e)(2)(C)(i) or (e)(2)(C)(ii) of this Section are met.
    - i) The transportation of each sample shipment complies with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or
    - ii) If the USDOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample, the following information must accompany the sample: The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the originator of the sample; the name, address, and telephone number of the facility that will perform the treatability study; the quantity of the sample; the date of the shipment; and, a description of the sample, including its USEPA hazardous waste number;
  - D) The sample is shipped to a laboratory or testing facility that is exempt under subsection (f) of this Section, or has an appropriate RCRA permit or interim status;

- E) The generator or sample collector maintains the following records for a period ending three years after completion of the treatability study:
    - i) Copies of the shipping documents;
    - ii) A copy of the contract with the facility conducting the treatability study; and
    - iii) Documentation showing the following: The amount of waste shipped under this exemption; the name, address, and USEPA identification number of the laboratory or testing facility that received the waste; the date the shipment was made; and whether or not unused samples and residues were returned to the generator; and
  - F) The generator reports the information required in subsection (e)(2)(E)(iii) of this Section in its report under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.141.
- 3) The Agency may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The Agency may grant requests, on a case-by-case basis, for quantity limits in excess of those specified in subsections (e)(2)(A), (e)(2)(B), and (f)(4) of this Section, for up to an additional 5,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste under the circumstances set forth in either subsection (e)(3)(A) or (e)(3)(B) of this Section, subject to the limitations of subsection (e)(3)(C) of this Section:
- A) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct further treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology, the type of process (e.g., batch versus continuous), the size of the unit undergoing testing (particularly in relation to scale-up considerations), the time or quantity of material required to reach steady-state operating conditions, or test design considerations, such as mass balance calculations.
  - B) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store, and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or completion of initial treatability studies when the following occurs: There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the conduct of the treatability study, there is need to verify the

results of a previously-conducted treatability study, there is a need to study and analyze alternative techniques within a previously-evaluated treatment process, or there is a need to do further evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final specifications for treatment.

- C) The additional quantities allowed and timeframes allowed in subsections (e)(3)(A) and (e)(3)(B) of this Section are subject to all the provisions in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2)(B) through (e)(2)(F) of this Section. The generator or sample collector must apply to the Agency and provide in writing the following information:
  - i) The reason why the generator or sample collector requires additional time or quantity of sample for the treatability study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;
  - ii) Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous waste from the waste stream that have been sent for or undergone treatability studies, including the date each previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability study processes were conducted on each sample shipped, and the available results of each treatability study;
  - iii) A description of the technical modifications or change in specifications that will be evaluated and the expected results;
  - iv) If such further study is being required due to equipment or mechanical failure, the applicant must include information regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also include what procedures or equipment improvements have been made to protect against further breakdowns; and
  - v) Such other information as the Agency determines is necessary.
- 4) Final Agency determinations pursuant to this subsection (e) may be appealed to the Board.
- f) Samples undergoing treatability studies at laboratories or testing facilities. Samples undergoing treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility conducting such treatability studies (to the extent such facilities are not otherwise subject to RCRA requirements) are not subject to any requirement of this Part, or

of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 722 through 726, and 728 or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, provided that the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section are met. A mobile treatment unit may qualify as a testing facility subject to subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section. Where a group of mobile treatment units are located at the same site, the limitations specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this Section apply to the entire group of mobile treatment units collectively as if the group were one mobile treatment unit.

- 1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility notifies the Agency in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies under this subsection (f).
- 2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has a USEPA identification number.
- 3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of “as received” media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, or 250 kg of other “as received” hazardous waste is subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single day. “As received” waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment from the generator or sample collector.
- 4) The quantity of “as received” hazardous waste stored at the facility for the purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2,500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity limitation does not include treatment materials (including non-hazardous solid waste) added to “as received” hazardous waste.
- 5) No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the sample was completed, or no more than one year (two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation) has elapsed since the generator or sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total storage limit for the facility.
- 6) The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste on the land or open burning of hazardous waste.

- 7) The facility maintains records for three years following completion of each study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information must be included for each treatability study conducted:
  - A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the generator or sample collector of each waste sample;
  - B) The date the shipment was received;
  - C) The quantity of waste accepted;
  - D) The quantity of “as received” waste in storage each day;
  - E) The date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of “as received” waste introduced to treatment each day;
  - F) The date the treatability study was concluded;
  - G) The date any unused sample or residues generated from the treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the USEPA identification number.
- 8) The facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all shipping papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples to and from the facility for a period ending three years from the completion date of each treatability study.
- 9) The facility prepares and submits a report to the Agency, by March 15 of each year, that includes the following information for the previous calendar year:
  - A) The name, address, and USEPA identification number of the facility conducting the treatability studies;
  - B) The types (by process) of treatability studies conducted;
  - C) The names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been conducted (including their USEPA identification numbers);
  - D) The total quantity of waste in storage each day;
  - E) The quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;
  - F) When each treatability study was conducted; and

- G) The final disposition of residues and unused sample from each treatability study.
- 10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated by the treatability study are hazardous waste under Section 721.103 and, if so, are subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 721 through 728, unless the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator under the exemption of subsection (e) of this Section.
- 11) The facility notifies the Agency by letter when the facility is no longer planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.
- g) Dredged material that is not a hazardous waste. Dredged material that is subject to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344) is not a hazardous waste. For the purposes of this subsection (g), the following definitions apply:

“Dredged material” has the meaning ascribed it in 40 CFR 232.2 (Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

“Permit” means any of the following:

A permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps) under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1344);

A permit issued by the Army Corps under section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 USC 1413);  
or

In the case of Army Corps civil works projects, the administrative equivalent of the permits referred to in the preceding two paragraphs of this definition, as provided for in Army Corps regulations (for example, see 33 CFR 336.1, 336.2, and 337.6).

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## SUBPART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

### **Section 721.123 Characteristic of Reactivity**

- a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

- 1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
- 2) It reacts violently with water.
- 3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
- 4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- 5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- 6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
- 7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
- 8) It is a forbidden explosive, as defined in federal 49 CFR 173.54 (Forbidden Explosives) or a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive, as defined in 49 CFR 173.50 (Class 1—Definitions), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 261.23 cites to 49 CFR 173.51 for a definition of “forbidden explosive,” to 49 CFR 173.53 for a definition of “Class A explosive,” and to 49 CFR 173.88 for a definition of “Class B explosive.” 49 CFR 173.54 now sets forth the definition of “forbidden explosive,” and 49 CFR 173.53 explains that what were once Class A explosives and Class B explosives are now classified as Division 1.1, Division 1.2, and Division 1.3 materials. The Board has updated the Illinois provision to correspond with the current USDOT regulations.

- b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the USEPA hazardous waste number of D003.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## SUBPART D: LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

**Section 721.131 Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources**

- a) 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 of this Part.

USEPA	Hazardous Waste No.	Industry and Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F001	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures and 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.	(T)	
F002	The following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures and 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.	(T)	

- F003 The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, only the above spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures and blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents and a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures. (I)
- F004 The following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures and 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. (T)
- F005 The following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures and 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. (I, T)
- F006 Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating 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. (T)
- F007 Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations. (R, T)

F008	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F010	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat-treating operations.	(R, T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat-treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(T)
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.	(T)

Wastewater treatment sludge from the manufacturing of motor vehicles using a zinc phosphating process will not be subject to this listing at the point of generation if the waste is not placed outside on the land prior to shipment to a landfill for disposal and it is disposed of in a regulated landfill that fulfills either of the following conditions:

It is located in Illinois, and it is one of the following types of landfills:

It is a landfill that is a hazardous waste management unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110;

It is a municipal solid waste landfill, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 810.103; or

It is a putrescible or chemical waste landfill that is subject to the requirements of Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.

It is located outside Illinois, and it is one of the following types of landfills:

It is a RCRA Subtitle D municipal solid waste or industrial solid waste landfill unit that is equipped with a single clay liner and which is permitted, licensed or otherwise authorized by the state; or

It is a landfill unit that is subject to or which otherwise meets the landfill requirements in 40 CFR 258.40, 264.301 or 265.301.

For the purposes of this hazardous waste listing, “motor vehicle manufacturing” is defined in subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section, and subsection (b)(4)(B) of this Section describes the recordkeeping requirements for motor vehicle manufacturing facilities.

- |      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| F020 | Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon 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.) | (H) |
| F021 | Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon 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.   | (H) |
| F022 | Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon 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.   | (H) |

- F023 Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon 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.) (H)
- F024 Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor cleanout wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in this Section or in Section 721.132.) (T)
- F025 Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (T)
- F026 Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon 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. (H)
- F027 Discarded unused formulations containing 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.) (H)

- F028 Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with hazardous waste numbers F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027. (T)
- F032 Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with Section 721.135 and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol. (T)
- F034 Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol. (T)
- F035 Wastewaters, (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol. (T)

- F037 Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge—any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludge generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludge generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section (including sludge generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. This listing does include residuals generated from processing or recycling oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials excluded under Section 721.104(a)(12)(A) if those residuals are to be disposed of. (T)
- F038 Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge—any sludge or float generated from the physical or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in the following types of units: induced air floatation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in dissolved air flotation (DAF) units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in subsection (b)(2) of this Section (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units), F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing. (T)

- F039 Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under Subpart D. (Leachate resulting from the disposal of one or more of the following USEPA hazardous wastes and no other hazardous wastes retains its USEPA hazardous waste number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, or F028.) (T)

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. “(I, T)” should be used to specify mixtures that are ignitable and contain toxic constituents.

- b) Listing-specific definitions.
- 1) For the purpose of the F037 and F038 listings, “oil/water/solids” is defined as oil or water or solids.
  - 2) For the purposes of the F037 and F038 listings, the following apply:
    - A) “Aggressive biological treatment units” are defined as units that employ one of the following four treatment methods: activated sludge, trickling filter, rotating biological contactor for the continuous accelerated biological oxidation of wastewaters, or high-rate aeration. “High-rate aeration” is a system of surface impoundments or tanks in which intense mechanical aeration is used to completely mix the wastes, enhance biological activity, and the following is true:
      - i) The units employ a minimum of six horsepower per million gallons of treatment volume; and either
      - ii) The hydraulic retention time of the unit is no longer than five days; or
      - iii) The hydraulic retention time is no longer than 30 days and the unit does not generate a sludge that is a hazardous waste by the toxicity characteristic.
    - B) Generators and treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facilities have the burden of proving that their sludges are exempt from listing as F037 or F038 wastes under this definition. Generators and TSD facilities must maintain, in their operating or other on site records, documents and data sufficient to prove the following:

- i) The unit is an aggressive biological treatment unit, as defined in this subsection; and
  - ii) The sludges sought to be exempted from F037 or F038 were actually generated in the aggressive biological treatment unit.
- 3) Time of generation. For the purposes of the designated waste, the “time of generation” is defined as follows:
  - A) For the F037 listing, sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement.
  - B) For the F038 listing:
    - i) Sludges are considered to be generated at the moment of deposition in the unit, where deposition is defined as at least a temporary cessation of lateral particle movement; and
    - ii) Floats are considered to be generated at the moment they are formed in the top of the unit.
- 4) For the purposes of the F019 hazardous waste listing, the following apply to wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing of motor vehicles using a zinc phosphating process:
  - A) “Motor vehicle manufacturing” is defined to include the manufacture of automobiles and light trucks or utility vehicles (including light duty vans, pick-up trucks, minivans, and sport utility vehicles). A facility owner or operator must be engaged in manufacturing complete vehicles (body and chassis or unibody) or chassis only; and
  - B) The generator must maintain documentation and information in its on-site records that is sufficient to prove that the wastewater treatment sludge to be exempted from the F019 listing meets the conditions of the listing. These records must include the following information: the volumes of waste generated and disposed of off site; documentation showing when the waste volumes were generated and sent off site; the name and address of the receiving facility; and documentation confirming receipt of the waste by the receiving facility. The generator must maintain these documents on site for no less than three years. The retention period for the documentation is automatically extended during the pendency of

any enforcement action or as requested by USEPA or by the Agency in writing.

(Source: Amended at 33 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, as described in Section 721.102(a)(2)(A); when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment; when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to land in lieu of their original intended use; 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 subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.
- b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.
- c) Any residue remaining in a container or inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section, unless the container is empty, as defined in Section 721.107(b)(3).

BOARD NOTE: Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused; legitimately recycled or reclaimed; or accumulated, stored, transported, or treated prior to such use, reuse, recycling, or reclamation, the Board considers the residue to be intended for discard, and thus a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate reuse of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum reconditioner that reconditions the drum but discards the residue.

- 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) of this Section 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 that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: The phrase “commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in ...” refers to a chemical substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use that 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 subsection (e) or (f) of this Section. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this Section, 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 C of this Part.

- 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). These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste numbers are the following:

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). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for acute toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

#### Alphabetical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide (R, T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol

P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid $H_3AsO_4$
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide $As_2O_3$
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide $As_2O_5$
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methyl-amino)ethyl)-, (R)-
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethyl-
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3a <i>S</i> -cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $Ca(CN)_2$
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)-carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran

P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide CuCN
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride CNCl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ ,8a $\beta$ )-
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8a $\beta$ )-
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2a $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ ,6a $\alpha$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7a $\alpha$ )-
P051	72-20-8*	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2a $\beta$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,6a $\beta$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7a $\alpha$ )-, and metabolites
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P046	122-09-8	$\alpha,\alpha$ -Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret

P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)- carbonyl)oxime
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide
P054	151-56-4	Ethylenimine
P097	52-85-7	Famphur
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt (R, T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamidithioato-S,S')-
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate (R, T)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride

P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate
P069	75-86-5	2-Methylactonitrile
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb
<del>P129</del>	<del>315-8-4</del>	<del>Mexacarbate</del>
<u>P128</u>	<u>315-18-4</u>	
P072	86-88-4	$\alpha$ -Naphthylthiourea
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO) <sub>4</sub> , (T-4)-
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) <sub>2</sub>
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO <sub>2</sub>
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO <sub>4</sub> , (T-4)-
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P089	56-38-2	Parathion
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate

P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea
P094	298-02-2	Phorate
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl)ester
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl)-O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine

P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane (R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H <sub>2</sub> N)C(S)) <sub>2</sub> NH
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) <sub>2</sub>

P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide $Zn_3P_2$ , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent (R, T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

## Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance
P001	81-81-2*	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent
P001	81-81-2*	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3 percent
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ ,8a $\beta$ )-
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide (R, T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinamine
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate (R)
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid $H_3AsO_4$
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide $As_2O_5$
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide $As_2O_3$
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis(chloro-
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-

P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide $\text{CuCN}$
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride $\text{CNCl}$
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7 $\alpha$ )-
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl)-, (R)-
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine

P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoric acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl)ester
P045	39196-18-6	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethyl-
P046	122-09-8	$\alpha,\alpha$ -Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	534-52-1*	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P047	534-52-1*	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, and salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P049	541-53-7	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide ((H <sub>2</sub> N)C(S)) <sub>2</sub> NH
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepen, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide
P051	72-20-8*	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2a $\beta$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,6a $\beta$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7a $\alpha$ )-, and metabolites
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, and metabolites
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P054	151-56-4	Ethylenimine
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8a $\beta$ )-
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate

P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt (R, T)
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate (R, T)
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)-, methyl ester
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
P069	75-86-5	2-Methylactonitrile
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl)oxime
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P072	86-88-4	$\alpha$ -Naphthylthiourea
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO) <sub>4</sub> , (T-4)-
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) <sub>2</sub>
P075	54-11-5*	Nicotine, and salts
P075	54-11-5*	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO <sub>2</sub>
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine (R)
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO <sub>4</sub> , (T-4)-
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P089	56-38-2	Parathion

P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-
P094	298-02-2	Phorate
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-((ethylthio)methyl) ester
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine
P097	52-85-7	Famphur
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl)-O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl) O,O-dimethyl ester
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide KCN
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide AgCN
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide NaCN
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
P108	57-24-9*	Strychnine and salts
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane (R)
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium (I) selenite
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt

P115	7446-18-6	Thallium (I) sulfate
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) <sub>2</sub>
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn <sub>3</sub> P <sub>2</sub> , when present at concentrations greater than 10 percent (R, T)
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)
<del>P129</del>	<del>315-8-4</del>	<del>Mexacarbate</del>
<u>P128</u>	<u>315-18-4</u>	
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-((methylamino)- carbonyl)oxime
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compound with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, ((dibutylamino)-thio)methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-((dimethyl-amino)-carbonyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methyl-ethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamo)dithioato-S,S'-

P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(2-methyl-4-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-(((methylamino)-carbonyl)oxy)phenyl)-, monohydrochloride
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-((methylamino)carbonyl) oxime
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo(2,3-b)indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

BOARD NOTE: An asterisk (\*) following the CAS number indicates that the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

- f) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in subsections (a) through (d) of this Section, are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 721.105(a) and (g). These wastes and their corresponding USEPA hazardous waste numbers are the following:

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). The absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity. Wastes are first listed in alphabetical order by substance and then listed again in numerical order by USEPA hazardous waste number.

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt
See F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I, T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U014	492-80-8	Auramine
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine
U010	50-07-7	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-, (1a-S-(1 $\alpha$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8 $\alpha$ ,8 $\beta$ ))-
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine (I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-

U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-
U019	71-43-2	Benzene (I, T)
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(4-chloro-phenyl)- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-, ethyl ester
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)-amino)-
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl- (I, T)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro- (I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C, R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C, R)
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-

U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene
U202	P 81-07-2	1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene
U248	P 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride (C, R, T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine
U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol (I)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone (I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide (R, T)
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I, T)
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic 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, (1S-(1 $\alpha$ (Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7 $\alpha$ ))-
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester

U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, (1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl ester
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and esters
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I, T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride (R, T)
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
U034	75-87-6	Chloral
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ isomers
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U047	91-58-7	$\beta$ -Chloronaphthalene
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid $H_2CrO_4$ , calcium salt
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene
U051		Creosote
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde
U055	98-82-8	<del>Cumeme</del> -Cumene (I)
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane (I)
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-

U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone (I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin
U060	72-54-8	DDD
U061	50-29-3	DDT
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I, T)
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine (I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096	80-15-9	$\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate

U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine (I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal (I)
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'- (thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl ester
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters

U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I, T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid (C, T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan (I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro- (I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural (I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran (I)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitroso-ureido)-, D-
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine (R, T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid (C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H <sub>2</sub> S
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol (I, T)
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole
U142	143-50-0	Kepone
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene

U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate
U129	58-89-9	Lindane
U163	70-25-7	MNNG
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile (I, T)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro- (I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol (I, T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-
U154	67-56-1	Methanol (I)
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride (I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I, T)
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R, T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide

U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate (I, T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 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-, (8S-cis)-
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167	134-32-7	$\alpha$ -Naphthylamine
U168	91-59-8	$\beta$ -Naphthylamine
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene (I, T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane (I, T)
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane (I, T)
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
See F027	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol

U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin
U188	108-95-2	Phenol
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide (R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine (I, T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro- (I, T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I, T)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone (I)
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I, T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid (I)

U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I, T)
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur
See F027	93-72-1	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine (I, T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-
U164	58-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol
U202	P 81-07-2	Saccharin and salts
U203	94-59-7	Safrole
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS <sub>2</sub> (R, T)
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
See F027	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide (R)
See F027	93-76-5	2,4,5-T
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene
See F027	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol (I, T)

U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H <sub>2</sub> N)C(S)) <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> , tetramethyl-
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U220	108-88-3	Toluene
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (R, T)
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
<del>U227</del>	<del>79-00-5</del>	<del>Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-</del>
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane
See F027	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
See F027	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R, T)
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
U248	P 81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3β,16β,17α,18β,20α)-
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn <sub>3</sub> P <sub>2</sub> , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less

## Numerical Listing

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No. (CAS No.)	Substance
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal (I)
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)

U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone (I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I, T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C, R, T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamamide
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile
U010	50-07-7	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- , (1a-S-(1a $\alpha$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8a $\alpha$ ,8b $\alpha$ ))-
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I, T)
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine (I, T)
U014	492-80-8	Auramine
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-di- methyl-
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
U016	225-51-4	Benz(c)acridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U018	56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene
U019	71-43-2	Benzene (I, T)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C, R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C, R)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidene
U021	92-87-5	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine
U022	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride (C, R, T)
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxy ethane
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaphazin
U026	494-03-1	Naphthaleneamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether

U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(2-chloro-
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol (I)
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub> , calcium salt
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluoride (R, T)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U034	75-87-6	Chloral
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)-amino)-
U035	305-03-3	Chlorambucil
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane, $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ isomers
U036	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-
U037	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
U038	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(4-chlorophenyl)- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-, ethyl ester
U038	510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro-m-cresol
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro- (I, T)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride (I, T)
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U047	91-58-7	$\beta$ -Chloronaphthalene
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride

U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene
U051		Creosote
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U055	98-82-8	<del>Cumene</del> -Cumene (I)
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro- (I)
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane (I)
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone (I)
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 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-, (8S-cis)-
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-
U060	72-54-8	DDD
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-
U061	50-29-3	DDT
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene
U064	189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene

U073	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I, T)
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I, T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I, T)
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate
U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-
U090	94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole
U091	119-90-4	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine (I)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene
U095	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-

U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096	80-15-9	$\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyle chloride
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethyleneoxide
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine (I)
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U114	P 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediybis-, salts and esters
U114	P 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I, T)
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane (I, T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester

U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid (C, T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan (I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran (I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural (I)
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-
U129	58-89-9	Lindane
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine (R, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid (C, T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (C, T)
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide
U135	7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide H <sub>2</sub> S
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid
U137	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol (I, T)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I, T)
U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole
U142	143-50-0	Kepone
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic 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, (1S-(1 $\alpha$ (Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7 $\alpha$ ))-
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpene

U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt (2:3)
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile (I, T)
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol (I, T)
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol (I, T)
U154	67-56-1	Methanol (I)
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol (I)
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2- pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-
U155	91-80-5	Methapyrilene
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I, T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I, T)
U157	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone (I, T)
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I, T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide (R, T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R, T)
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate (I, T)
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I, T)
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-
U163	70-25-7	MNNG
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil
U164	58-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2- thioxo-
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione

U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine
U167	134-32-7	$\alpha$ -Naphthylamine
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine
U168	91-59-8	$\beta$ -Naphthylamine
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene (I, T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane (I, T)
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro- (I, T)
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin
U188	108-95-2	Phenol
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide (R)
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide (R)
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride

U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine (I, T)
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine (I, T)
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-((3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy)-, methyl ester, (3 $\beta$ ,16 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ ,18 $\beta$ ,20 $\alpha$ )-
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol
U202	P 81-07-2	1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, and salts
U202	P 81-07-2	Saccharin and salts
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U203	94-59-7	Safrole
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS <sub>2</sub> (R, T)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitroso-ureido)-, D-
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(((methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl)amino)-
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro- (I)
U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt
U214	563-68-8	Thallium (I) acetate

U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium (I) carbonate
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium (I) chloride
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl
U217	10102-45-1	Nitric acid, thallium (1+) salt
U217	10102-45-1	Thallium (I) nitrate
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide
U218	62-55-5	Thioacetamide
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-
U220	108-88-3	Toluene
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-
U221	25376-45-8	Toluenediamine
U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R, T)
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (R, T)
U225	75-25-2	Bromoform
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
U226	71-55-6	Methylchloroform
<del>U227</del>	<del>79-00-5</del>	<del>Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-</del>
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R, T)
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-((3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)-
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl- (I, T)
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)
U240	P 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters
U240	P 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-

U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ((H <sub>2</sub> N)C(S)) <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> , tetramethyl-
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide CNBr
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor
U248	P 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U248	P 81-81-2	Warfarin, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3 percent or less
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn <sub>3</sub> P <sub>2</sub> , when present at concentrations of 10 percent or less
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, (1-((butylamino)carbonyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-, methyl ester
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb
U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate

U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, (1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl))bis-, dimethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'- (thiobis((methylimino)carbonyloxy))bis-, dimethyl ester
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

### Section 721.APPENDIX G Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

USEPA 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), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene.
F025	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); dichloropropane; dichloropropene; 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachloro-1,3-butadiene; hexachlorocyclopentadiene; benzene; chlorobenzene; dichlorobenzene; 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; tetrachlorobenzene; 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, amines, 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, amines, and other salts.
F032	Benz(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; pentachlorophenol; arsenic; chromium; tetra-, penta-, hexa-, and heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, hexa-, and heptachlorodibenzofurans.
F034	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic, chromium.
F035	Arsenic, chromium, lead.
F037	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F038	Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.
F039	All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters and nonwastewaters) under Table B to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 (Constituent Concentrations in Waste).

K001	Pentachlorophenol, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, p-chloro-m-cresol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,4- dinitrophenol, trichlorophenols, tetrachlorophenols, 2,4- dinitrophenol, creosote, 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, tetrachloroethanes (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.
K064	Lead, cadmium.
K065	Lead, cadmium.
K066	Lead, cadmium.
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.
K088	Cyanide (complexes).
K090	Chromium.
K091	Chromium.
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, phnylenediamine.
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	Ethylene dibromide.
K123	Ethylene thiourea.
K124	Ethylene thiourea.
K125	Ethylene thiourea.
K126	Ethylene thiourea.
K131	Dimethyl sulfate, methyl bromide.
K132	Methyl bromide.
K136	Ethylene dibromide.
K141	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K142	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K143	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene.
K144	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene.
K145	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, naphthalene.
K147	Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K148	Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
K149	Benzotrichloride, benzyl chloride, chloroform, chloromethane, chlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, toluene.
K150	Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloromethane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

K151	Benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, toluene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, tetrachloroethylene.
K156	Benomyl, carbaryl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, triethylamine.
K157	Carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, pyridine, triethylamine.
K158	Benomyl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, chloroform, methylene chloride.
K159	Benzene, butylate, EPTC, molinate, pebulate, vernolate.
K161	Antimony, arsenic, metam-sodium, ziram.
K169	Benzene.
K170	Benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, benzo (a) anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, 3-methylcholanthrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.
K171	Benzene, arsenic.
K172	Benzene, arsenic.
K174	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF), 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,6,7,8,9-HpCDF), all hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (HxCDDs), all hexachlorodibenzofurans (HxCDFs), all pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (PeCDDs), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9- octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF), all pentachlorodibenzofurans (PeCDFs), all tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (TCDDs), all tetrachlorodibenzofurans (TCDFs).
K175	Mercury.
K176	Arsenic, lead.
K177	Antimony.
K178	Thallium.
K181	Aniline, o-anisidine, 4-chloroaniline, p-cresidine, 2,4-dimethylaniline, 1,2-phenylenediamine, 1,3-phenylenediamine.

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

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### Section 721.APPENDIX Y Table to Section 721.138

Chemical name	CAS No	Composite value (mg/kg)	Heating value (BTU/lb)	Concentration limit (mg/kg at 10,000 Btu/lb)	Minimum required detection limit (mg/kg)
Total Nitrogen as N	NA	9,000	18,400	4,900	
Total Halogens as Cl	NA	1,000	18,400	540	

Total Organic Halogens as Cl	NA	---	---	(Note 1)	
Polychlorinated biphenyls, total (Arocolors, total)	1336-36-3	ND	---	ND	1.4
Cyanide, total	57-12-5	ND	---	ND	1.0
Metals:					
Antimony, total	7440-36-0	ND	---	12	
Arsenic, total	7440-38-2	ND	---	0.23	
Barium, total	7440-39-3	ND	---	23	
Beryllium, total	7440-41-7	ND	---	1.2	
Cadmium, total	7440-43-9	---	ND		1.2
Chromium, total	7440-47-3	ND	---	2.3	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	ND	---	4.6	
Lead, total	7439-92-1	57	18,100	31	
Manganese	7439-96-5	ND	---	1.2	
Mercury, total	7439-97-6	ND	---	0.25	
Nickel, total	7440-02-0	106	18,400	58	
Selenium, total	7782-49-2	ND	---	0.23	
Silver, total	7440-22-4	ND	---	2.3	
Thallium, total	7440-28-0	ND	---	23	
Hydrocarbons:					
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	ND	---	2,400	
Benzene	71-43-2	8,000	19,600	4,100	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	ND	---	2,400	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	ND	---	2,400	
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	ND	---	2,400	
Chrysene	218-01-9	ND	---	2,400	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	ND	---	2,400	
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)-anthracene	57-97-6	ND	---	2,400	
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	ND	---	2,400	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	ND	---	2,400	
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	ND	---	2,400	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6,200	19,400	3,200	
Toluene	108-88-3	69,000	19,400	36,000	
Oxygenates:					
Acetophenone	98-86-2	ND	---	2,400	
Acrolein	107-02-8	ND	---	39	
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	ND	---	30	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate)	117-81-7	ND	---	2,400	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	ND	---	2,400	

o-Cresol (2-Methyl phenol)	95-48-7	ND	---	2,400	
m-Cresol (3-M ethyl phenol)	108-39-4	ND	---	2,400	
p-Cresol (4-Methyl phenol)	106-44-5	ND	---	2,400	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	ND	---	2,400	
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	ND	---	2,400	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	ND	---	2,400	
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	ND	---	2,400	
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	ND	---	2,400	
Endothall	145-73-3	ND	---	100	
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	ND	---	39	
2-Ethoxyethanol (Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether)	110-80-5	ND	---	100	
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	ND	---	39	
Isosafrole	120-58-1	ND	---	2,400	
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	78-93-3	ND	---	39	
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	ND	---	39	
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	ND	---	2,400	
Phenol	108-95-2	ND	---	2,400	
Propargyl alcohol (2-Propyn-1-ol)	107-19-7	ND	---	30.	
Safrole	94-59-7	ND	---	2,400	
Sulfonated Organics:					
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	ND	---	ND	39
Disulfoton	298-04-4	ND	---	ND	2,400
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0	ND	---	ND	2,400
Methyl methane-sulfonate	66-27-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
Phorate	298-02-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	ND	---	ND	100
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate (Sulfotepp)	3689-24-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
Thiophenol (Benzene-thiol)	108-98-5	ND	---	ND	30
O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate	126-68-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
Nitrogenated Organics:					
Acetonitrile (Methyl cyanide)	75-05-8	ND	---	ND	39

2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF)	53-96-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	ND	---	ND	39
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
4-Aminopyridine	504-24-5	ND	---	ND	100
Aniline	62-53-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
Benzidine	92-87-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
Dibenz(a,j)acridine	224-42-0	ND	---	ND	2,400
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Thionazin)	297-97-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
Dimethoate	60-51-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene (4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene)	60-11-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
a,a-Dimethylphenethylamine	122-09-8	ND	---	ND	2,400
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4	ND	---	ND	100
1,3-Dinitrobenzene (m-Dinitrobenzene)	99-65-0	ND	---	ND	2,400
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
Dinoseb (2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)	88-85-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	ND	---	ND	2,400
Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	51-79-6	ND	---	ND	100
Ethylenethiourea (2-Imidazolidinethione)	96-45-7	ND	---	ND	110
Famphur	52-85-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	ND	---	ND	39
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
Methomyl	16752-77-5	ND	---	ND	57
2-Methylactonitrile (Acetone cyanohydrin )	75-86-5	ND	---	ND	100
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	ND	---	ND	2,400
MNNG (N-Metyl-N-nitroso-N'-nitroguanidine)	70-25-7	ND	---	ND	110

1-Naphthylamine ( $\alpha$ -Naphthylamine]	134-32-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
2-Naphthylamine ( $\beta$ -Naphthylamine)	91-59-8	ND	---	ND	2,400
Nicotine	54-11-5	ND	---	ND	100
4-Nitroaniline (p-Nitroaniline)	100-01-6	ND	---	ND	2,400
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
p-Nitrophenol (p-Nitrophenol)	100-02-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	ND	---	ND	2,400
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (Diphenylnitrosamine)	86-30-6	ND	---	ND	2,400
N-Nitroso-N-methylethylamine	10595-95-6	ND	---	ND	2,400
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	ND	---	ND	2,400
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	ND	---	ND	30
Parathion	56-38-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
Phenacetin	62-44-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,4-Phenylene diamine, (p-Phenylenediamine)	106-50-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
N-Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	ND	---	ND	57
2-Picoline (alpha-Picoline)	109-06-8	ND	---	ND	2,400
Propythioracil (6-Propyl-2-thiouracil)	51-52-5	ND	---	ND	100
Pyridine	110-86-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
Strychnine	57-24-9	ND	---	ND	100
Thioacetamide	62-55-5	ND	---	ND	57
Thiofanox	39196-18-4	ND	---	ND	100
Thiourea	62-56-6	ND	---	ND	57
Toluene-2,4-diamine (2,4-Diaminotoluene)	95-80-7	ND	---	ND	57
Toluene-2,6-diamine (2,6-Diaminotoluene)	823-40-5	ND	---	ND	57
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	ND	---	ND	2,400
p-Toluidine	106-49-0	ND	---	ND	100

1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene, (sym-Trinitrobenzene)	99-35-4	ND	---	ND	2,400
Halogenated Organics:					
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	ND	---	ND	39
Aramite	140-57-8	ND	---	ND	2,400
Benzal chloride (Di-chloromethyl benzene)	98-87-3	ND	---	ND	100
Benzyl chloride	100-44-77	ND	---	ND	100
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (Dichloroethyl ether)	111-44-4	ND	---	ND	2,400
Bromoform (Tribromo-methane)	75-25-2	ND	---	ND	39
Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	74-83-9	ND	---	ND	39
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (p-Bromodi-phenyl ether)	101-55-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	ND	---	ND	39
Chlordane	57-74-9	ND	---	ND	14
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	ND	---	ND	2,400
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	ND	---	ND	39
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	ND	---	ND	2,400
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	ND	---	ND	39
Chloroform	67-66-3	ND	---	ND	39
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	ND	---	ND	39
2-Chloronaphthalene ( $\beta$ -Chlorophthalene)	91-58-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
2-Chlorophenol (o-Chlorophenol)	95-57-8	ND	---	ND	2,400
Chloroprene (2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	1126-99-8	ND	---	ND	39
2,4-D (2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	ND	---	ND	7.0
Diallate	2303-16-4	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro-propane	96-12-8	ND	---	ND	39
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-Dichlorobenzene)	95-50-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m-Dichlorobenzene)	541-73-1	ND	---	ND	2,400

1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-Dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
Dichlorodifluoro- methane (CFC-12)	75-71-8	ND	---	ND	39
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	107-06-2	ND	---	ND	39
1,1-Dichloroethylene (Vinylidene chloride)	75-35-4	ND	---	ND	39
Dichloromethoxy ethane (Bis(2-chloro- ethoxy)methane)	111-91-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)	78-87-5	ND	---	ND	39
cis-1,3-Dichloro- propylene	10061-01-5	ND	---	ND	39
trans-1,3-Dichloro- propylene	10061-02-6	ND	---	ND	39
1,3-Dichloro-2- propanol	96-23-1	ND	---	ND	30
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	ND	---	ND	1.4
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	ND	---	ND	1.4
Endrin	72-20-8	ND	---	ND	1.4
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	ND	---	ND	1.4
Endrin Ketone	53494-70-5	ND	---	ND	1.4
Epichlorohydrin (1- Chloro-2,3-epoxy propane)	106-89-8	ND	---	ND	30
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75-34-3	ND	---	ND	39
2-Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	ND	---	ND	100
Heptachlor	76-44-8	ND	---	ND	1.4
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	ND	---	ND	2.8
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
Hexachloro-1,3-buta- diene (Hexachlorobuta- diene)	87-68-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
Hexachlorocyclopenta- diene	77-47-4	ND	---	ND	2,400
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	ND	---	ND	59,000

Hexachloropropene (Hexachloropropylene)	1888-71-7	ND	---	ND	2,400
Isodrin	465-73-6	ND	---	ND	2,400
Kepon (Chlordecone)	143-50-0	ND	---	ND	4,700
Lindane (gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane) ( $\gamma$ -BHC)	58-89-9	ND	---	ND	1.4
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	ND	---	ND	39
4,4'-methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	ND	---	ND	100
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	74-88-4	ND	---	ND	39
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	ND	---	ND	39
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB) (Quintobenzene) (Quintozene)	82-68-8	ND	---	ND	2,400
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
Pronamide	23950-58-5	ND	---	ND	2,400
Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid)	93-72-1	ND	---	ND	7.0
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1746-01-6	ND	---	ND	30
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	ND	---	ND	39
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127-18-4	ND	---	ND	39
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)	71-55-6	ND	---	ND	39
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (Vinyl trichloride)	79-00-5	ND	---	ND	39
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	ND	---	ND	39
Trichlorofluoromethane (Trichloromonofluoromethane)	75-69-4	ND	---	ND	39
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	ND	---	ND	2,400

2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	ND	---	ND	2,400
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	ND	---	ND	39
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	ND	---	ND	39

NA means not applicable.

ND means nondetect.

Note 1: 25 (mg/kg at 10,000 Btu/lb) as organic halogen or as the individual halogenated organics listed in the table at the levels indicated.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 721.APPENDIX Z Table to Section 721.102**

Table				
	1	2	3	4
			Reclamation (except as provided in Section 721.104- (a)(17) for mineral processing secondary materials)	Speculative accumulation
Applicable Subsection of Section 721.102:	Use constituting disposal  (c)(1)	Burning for energy recovery or use to produce a fuel  (c)(2)	(c)(3)	(c)(4)
Spent materials	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sludges (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sludges exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	Yes	Yes	---	Yes
By-products (listed in Section 721.131 or 721.132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
By-products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	Yes	Yes	---	Yes

Commercial chemical products listed in Section 721.133	Yes	Yes	—	—
Scrap metal other than excluded scrap metal (see Section 721.101-(c)(9))	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Yes - Defined as a solid waste

No - Not defined as a solid waste

BOARD NOTE: Derived from Table 1 to 40 CFR 261.2 (2002). The terms “spent materials,” “sludges,” “by-products,” “scrap metal,” and “processed scrap metal” are defined in Section 721.101.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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

PART 724  
STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE  
TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
724.101	Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
724.103	Relationship to Interim Status Standards
724.104	Electronic Reporting

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

Section	
724.110	Applicability
724.111	USEPA Identification Number
724.112	Required Notices
724.113	General Waste Analysis
724.114	Security
724.115	General Inspection Requirements
724.116	Personnel Training
724.117	General Requirements for Ignitable, Reactive, or Incompatible Wastes
724.118	Location Standards
724.119	Construction Quality Assurance Program

### SUBPART C: PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

Section	
724.130	Applicability
724.131	Design and Operation of Facility
724.132	Required Equipment
724.133	Testing and Maintenance of Equipment
724.134	Access to Communications or Alarm System
724.135	Required Aisle Space
724.137	Arrangements with Local Authorities

### SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Section	
724.150	Applicability
724.151	Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan
724.152	Content of Contingency Plan
724.153	Copies of Contingency Plan
724.154	Amendment of Contingency Plan
724.155	Emergency Coordinator
724.156	Emergency Procedures

### SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section	
724.170	Applicability
724.171	Use of Manifest System
724.172	Manifest Discrepancies
724.173	Operating Record
724.174	Availability, Retention, and Disposition of Records
724.175	Annual Facility Activities Report
724.176	Unmanifested Waste Report
724.177	Additional Reports

### SUBPART F: RELEASES FROM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

Section	
724.190	Applicability
724.191	Required Programs
724.192	Groundwater Protection Standard
724.193	Hazardous Constituents
724.194	Concentration Limits
724.195	Point of Compliance
724.196	Compliance Period
724.197	General Groundwater Monitoring Requirements
724.198	Detection Monitoring Program
724.199	Compliance Monitoring Program
724.200	Corrective Action Program
724.201	Corrective Action for Solid Waste Management Units

## SUBPART G: CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

Section	
724.210	Applicability
724.211	Closure Performance Standard
724.212	Closure Plan; Amendment of Plan
724.213	Closure; Time Allowed For Closure
724.214	Disposal or Decontamination of Equipment, Structures, and Soils
724.215	Certification of Closure
724.216	Survey Plat
724.217	Post-Closure Care and Use of Property
724.218	Post-Closure Care Plan; Amendment of Plan
724.219	Post-Closure Notices
724.220	Certification of Completion of Post-Closure Care

## SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Section	
724.240	Applicability
724.241	Definitions of Terms as Used in This Subpart
724.242	Cost Estimate for Closure
724.243	Financial Assurance for Closure
724.244	Cost Estimate for Post-Closure Care
724.245	Financial Assurance for Post-Closure Care
724.246	Use of a Mechanism for Financial Assurance of Both Closure and Post-Closure Care
724.247	Liability Requirements
724.248	Incapacity of Owners or Operators, Guarantors, or Financial Institutions
724.251	Wording of the Instruments

## SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

Section	
724.270	Applicability
724.271	Condition of Containers
724.272	Compatibility of Waste with Container
724.273	Management of Containers
724.274	Inspections
724.275	Containment
724.276	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Waste
724.277	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
724.278	Closure
724.279	Air Emission Standards

## SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

Section	
724.290	Applicability
724.291	Assessment of Existing Tank System Integrity

724.292	Design and Installation of New Tank Systems or Components
724.293	Containment and Detection of Releases
724.294	General Operating Requirements
724.295	Inspections
724.296	Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank Systems
724.297	Closure and Post-Closure Care
724.298	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Waste
724.299	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
724.300	Air Emission Standards

#### SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

Section	
724.320	Applicability
724.321	Design and Operating Requirements
724.322	Action Leakage Rate
724.323	Response Actions
724.326	Monitoring and Inspection
724.327	Emergency Repairs; Contingency Plans
724.328	Closure and Post-Closure Care
724.329	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Waste
724.330	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
724.331	Special Requirements for Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027
724.332	Air Emission Standards

#### SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

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724.350	Applicability
724.351	Design and Operating Requirements
724.352	Action Leakage Rate
724.353	Response Action Plan
724.354	Monitoring and Inspection
724.356	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Waste
724.357	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
724.358	Closure and Post-Closure Care
724.359	Special Requirements for Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027

#### SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT

Section	
724.370	Applicability
724.371	Treatment Program
724.372	Treatment Demonstration
724.373	Design and Operating Requirements
724.376	Food-Chain Crops

724.378	Unsaturated Zone Monitoring
724.379	Recordkeeping
724.380	Closure and Post-Closure Care
724.381	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Waste
724.382	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
724.383	Special Requirements for Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027

#### SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

Section	
724.400	Applicability
724.401	Design and Operating Requirements
724.402	Action Leakage Rate
724.403	Monitoring and Inspection
724.404	Response Actions
724.409	Surveying and Recordkeeping
724.410	Closure and Post-Closure Care
724.412	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Waste
724.413	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
724.414	Special Requirements for Bulk and Containerized Liquids
724.415	Special Requirements for Containers
724.416	Disposal of Small Containers of Hazardous Waste in Overpacked Drums (Lab Packs)
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#### SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

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724.441	Waste Analysis
724.442	Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs)
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724.444	Hazardous Waste Incinerator Permits
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#### SUBPART S: SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CLEANUP

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724.651	Grandfathered Corrective Action Management Units
724.652	Corrective Action Management Units
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724.654	Staging Piles
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## SUBPART W: DRIP PADS

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724.670	Applicability
724.671	Assessment of Existing Drip Pad Integrity
724.672	Design and Installation of New Drip Pads
724.673	Design and Operating Requirements
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## SUBPART X: MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

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724.702	Monitoring, Analysis, Inspection, Response, Reporting, and Corrective Action
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724.932	Standards: Process Vents
724.933	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
724.934	Test Methods and Procedures
724.935	Recordkeeping Requirements
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## SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

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724.953	Standards: Compressors
724.954	Standards: Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service
724.955	Standards: Sampling Connecting Systems
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724.958	Standards: Pumps, Valves, Pressure Relief Devices, and Other Connectors
724.959	Standards: Delay of Repair
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724.962	Skip Period Alternative for Valves
724.963	Test Methods and Procedures
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SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS, SURFACE  
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724.986	Standards: Containers
724.987	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
724.988	Inspection and Monitoring Requirements
724.989	Recordkeeping Requirements
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SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES  
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**AUTHORITY:** Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27].

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14059, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11964, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1136, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6138, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 8684, effective April 21, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13577, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19397, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13135, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 458, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18527, effective November 13,

1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14511, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16658, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9654, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14572, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17702, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5806, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20830, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12487, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17601, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9951, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11244, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 636, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7638, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17972, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 2186, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9437, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1146, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9833, effective June 20, 2000; expedited correction at 25 Ill. Reg. 5115, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6635, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 3725, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6009, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6365, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3196, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 893, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12365, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

#### SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### **Section 724.103      Relationship to Interim Status Standards**

A facility owner or operator that has fully complied with the requirements for interim status— as defined in Section 3005(e) of RCRA and regulations under Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, ~~Subpart C~~—must comply with the regulations specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725 in lieu of the regulations in this Part, until final administrative disposition of his permit application is made, except as provided under Subpart S of this Part.

BOARD NOTE: As stated in Section 21(f) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/21(f)], the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste is prohibited, except in accordance with a RCRA permit. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, Subpart C provides for the continued operation of an existing facility that meets certain conditions until final administrative disposition of the owner's or operator's permit application.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

**Section 724.114 Security**

- a) The owner or operator must prevent the unknowing entry, and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock onto the active portion of the facility, unless the owner or operator demonstrates the following to the Agency:
- 1) That physical contact with the waste, structures or equipment within the active portion of the facility will not injure unknowing or unauthorized persons or livestock that may enter the active portion of a facility; and
  - 2) That disturbance of the waste or equipment, by the unknowing or unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active portion of a facility, will not cause a violation of the requirements of this Part.

BOARD NOTE: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 requires that an owner or operator who wishes to make the demonstration referred to above must do so with Part B of the permit application.

- b) Unless the owner or operator has made a successful demonstration under subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Section, a facility must have the following:
- 1) A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) that continuously monitors and controls entry onto the active portion of the facility; or
  - 2) Physical barriers.
    - A) An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence in good repair or a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the active portion of the facility; and
    - B) A means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the active portion of the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility).

BOARD NOTE: The requirements of subsection (b) of this Section are satisfied if the facility or plant within which the active portion is located itself has a surveillance system, or a barrier and a means to control entry, that complies with the requirements of subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this Section.

- c) Unless the owner or operator has made a successful demonstration under subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Section, a sign with the legend, "Danger—

Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out,” must be posted at each entrance to the active portion of a facility, and at other locations, in sufficient numbers to be seen from any approach to this active portion. The sign must be legible from a distance of at least 25 feet. Existing signs with a legend other than “Danger—Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out” may be used if the legend on the sign indicates that only authorized personnel are allowed to enter the active portion, and that entry onto the active portion can be dangerous.

BOARD NOTE: See Section 724.217(b) for discussion of security requirements at disposal facilities during the post-closure care period.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

##### **Section 724.154      Amendment of Contingency Plan**

The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, when any of the following occurs:

- a) The facility permit is revised;
- b) The plan fails in an emergency;
- c) The facility changes—in its design, construction, operation, maintenance or other circumstances—in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;
- d) The list of emergency coordinators changes; or
- e) The list of emergency equipment changes.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### SUBPART F: RELEASES FROM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

##### **Section 724.194      Concentration Limits**

- a) The Agency must specify in the facility permit concentration limits in the groundwater for hazardous constituents established under Section 724.193. The following must be true of the concentration of a hazardous constituent:
  - 1) It must not exceed the background level of that constituent in the groundwater at the time that limit is specified in the permit; or

- 2) For any of the constituents listed in Table 1, it must not exceed the respective value given in that Table if the background level of the constituent is below the value given in Table 1; or
- 3) It must not exceed an alternative limit established by the Agency under subsection (b) of this Section.

TABLE 1——MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF CONSTITUENTS  
FOR GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

Constituent	Maximum Concentration (mg/ℓ)
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1.0
Cadmium	0.01
Chromium	0.05
Lead	0.05
Mercury	0.002
Selenium	0.01
Silver	0.05
Endrin (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)	0.0002
Lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer)	0.004
Methoxychlor (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2'-bis-(p-methoxyphenyl)ethane)	0.1
Toxaphene (Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine)	0.005
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	0.1
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid)	0.01

- b) The Agency must establish an alternative concentration limit for a hazardous constituent if it finds that the constituent will not pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment as long as the alternative concentration limit is not exceeded. In establishing alternate concentration limits, the Agency must consider the following factors:
  - 1) Potential adverse effects on groundwater quality, considering the following:

- A) The physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the regulated unit, including its potential for migration;
  - B) The hydrogeological characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
  - C) The quantity of groundwater and the direction of groundwater flow;
  - D) The proximity and withdrawal rates of groundwater users;
  - E) The current and future uses of groundwater in the area;
  - F) The existing quality of groundwater, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impact on the groundwater quality;
  - G) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents;
  - H) The potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents;
  - I) The persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects; and
- 2) Potential adverse effects on hydraulically-connected surface-water quality, considering the following:
- A) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the waste in the regulated unit;
  - B) The hydrogeological characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
  - C) The quantity and quality of groundwater and the direction of groundwater flow;
  - D) The patterns of rainfall in the region;
  - E) The proximity of the regulated unit to surface waters;
  - F) The current and future uses of surface waters in the area and any water quality standards established for those surface waters;

- G) The existing quality of surface water, including other sources of contamination and the cumulative impact on surface-water quality;
  - H) The potential for health risks caused by human exposure to waste constituents;
  - I) The potential damage to wildlife, crops, vegetation, and physical structures caused by exposure to waste constituents; and
  - J) The persistence and permanence of the potential adverse effects.
- c) In making any determination under subsection (b) of this Section about the use of groundwater in the area around the facility, the Agency must consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water and exempted aquifers made under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.123.
  - d) The Agency must make specific written findings in setting any alternate concentration limits under subsection (b) of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

##### **Section 724.416 Disposal of Small Containers of Hazardous Waste in Overpacked Drums (Lab Packs)**

Small containers of hazardous waste in overpacked drums (lab packs) may be placed in a landfill if the following requirements are met:

- a) Hazardous waste must be packaged in non-leaking inside containers. The inside containers must be of a design and constructed of a material that will not react dangerously with, be decomposed by, or be ignited by the contained waste. The inside containers must be tightly and securely sealed. The inside containers must be of the size and type specified in the USDOT hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR 173 (Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packages), 178 (Specifications for Packagings), and 179 (Specifications for Tank Cars), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b)), if those regulations specify a particular inside container for the waste.
- b) The inside containers must be overpacked in an open head USDOT-specification metal shipping container (49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packagings) and 179 (Specifications for Tank Cars)) of no more than 416 liter (110 gallon) capacity and surrounded by, at a minimum, a sufficient quantity of sorbent material, determined to be nonbiodegradable in accordance with Section 724.414(e), to completely sorb all of the liquid contents of the inside containers. The metal

outer container must be full after packing with inside containers and sorbent material.

- c) In accordance with Section 724.117(b), the sorbent material used must not be capable of reacting dangerously with, being decomposed by, or being ignited by the contents of the inside containers, in accordance with Section 724.117(b).
- d) Incompatible waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, must not be placed in the same outside container.
- e) Reactive wastes, other than cyanide- or sulfide-bearing waste as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(5), must be treated or rendered non-reactive prior to packaging in accordance with subsections (a) through (d) of this Section. Cyanide- and sulfide-bearing reactive waste may be packed in accordance with subsections (a) through (d) of this Section without first being treated or rendered non-reactive.
- f) Such disposal is in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728. Persons who incinerate lab packs according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142(c)(1) may use fiber drums in place of metal outer containers. Such fiber drums must meet the USDOT specifications in 49 CFR 173.12 (Exceptions for Shipments of Waste Materials), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), and be overpacked according to the requirements of subsection (b) of this Section.
- g) Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 729.312, the use of labpacks for disposal of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids allowed under this Section is restricted to labwaste and non-periodic waste, as those terms are defined in that Part.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

##### **Section 724.440      Applicability**

- a) The regulations in this Subpart O apply to owners and operators of hazardous waste incinerators (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110), except as Section 724.101 provides otherwise.
- b) Integration of the MACT standards.
  - 1) Except as provided by subsections (b)(2) through ~~(b)(5)~~ ~~(b)(4)~~ of this Section, the standards of this Part do not apply to a new hazardous waste incineration unit that became subject to RCRA permit requirements after October 12, 2005; or no longer apply when the owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste incineration unit demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of

subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the Agency a Notification of Compliance, pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), documenting compliance with the requirements of subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63. ~~Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of this Part will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.~~

- 2) The MACT standards of subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63 do not replace the closure requirements of Section 724.451 or the applicable requirements of Subparts A through H, BB, and CC of this Part.
- 3) The particulate matter standard of Section 724.443(c) remains in effect for incinerators that elect to comply with the alternative to the particulate matter standard of 40 CFR 63.1206(b)(14) and 63.1219(e) (When and How Must You Comply with the Standards and Operating Requirements?), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
- 4) The following requirements remain in effect for startup, shutdown, and malfunction events if the owner or operator elects to comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.320(a)(1)(A) to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from the following events:
  - A) Section 724.445(a), requiring that an incinerator operate in accordance with operating requirements specified in the permit; and
  - B) Section 724.445(c), requiring compliance with the emission standards and operating requirements during startup and shutdown if hazardous waste is in the combustion chamber, except for particular hazardous wastes.
- 5) ~~The particulate matter standard of Section 724.443(c) remains in effect for incinerators that elect to comply with the alternative to the particulate matter standard of 40 CFR 63.1206(b)(14) and 63.1219(e), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b) (as subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63).~~

BOARD NOTE: Sections 9.1 and 39.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.1 and 39.5] make the federal MACT standards directly applicable to entities in Illinois and authorize the Agency to issue permits based on the federal

standards. Operating conditions used to determine effective treatment of hazardous waste remain effective after the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the standards of subpart EEE of 40 CFR 63. In adopting this subsection (b), USEPA stated as follows (at 64 Fed Reg. 52828, 52975 (~~Sept. 30, 1999~~) (September 30, 1999)):

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

- c) After consideration of the waste analysis included with Part B of the permit application, the Agency, in establishing the permit conditions, must exempt the applicant from all requirements of this Subpart O, except Section 724.441 (Waste Analysis) and Section 724.451 (Closure):
- 1) If the Agency finds that the waste to be burned is one of the following:
    - A) It is listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 solely because it is ignitable (Hazard Code I), corrosive (Hazard Code C), or both;
    - B) It is listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 solely because it is reactive (Hazard Code R) for characteristics other than those listed in Section 721.123(a)(4) and (5), and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone;
    - C) It is a hazardous waste solely because it possesses the characteristic of ignitability, as determined by the test for characteristics of hazardous wastes pursuant to Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721; or
    - D) It is a hazardous waste solely because it possesses any of the reactivity characteristics described by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(6), (a)(7), and (a)(8) and will not be burned when other hazardous wastes are present in the combustion zone; and
  - 2) If the waste analysis shows that the waste contains none of the hazardous constituents listed in Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 that would reasonably be expected to be in the waste.

- d) If the waste to be burned is one that is described by subsection (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), (b)(1)(C), or (b)(1)(D) of this Section and contains insignificant concentrations of the hazardous constituents listed in Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721, then the Agency may, in establishing permit conditions, exempt the applicant from all requirements of this Subpart O, except Section 724.441 (Waste Analysis) and Section 724.451 (Closure), after consideration of the waste analysis included with Part B of the permit application, unless the Agency finds that the waste will pose a threat to human health or the environment when burned in an incinerator.
- e) The owner or operator of an incinerator may conduct trial burns subject only to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.222 through 703.225 (short-term and incinerator permits).

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS, SURFACE  
IMPOUNDMENTS, AND CONTAINERS

**Section 724.982      Standards: General**

- a) This Section applies to the management of hazardous waste in tanks, surface impoundments, and containers subject to this Subpart CC.
- b) The owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from each waste management unit in accordance with the standards specified in Sections 724.984 through 724.987, as applicable to the waste management unit, except as provided for in subsection (c) of this Section.
- c) A tank, surface impoundment, or container is exempt from standards specified in Sections 724.984 through 724.987, as applicable, provided that all hazardous waste placed in the waste management unit is one of the following:
  - 1) A tank, surface impoundment, or container for which all hazardous waste entering the unit has an average VO concentration at the point of waste origination of less than 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw). The average VO concentration must be determined by the procedures specified in Section 724.983(a). The owner or operator must review and update, as necessary, this determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial determination for the hazardous waste streams entering the unit.
  - 2) A tank, surface impoundment, or container for which the organic content of all the hazardous waste entering the waste management unit has been

reduced by an organic destruction or removal process that achieves any one of the following conditions:

- A) The process removes or destroys the organics contained in the hazardous waste to a level such that the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment is less than the exit concentration limit ( $C_t$ ) established for the process. The average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment and the exit concentration limit for the process must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 724.983(b).
- B) The process removes or destroys the organics contained in the hazardous waste to a level such that the organic reduction efficiency ( $R$ ) for the process is equal to or greater than 95 percent, and the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment is less than 100 ppmw. The organic reduction efficiency for the process and the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 724.983(b).
- C) The process removes or destroys the organics contained in the hazardous waste to such a level that the actual organic mass removal rate ( $MR$ ) for the process is equal to or greater than the required organic mass removal rate ( $RMR$ ) established for the process. The required organic mass removal rate and the actual organic mass removal rate for the process must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 724.983(b).
- D) The process is a biological process that destroys or degrades the organics contained in the hazardous waste so that either of the following conditions are met:
  - i) The organic reduction efficiency ( $R$ ) for the process is equal to or greater than 95 percent, and the organic biodegradation efficiency ( $R_{bio}$ ) for the process is equal to or greater than 95 percent. The organic reduction efficiency and the organic biodegradation efficiency for the process must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 724.983(b).
  - ii) The total actual organic mass biodegradation rate ( $MR_{bio}$ ) for all hazardous waste treated by the process is equal to or greater than the required organic mass removal rate ( $RMR$ ). The required organic mass removal rate and the actual

organic mass biodegradation rate for the process must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 724.983(b).

- E) The process removes or destroys the organics contained in the hazardous waste and meets all of the following conditions:
- i) From the point of waste origination through the point where the hazardous waste enters the treatment process, the hazardous waste is continuously managed in waste management units that use air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in Sections 724.984 through 724.987, as applicable to the waste management unit.
  - ii) From the point of waste origination through the point where the hazardous waste enters the treatment process, any transfer of the hazardous waste is accomplished through continuous hard-piping or other closed system transfer that does not allow exposure of the waste to the atmosphere.

BOARD NOTE: The USEPA considers a drain system that meets the requirements of federal subpart RR of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems) to be a closed system.

- iii) The average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment is less than the lowest average VO concentration at the point of waste origination, determined for each of the individual hazardous waste streams entering the process or 500 ppmw, whichever value is lower. The average VO concentration of each individual hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 724.983(a). The average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 724.983(b).
- F) A process that removes or destroys the organics contained in the hazardous waste to a level such that the organic reduction efficiency (R) for the process is equal to or greater than 95 percent and the owner or operator certifies that the average VO concentration at the point of waste origination for each of the individual waste streams entering the process is less than 10,000

ppmw. The organic reduction efficiency for the process and the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste origination must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 724.983(b) and Section 724.983(a), respectively.

- G) A hazardous waste incinerator for which either of the following conditions is true:
- i) The owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; or
  - ii) The owner or operator has designed and operates the incinerator in accordance with the interim status requirements of Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.
- H) A boiler or industrial furnace for which either of the following conditions is true:
- i) The owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; or
  - ii) The owner or operator has designed and operates the boiler or industrial furnace in accordance with the interim status requirements of Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.
- I) For the purpose of determining the performance of an organic destruction or removal process in accordance with the conditions in each of subsections (c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) of this Section, the owner or operator must account for VO concentrations determined to be below the limit of detection of the analytical method by using the following VO concentration:
- i) If Method 25D (Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), is used for the analysis, one-half the blank value determined in Section 4.4 of the method or a value of 25 ppmw, whichever is less.
  - ii) If any other analytical method is used, one-half the sum of the limits of detection established for each organic constituent in the waste that has a Henry's law constant value at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-

fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as  $1.8 \times 10^{-6}$  atmospheres/gram-mole/m<sup>3</sup>) at 25° C.

- 3) A tank or surface impoundment used for biological treatment of hazardous waste in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(2)(D) of this Section.
- 4) A tank, surface impoundment, or container for which all hazardous waste placed in the unit fulfills either of the following conditions:
  - A) It meets the numerical concentration limits for organic hazardous constituents, applicable to the hazardous waste, as specified in Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728; or
  - B) The organic hazardous constituents in the waste have been treated by the treatment technology established by USEPA for the waste, as set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142(a), or have been removed or destroyed by an equivalent method of treatment approved by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142(b).
- 5) A tank used for bulk feed of hazardous waste to a waste incinerator and all of the following conditions are met:
  - A) The tank is located inside an enclosure vented to a control device that is designed and operated in accordance with all applicable requirements specified under federal subpart FF of 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), for a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from the facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 megagrams (11 tons) per year;
  - B) The enclosure and control device serving the tank were installed and began operation prior to November 25, 1996; and
  - C) The enclosure is designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical or electrical equipment; or to direct air flow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section

5.0 to “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” annually.

- d) The Agency may at any time perform or request that the owner or operator perform a waste determination for a hazardous waste managed in a tank, surface impoundment, or container that is exempted from using air emission controls under the provisions of this Section, as follows:
- 1) The waste determination for average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination must be performed using direct measurement in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 724.983(a). The waste determination for a hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment must be performed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 724.983(b).
  - 2) In performing a waste determination pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of this Section, the sample preparation and analysis must be conducted as follows:
    - A) In accordance with the method used by the owner or operator to perform the waste analysis, except in the case specified in subsection (d)(2)(B) of this Section.
    - B) If the Agency determines that the method used by the owner or operator was not appropriate for the hazardous waste managed in the tank, surface impoundment, or container, then the Agency may choose an appropriate method.
  - 3) Where the owner or operator is requested to perform the waste determination, the Agency may elect to have an authorized representative observe the collection of the hazardous waste samples used for the analysis.
  - 4) Where the results of the waste determination performed or requested by the Agency do not agree with the results of a waste determination performed by the owner or operator using knowledge of the waste, then the results of the waste determination performed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of this Section must be used to establish compliance with the requirements of this Subpart CC.
  - 5) Where the owner or operator has used an averaging period greater than one hour for determining the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination, the Agency may elect to establish compliance with this Subpart CC by performing or requesting that the owner or operator perform a waste determination using direct

measurement based on waste samples collected within a one-hour period, as follows:

- A) The average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste origination must be determined by direct measurement in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.983(a).
- B) Results of the waste determination performed or requested by the Agency showing that the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste origination is equal to or greater than 500 ppmw must constitute noncompliance with this Subpart CC, except in a case as provided for in subsection (d)(5)(C) of this Section.
- C) Where the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste origination previously has been determined by the owner or operator using an averaging period greater than one hour to be less than 500 ppmw but because of normal operating process variations the VO concentration of the hazardous waste determined by direct measurement for any given one-hour period may be equal to or greater than 500 ppmw, information that was used by the owner or operator to determine the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste (e.g., test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation) and recorded in the facility records in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.983(a) and Section 724.989 must be considered by the Agency together with the results of the waste determination performed or requested by the Agency in establishing compliance with this Subpart CC.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### **Section 724.989 Recordkeeping Requirements**

- a) Each owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this Subpart CC must record and maintain the information specified in subsections (b) through (j) of this Section, as applicable to the facility. Except for air emission control equipment design documentation and information required by subsections (i) and (j) of this Section, records required by this Section must be maintained in the operating record for a minimum of three years. Air emission control equipment design documentation must be maintained in the operating record until the air emission control equipment is replaced or is otherwise no longer in service. Information required by subsections (i) and (j) of this Section must be maintained in the operating record for as long as the waste management unit is not using air emission controls specified in Sections 724.984 through 724.987, in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 724.980(d) or (b)(7), respectively.

- b) The owner or operator of a tank using air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.984 must prepare and maintain records for the tank that include the following information:
- 1) For each tank using air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.984, the owner or operator must record the following:
    - A) A tank identification number (or other unique identification description), as selected by the owner or operator).
    - B) A record for each inspection required by Section 724.984 that includes the following information:
      - i) Date inspection was conducted.
      - ii) For each defect detected during the inspection: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.984, the owner or operator must also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.
  - 2) In addition to the information required by subsection (b)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must record the following information, as applicable to the tank:
    - A) The owner or operator using a fixed roof to comply with the Tank Level 1 control requirements specified in Section 724.984(c) must prepare and maintain records for each determination for the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste in the tank performed in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.984(c). The records must include the date and time the samples were collected, the analysis method used, and the analysis results.
    - B) The owner or operator using an internal floating roof to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 724.984(e) must prepare and maintain documentation describing the floating roof design.
    - C) Owners and operators using an external floating roof to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 724.984(f) must prepare and maintain the following records:

- i) Documentation describing the floating roof design and the dimensions of the tank.
  - ii) Records for each seal gap inspection required by Section 724.984(f)(3) describing the results of the seal gap measurements. The records must include the date that the measurements were performed, the raw data obtained for the measurements, and the calculations of the total gap surface area. In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in Section 724.984(f)(1), the records must include a description of the repairs that were made, the date the repairs were made, and the date the tank was emptied, if necessary.
- D) Each owner or operator using an enclosure to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 724.984(i) must prepare and maintain the following records:
  - i) Records for the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed by the owner or operator to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
  - ii) Records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e) of this Section.
- c) The owner or operator of a surface impoundment using air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.985 must prepare and maintain records for the surface impoundment that include the following information:
  - 1) A surface impoundment identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator).
  - 2) Documentation describing the floating membrane cover or cover design, as applicable to the surface impoundment, that includes information prepared by the owner or operator or provided by the cover manufacturer or vendor describing the cover design, and certification by the owner or operator that the cover meets the specifications listed in Section 724.985(c).

- 3) A record for each inspection required by Section 724.985 that includes the following information:
  - A) Date inspection was conducted.
  - B) For each defect detected during the inspection the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of Section 724.985(f), the owner or operator must also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.
- 4) For a surface impoundment equipped with a cover and vented through a closed-vent system to a control device, the owner or operator must prepare and maintain the records specified in subsection (e) of this Section.
- d) The owner or operator of containers using Container Level 3 air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.986 must prepare and maintain records that include the following information:
  - 1) Records for the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed by the owner or operator to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T— Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency).
  - 2) Records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e) of this Section.
- e) The owner or operator using a closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.987 must prepare and maintain records that include the following information:
  - 1) Documentation for the closed-vent system and control device that includes the following:
    - A) Certification that is signed and dated by the owner or operator stating that the control device is designed to operate at the performance level documented by a design analysis as specified in subsection (e)(1)(B) of this Section or by performance tests as specified in subsection (e)(1)(C) of this Section when the tank, surface impoundment, or container is or would be operating at capacity or the highest level reasonably expected to occur.

- B) If a design analysis is used, then design documentation, as specified in Section 724.935(b)(4). The documentation must include information prepared by the owner or operator or provided by the control device manufacturer or vendor that describes the control device design in accordance with Section 724.935(b)(4)(C) and certification by the owner or operator that the control equipment meets the applicable specifications.
- C) If performance tests are used, then a performance test plan as specified in Section 724.935(b)(3) and all test results.
- D) Information as required by Section 724.935(c)(1) and Section 724.935(c)(2), as applicable.
- E) An owner or operator must record, on a semiannual basis, the information specified in subsections (e)(1)(E)(i) and (e)(1)(E)(ii) of this Section for those planned routine maintenance operations that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of Section 724.987(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C) of this Section, as applicable.
  - i) A description of the planned routine maintenance that is anticipated to be performed for the control device during the next six-month period. This description must include the type of maintenance necessary, planned frequency of maintenance, and lengths of maintenance periods.
  - ii) A description of the planned routine maintenance that was performed for the control device during the previous six-month period. This description must include the type of maintenance performed and the total number of hours during those six months that the control device did not meet the requirements of Section 724.987(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance.
- F) An owner or operator must record the information specified in subsections (e)(1)(F)(i) through (e)(1)(F)(iii) of this Section for those unexpected control device system malfunctions that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of Section 724.987 (c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C) of this Section, as applicable.
  - i) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the control device system.

- ii) The duration of each period during a malfunction when gases, vapors, or fumes are vented from the waste management unit through the closed-vent system to the control device while the control device is not properly functioning.
    - iii) Actions taken during periods of malfunction to restore a malfunctioning control device to its normal or usual manner of operation.
  - G) Records of the management of carbon removed from a carbon adsorption system conducted in accordance with Section 724.987(c)(3)(B).
- f) The owner or operator of a tank, surface impoundment, or container exempted from standards in accordance with the provisions of Section 724.982(c) must prepare and maintain the following records, as applicable:
  - 1) For tanks, surface impoundments, or containers exempted under the hazardous waste organic concentration conditions specified in Section 724.982(c)(1) or (c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(E), the owner or operator must record the information used for each waste determination (e.g., test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation) in the facility operating log. If analysis results for waste samples are used for the waste determination, then the owner or operator must record the date, time, and location that each waste sample is collected in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 724.983.
  - 2) For tanks, surface impoundments, or containers exempted under the provisions of Section 724.982(c)(2)(G) or (c)(2)(H), the owner or operator must record the identification number for the incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace in which the hazardous waste is treated.
- g) An owner or operator designating a cover as “unsafe to inspect and monitor” pursuant to Section 724.984(l) or Section 724.985(g) must record in a log that is kept in the facility operating record the following information: the identification numbers for waste management units with covers that are designated as “unsafe to inspect and monitor,” the explanation for each cover stating why the cover is unsafe to inspect and monitor, and the plan and schedule for inspecting and monitoring each cover.
- h) The owner or operator of a facility that is subject to this Subpart CC and to the control device standards in federal subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry) or subpart V of 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)), each incorporated by

reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), may elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable Sections of this Subpart CC by documentation either pursuant to this Subpart CC, or pursuant to the provisions of subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 or subpart V of 40 CFR 61, to the extent that the documentation required by 40 CFR 60 or 61 duplicates the documentation required by this Section.

- i) For each tank or container not using air emission controls specified in Sections 724.984 through 724.987 in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 724.980(d), the owner or operator must record and maintain the following information:
  - 1) A list of the individual organic peroxide compounds manufactured at the facility that meet the conditions specified in Section 724.980(d)(1).
  - 2) A description of how the hazardous waste containing the organic peroxide compounds identified pursuant to subsection (i)(1) of this Section are managed at the facility in tanks and containers. This description must include the following information:
    - A) For the tanks used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to describe the following for each tank: a facility identification number for the tank, the purpose and placement of this tank in the management train of this hazardous waste, and the procedures used to ultimately dispose of the hazardous waste managed in the tanks.
    - B) For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to describe each tank: a facility identification number for the container or group of containers, the purpose and placement of this container or group of containers in the management train of this hazardous waste, and the procedures used to ultimately dispose of the hazardous waste managed in the containers.
  - 3) An explanation of why managing the hazardous waste containing the organic peroxide compounds identified pursuant to subsection (i)(1) of this Section in the tanks or containers identified pursuant to subsection (i)(2) of this Section would create an undue safety hazard if the air emission controls specified in Sections 724.984 through 724.987 were installed and operated on these waste management units. This explanation must include the following information:
    - A) For tanks used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to explain the following: how use of the required air emission controls on the tanks would affect the tank design features and facility operating procedures

currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the tanks; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of tanks equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.

- B) For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to explain the following: how use of the required air emission controls on the tanks would affect the container design features and handling procedures currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.
- j) For each hazardous waste management unit not using air emission controls specified in Sections 724.984 through 724.987 in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the following information:
- 1) The certification that the waste management unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63.
  - 2) An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### **Section 724.APPENDIX I Groundwater Monitoring List**

- a) Common names are those widely used in government regulations, scientific publications and commerce; synonyms exist for many chemicals.
- b) “CAS RN” means “Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.” Where “total” is entered, all species in the groundwater that contain this element are included.
- c) CAS index names are those used in the 9th Cumulative index.

- d) PCBs (CAS RN 1336-36-3). This category contains congener chemicals, including constituents Aroclor-1016 (CAS RN 12674-11-2), Aroclor-1221 (CAS RN 11104-28-2), Aroclor-1232 (CAS RN 11141-16-5), Aroclor-1242 (CAS RN 53469-21-9), Aroclor-1248 (CAS RN 12672-29-6), Aroclor-1254 (CAS RN 11097-69-1) and Aroclor-1260 (CAS RN 11096-82-5).
- e) PCDDs. This category includes congener chemicals, including tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (see also 2,3,7,8-TCDD), pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins.
- f) PCDFs. This category contains congener chemicals, including tetrachlorodibenzofurans, pentachlorodibenzofurans, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.

Common Name	CAS RN	Chemical Abstracts Service Index Name
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	Acenaphthylene, 1,2-dihydro-
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	Acenaphthylene
Acetone	67-64-1	2-Propanone
Acetophenone	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
Acetonitrile; Methyl cyanide	75-05-8	Acetonitrile
2-Acetylaminofluorene; 2-AAF	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
Acrolein	107-02-8	2-Propenal
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile
Aldrin	309-00-2	1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro- (1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,8 $\alpha$ ,8a $\beta$ )-
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	1-Propene, 3-chloro-
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-amine
Aniline	62-53-3	Benzenamine
Anthracene	120-12-7	Anthracene
Antimony	(Total)	Antimony
Aramite	140-57-8	Sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl 2-(4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy)-1-methylethyl ester
Arsenic	(Total)	Arsenic
Barium	(Total)	Barium
Benzene	71-43-2	Benzene
Benzo(a)anthracene; Benzanthracene	56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	Benzo(e)acephenanthrylene
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	Benzo(ghi)perylene
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	Benzenemethanol

Beryllium	(Total)	Beryllium
$\alpha$ -BHC	319-84-6	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ )-
$\beta$ -BHC	319-85-7	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,4 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-
$\delta$ -BHC	319-86-8	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,4 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-
$\gamma$ -BHC; Lindane	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ )-
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)-methane	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether; 2,2'-Dichlorodiisopropyl ether	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis(1-chloro-
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	Methane, bromodichloro-
Bromoform; Tribromomethane	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
Butyl benzyl phthalate; Benzyl butyl phthalate	85-68-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester
Cadmium	Total	Cadmium
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-
Chlordane	57-74-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	Benzeneamine, 4-chloro-
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- $\alpha$ -(4-chlorophenyl)- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-, ethyl ester
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
Chloroethane; Ethyl chloride	75-00-3	Ethane, chloro-
Chloroform	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005-72-3	Benzene, 1-chloro-4-phenoxy-
Chloroprene	126-99-8	1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-
Chromium	(Total)	Chromium
Chrysene	218-01-9	Chrysene
Cobalt	(Total)	Cobalt
Copper	(Total)	Copper

m-Cresol	108-39-4	Phenol, 3-methyl-
o-Cresol	95-48-7	Phenol, 2-methyl-
p-Cresol	106-44-5	Phenol, 4-methyl-
Cyanide	57-12-5	Cyanide
2,4-D; 2,4-Dichloro- phenoxyacetic acid	94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis-(4-chloro-
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	Benzene, 1,1'-(dichloroethylidene)bis(4-chloro-
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)-bis(4-chloro-
Diallate	2303-16-4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, <del>S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl)</del> <u>S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl)</u> ester
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	Dibenzofuran
Dibromochloromethane; Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	Methane, dibromochloro-
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro- propane; DBCP	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
1,2-Dibromoethane; Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110-57-6	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-, (E)-
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
1,2-Dichloroethane; Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
1,1-Dichloroethylene; Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-, (Z)-
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-, (E)-
Dieldrin	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7 $\alpha$ )-

Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
O,O-Diethyl O-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate; Thionazin Dimethoate	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
p-(Dimethylamino)-azobenzene	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl) ester
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	57-97-6	Benz(a)anthracene,7,12-dimethyl-
$\alpha,\alpha$ -Dimethylphenethylamine	119-93-7	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
2,4-Dimethylphenol	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethyl-
Dimethyl phthalate	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
m-Dinitrobenzene	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	99-65-0	Benzene, 1,3-dinitro-
2,4-Dinitrophenol	534-52-1	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
Dinoseb; DNBP; 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
Di-n-octyl phthalate	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
1,4-Dioxane	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
Diphenylamine	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
Disulfoton	122-39-4	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-
Endosulfan I	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester
Endosulfan II	959-98-8	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide, (3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha\beta$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,9 $\alpha$ ,9 $\alpha\beta$ )-
Endosulfan sulfate	33213-65-9	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide, (3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha\alpha$ ,6 $\beta$ ,9 $\beta$ ,9 $\alpha\alpha$ )-
Endrin	1031-07-8	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-,3,3-dioxide
	72-20-8	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2 $\alpha\beta$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha\beta$ ,7 $\beta$ ,7 $\alpha\alpha$ )-

Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	1,2,4-Methanocyclopenta(cd)pentalene-5-carboxaldehyde, 2,2a,3,3,4,7-hexachlorodecahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,2 $\beta$ ,2a $\beta$ ,4 $\beta$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\beta$ ,6a $\beta$ ,6b $\beta$ ,7R)-
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Benzene, ethyl-
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
Famphur	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-(4-((dimethylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl)-O,O-dimethyl ester
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	Fluoranthene
Fluorene	86-73-7	9H-Fluorene
Heptachlor	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	2,5-Methano-2H-indeno(1,2-b)oxirene, 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexahydro-, (1 $\alpha$ ,1b $\beta$ ,2 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,5a $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ ,6a $\alpha$ )-
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-
Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(3,4,6-trichloro-
Hexachloropropene	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	2-Hexanone
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-
Isodrin	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-(1 $\alpha$ ,4 $\alpha$ ,4a $\beta$ ,5 $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,8a $\beta$ )-
Isophorone	78-59-1	2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 3,5,5-trimethyl-
Isosafrole	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
Kepone	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta-(c,d)pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
Lead	(Total)	Lead
Mercury	(Total)	Mercury
Methacrylonitrile	126-96-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)-bis(4-methoxy-
Methyl bromide; Bromomethane	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-
Methyl chloride; Chloromethane	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-

3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
Methylene bromide; Dibromomethane	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-
Methylene chloride; Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-
Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK	78-93-3	2-Butanone
Methyl iodide; Iodomethane	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester
Methyl methanesulfonate	66-27-3	Methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	Naphthylene, 2-methyl-
Methyl parathion; Parathion methyl	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
4-Methyl-2-pentanone; Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	2-Pentanone, 4-methyl-
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Naphthalene
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione
1-Naphthylamine	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine
Nickel	(Total)	Nickel
o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	Benzenamine, 2-nitro-
m-Nitroaniline	99-09-2	Benzenamine, 3-nitro-
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-
o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	Phenol, 2-nitro-
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
4-Nitroquinoline 1-oxide	56-57-5	Quinoline, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	Benzenamine, N-nitroso-N-phenyl-
N-Nitrosodipropylamine; Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	Morpholine, 4-nitroso-
N-Nitrosopiperidene	100-75-4	Piperidene, 1-nitroso-
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-
Parathion	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
Polychlorinated biphenyls; PCBs	See (g)	1,1'-Biphenyl, chloro derivatives
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins; PCDDs	See (h)	Dibenzo(b,e)(1,4)dioxin, chloro derivatives
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans; PCDFs	See (i)	Bibenzofuran, chloro derivatives

Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-
Phenacetin	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	Phenanthrene
Phenol	108-95-2	Phenol
p-Phenylenediamine	106-50-3	1,4-Benzenediamine
Phorate	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S- ((ethylthio)methyl) ester
2-Picoline	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
Pronamide	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl- 2-propenyl)-
Propionitrile; Ethyl cyanide	107-12-0	Propanenitrile
Pyrene	129-00-0	Pyrene
Pyridine	110-86-1	Pyridine
Safrole	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
Selenium	(Total)	Selenium
Silver	(Total)	Silver
Silvex; 2,4,5-TP	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichloro- phenoxy)-
Styrene	100-42-5	Benzene, ethenyl-
Sulfide	18496-25-8	Sulfide
2,4,5-T; 2,4,5-Trichloro- phenoxyacetic acid	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
2,3,7,8-TCDD; 2,3,7,8- Tetrachlorodibenzo-p- dioxin	1746-01-8	Dibenzo(b,e)(1,4)dioxin, 2,3,7,8-tetra- chloro-
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
Tetrachloroethylene; Perchloroethylene; Tetra- chloroethene	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
Tetraethyl dithiopyro- phosphate; Sulfotepp	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid (((HO) <sub>2</sub> P(S)) <sub>2</sub> O), tetraethyl ester
Thallium	(Total)	Thallium
Tin	(Total)	Tin
Toluene	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	Benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane; Methyl chloroform	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-

Trichloroethylene; Trichloroethene	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-96-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	Propane, 1,2,3-trichloro-
O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate	126-68-1	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl ester
sym-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
Vanadium	(Total)	Vanadium
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	Acetic acid, ethenyl ester
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
Xylene (total)	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-
Zinc	(Total)	Zinc

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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

PART 725  
 INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF  
 HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL  
 FACILITIES

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
725.101	Purpose, Scope, and Applicability
725.102	Electronic Reporting
725.104	Imminent Hazard Action

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

Section	
725.110	Applicability
725.111	USEPA Identification Number
725.112	Required Notices
725.113	General Waste Analysis
725.114	Security
725.115	General Inspection Requirements
725.116	Personnel Training
725.117	General Requirements for Ignitable, Reactive, or Incompatible Wastes
725.118	Location Standards
725.119	Construction Quality Assurance Program

## SUBPART C: PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

Section	
725.130	Applicability
725.131	Maintenance and Operation of Facility
725.132	Required Equipment
725.133	Testing and Maintenance of Equipment
725.134	Access to Communications or Alarm System
725.135	Required Aisle Space
725.137	Arrangements with Local Authorities

## SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Section	
725.150	Applicability
725.151	Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan
725.152	Content of Contingency Plan
725.153	Copies of Contingency Plan
725.154	Amendment of Contingency Plan
725.155	Emergency Coordinator
725.156	Emergency Procedures

## SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

Section	
725.170	Applicability
725.171	Use of Manifest System
725.172	Manifest Discrepancies
725.173	Operating Record
725.174	Availability, Retention, and Disposition of Records
725.175	Annual Report
725.176	Unmanifested Waste Report
725.177	Additional Reports

## SUBPART F: GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Section	
725.190	Applicability
725.191	Groundwater Monitoring System
725.192	Sampling and Analysis
725.193	Preparation, Evaluation, and Response
725.194	Recordkeeping and Reporting

## SUBPART G: CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

Section	
725.210	Applicability
725.211	Closure Performance Standard
725.212	Closure Plan; Amendment of Plan
725.213	Closure; Time Allowed for Closure
725.214	Disposal or Decontamination of Equipment, Structures, and Soils

725.215	Certification of Closure
725.216	Survey Plat
725.217	Post-Closure Care and Use of Property
725.218	Post-Closure Care Plan; Amendment of Plan
725.219	Post-Closure Notices
725.220	Certification of Completion of Post-Closure Care
725.221	Alternative Post-Closure Care Requirements

#### SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Section	
725.240	Applicability
725.241	Definitions of Terms as Used in this Subpart H
725.242	Cost Estimate for Closure
725.243	Financial Assurance for Closure
725.244	Cost Estimate for Post-Closure Care
725.245	Financial Assurance for Post-Closure Monitoring and Maintenance
725.246	Use of a Mechanism for Financial Assurance of Both Closure and Post-Closure Care
725.247	Liability Requirements
725.248	Incapacity of Owners or Operators, Guarantors, or Financial Institutions
725.251	Promulgation of Forms (Repealed)

#### SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

Section	
725.270	Applicability
725.271	Condition of Containers
725.272	Compatibility of Waste with Containers
725.273	Management of Containers
725.274	Inspections
725.276	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
725.277	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
725.278	Air Emission Standards

#### SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

Section	
725.290	Applicability
725.291	Assessment of Existing Tank System Integrity
725.292	Design and Installation of New Tank Systems or Components
725.293	Containment and Detection of Releases
725.294	General Operating Requirements
725.295	Inspections
725.296	Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Tank Systems
725.297	Closure and Post-Closure Care
725.298	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
725.299	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
725.300	Waste Analysis and Trial Tests

725.301	Generators of 100 to 1,000 Kilograms of Hazardous Waste Per Month
725.302	Air Emission Standards

#### SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

Section	
725.320	Applicability
725.321	Design and Operating Requirements
725.322	Action Leakage Rate
725.323	Containment System
725.324	Response Actions
725.325	Waste Analysis and Trial Tests
725.326	Monitoring and Inspections
725.328	Closure and Post-Closure Care
725.329	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
725.330	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
725.331	Air Emission Standards

#### SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

Section	
725.350	Applicability
725.351	Protection from Wind
725.352	Waste Analysis
725.353	Containment
725.354	Design and Operating Requirements
725.355	Action Leakage Rates
725.356	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
725.357	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
725.358	Closure and Post-Closure Care
725.359	Response Actions
725.360	Monitoring and Inspections

#### SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT

Section	
725.370	Applicability
725.372	General Operating Requirements
725.373	Waste Analysis
725.376	Food Chain Crops
725.378	Unsaturated Zone (Zone of Aeration) Monitoring
725.379	Recordkeeping
725.380	Closure and Post-Closure Care
725.381	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
725.382	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes

#### SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

Section	
725.400	Applicability

725.401	Design Requirements
725.402	Action Leakage Rate
725.403	Response Actions
725.404	Monitoring and Inspections
725.409	Surveying and Recordkeeping
725.410	Closure and Post-Closure Care
725.412	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
725.413	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
725.414	Special Requirements for Liquid Wastes
725.415	Special Requirements for Containers
725.416	Disposal of Small Containers of Hazardous Waste in Overpacked Drums (Lab Packs)

#### SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

Section	
725.440	Applicability
725.441	Waste Analysis
725.445	General Operating Requirements
725.447	Monitoring and Inspections
725.451	Closure
725.452	Interim Status Incinerators Burning Particular Hazardous Wastes

#### SUBPART P: THERMAL TREATMENT

Section	
725.470	Other Thermal Treatment
725.473	General Operating Requirements
725.475	Waste Analysis
725.477	Monitoring and Inspections
725.481	Closure
725.482	Open Burning; Waste Explosives
725.483	Interim Status Thermal Treatment Devices Burning Particular Hazardous Wastes

#### SUBPART Q: CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

Section	
725.500	Applicability
725.501	General Operating Requirements
725.502	Waste Analysis and Trial Tests
725.503	Inspections
725.504	Closure
725.505	Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
725.506	Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes

#### SUBPART R: UNDERGROUND INJECTION

Section	
725.530	Applicability

## SUBPART W: DRIP PADS

Section	
725.540	Applicability
725.541	Assessment of Existing Drip Pad Integrity
725.542	Design and Installation of New Drip Pads
725.543	Design and Operating Requirements
725.544	Inspections
725.545	Closure

## SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

Section	
725.930	Applicability
725.931	Definitions
725.932	Standards: Process Vents
725.933	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
725.934	Test Methods and Procedures
725.935	Recordkeeping Requirements

## SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

Section	
725.950	Applicability
725.951	Definitions
725.952	Standards: Pumps in Light Liquid Service
725.953	Standards: Compressors
725.954	Standards: Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service
725.955	Standards: Sampling Connecting Systems
725.956	Standards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines
725.957	Standards: Valves in Gas/Vapor or Light Liquid Service
725.958	Standards: Pumps, Valves, Pressure Relief Devices, Flanges, and Other Connectors
725.959	Standards: Delay of Repair
725.960	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
725.961	Percent Leakage Alternative for Valves
725.962	Skip Period Alternative for Valves
725.963	Test Methods and Procedures
725.964	Recordkeeping Requirements

## SUBPART CC: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR TANKS, SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, AND CONTAINERS

Section	
725.980	Applicability
725.981	Definitions
725.982	Schedule for Implementation of Air Emission Standards
725.983	Standards: General
725.984	Waste Determination Procedures
725.985	Standards: Tanks

725.986	Standards: Surface Impoundments
725.987	Standards: Containers
725.988	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
725.989	Inspection and Monitoring Requirements
725.990	Recordkeeping Requirements
725.991	Alternative Tank Emission Control Requirements (Repealed)

#### SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

##### Section

725.1100	Applicability
725.1101	Design and Operating Standards
725.1102	Closure and Post-Closure Care

#### SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

##### Section

725.1200	Applicability
725.1201	Design and Operating Standards
725.1202	Closure and Post-Closure Care

725.APPENDIX A	Recordkeeping Instructions
725.APPENDIX B	EPA Report Form and Instructions (Repealed)
725.APPENDIX C	USEPA Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards
725.APPENDIX D	Tests for Significance
725.APPENDIX E	Examples of Potentially Incompatible Wastes
725.APPENDIX F	Compounds with Henry's Law Constant Less Than 0.1 Y/X (at 25°C)

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

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14034, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11869, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1085, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14069, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6044, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13489, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19338, effective November 10, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2485, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13027, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 437, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18354, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14447, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16498, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9398, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14534, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9578, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5681, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20620, effective November 22,

1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6771, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12190, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17548, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9566, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11078, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 369, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7620, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17620, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1850, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1076, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9575, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4187, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6028, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6389, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3460, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1031, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12566, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

## SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

### **Section 725.114 Security**

- a) The owner or operator must prevent the unknowing entry and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active portion of his facility, unless the following are true:
  - 1) Physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment of the active portion of the facility will not injure unknowing or unauthorized persons or livestock that may enter the active portion of the facility; and
  - 2) Disturbance of the waste or equipment by the unknowing or unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active portion of a facility will not cause a violation of the requirements of this Part.
- b) Unless exempt under subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Section, a facility must have the following:
  - 1) A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) that continuously monitors and controls entry into the active portion of the facility; or
  - 2) Controlled access, including the following minimum elements:
    - A) An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence in good repair or a fence combined with a cliff) that completely surrounds the active portion of the facility; and

- B) A means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances to the active portion of the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility).

BOARD NOTE: The requirements of subsection (b) of this Section are satisfied if the facility or plant within which the active portion is located itself has a surveillance system or a barrier and a means to control entry that complies with the requirements of subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this Section.

- c) Unless exempt under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section, a sign with the legend, “~~Danger~~—Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out,” must be posted at each entrance to the active portion of a facility and at other locations in sufficient numbers to be seen from any approach to this active portion. The sign must be legible from a distance of at least 25 feet. Existing signs with a legend other than “~~Danger~~—Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out” may be used if the legend on the sign indicates that only authorized personnel are allowed to enter the active portion and that entry onto the active portion can be dangerous.

BOARD NOTE: See Section 725.217(b) for discussion of security requirements at disposal facilities during the post-closure care period.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

##### **Section 725.154      Amendment of Contingency Plan**

The contingency plan must be reviewed and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever any of the following occurs:

- a) Applicable regulations are revised;
- b) The plan fails in an emergency;
- c) The facility changes—~~in~~ its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances—~~in~~ a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents or changes the response necessary in an emergency;
- d) The list of emergency coordinators changes; or
- e) The list of emergency equipment changes.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

## SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

**Section 725.176 Unmanifested Waste Report**

- ~~a) If a facility accepts for treatment, storage, or disposal any hazardous waste from an off-site source without an accompanying manifest or without an accompanying shipping paper, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.120(e)(2), and, if the waste is not excluded from the manifest requirement by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105, then the owner or operator must prepare and submit a single copy of a report to the Agency within 15 days after receiving the waste. The unmanifested waste report must be submitted on USEPA form 8700-13B. Such report must be designated "Unmanifested Waste Report" and must include the following information:~~
- ~~1) The USEPA identification number, name, and address of the facility;~~
  - ~~2) The date the facility received the waste;~~
  - ~~3) The USEPA identification number, name, and address of the generator and the transporter, if available;~~
  - ~~4) A description and the quantity of each unmanifested hazardous waste the facility received;~~
  - ~~5) The method of treatment, storage, or disposal for each hazardous waste;~~
  - ~~6) The certification signed by the owner or operator of the facility or its authorized representative; and~~
  - ~~7) A brief explanation of why the waste was unmanifested, if known.~~
- a) If a facility accepts for treatment, storage, or disposal any hazardous waste from an off-site source without an accompanying manifest, or without an accompanying shipping paper, as described by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.120(e), and if the waste is not excluded from the manifest requirement by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 260 through 265, then the owner or operator must prepare and submit a letter to the Agency within 15 days after receiving the waste. The unmanifested waste report must contain the following information:
- 1) The USEPA identification number, name, and address of the facility;
  - 2) The date the facility received the waste;
  - 3) The USEPA identification number, name, and address of the generator and the transporter, if available;

- 4) A description and the quantity of each unmanifested hazardous waste the facility received;
  - 5) The method of treatment, storage, or disposal for each hazardous waste;
  - 6) The certification signed by the owner or operator of the facility or its authorized representative; and
  - 7) A brief explanation of why the waste was unmanifested, if known.
- b) This subsection (b) corresponds with 40 CFR 265.76(b), which USEPA has marked “reserved.” This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulations.

BOARD NOTE: Small quantities of hazardous waste are excluded from regulation under this Part and do not require a manifest. Where a facility received unmanifested hazardous waste, USEPA has suggested that the owner or operator obtain from each generator a certification that the waste qualifies for exclusion. Otherwise, USEPA has suggested that the owner or operator file an unmanifested waste report for the hazardous waste movement.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

##### **Section 725.416 Disposal of Small Containers of Hazardous Waste in Overpacked Drums (Lab Packs)**

Small containers of hazardous waste in overpacked drums (lab packs) may be placed in a landfill if the following requirements are met:

- a) Hazardous waste must be packaged in non-leaking inside containers. The inside containers must be of a design and constructed of a material that will not react dangerously with, be decomposed by, or be ignited by the waste held therein. Inside containers must be tightly and securely sealed. The inside containers must be of the size and type specified in the USDOT hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR 173 (Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packages), 178 (Specifications for Packagings), and 179 (Specifications for Tank Cars), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b)), if those regulations specify a particular inside container for the waste.
- b) The inside containers must be overpacked in an open head USDOT-specification metal shipping container (49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packagings) and 179 (Specifications for Tank Cars), of no more than 416 liter (110 gallon) capacity and surrounded by, at a minimum, a sufficient quantity of sorbent material, determined to be nonbiodegradable in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.414(f) to completely sorb all of the liquid contents of the inside containers.

The metal outer container must be full after packing with inside containers and sorbent material.

- c) The sorbent material used must not be capable of reacting dangerously with, being decomposed by, or being ignited by the contents of the inside containers, in accordance with Section 725.117(b).
- d) Incompatible wastes, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, must not be placed in the same outside container.
- e) Reactive waste, other than cyanide- or sulfide-bearing waste, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.123(a)(5), must be treated or rendered non-reactive prior to packaging in accordance with subsections (a) through (d) of this Section. Cyanide- or sulfide-bearing reactive waste may be packaged in accordance with subsections (a) through (d) of this Section without first being treated or rendered non-reactive.
- f) Such disposal is in compliance with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728. Persons that incinerate lab packs according to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.142(c)(1) may use fiber drums in place of metal outer containers. Such fiber drums must meet the USDOT specifications in 49 CFR 173.12 (Exceptions for Shipments of Waste Materials), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), and be overpacked according to subsection (b) of this Section.
- g) Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 729.312, the use of labpacks for disposal of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids allowed under this Section is restricted to labwaste and non-periodic waste, as those terms are defined in that Part.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

#### SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

##### **Section 725.933      Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices**

- a) Compliance Required.
  - 1) Owners or operators of closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this Part must comply with the provisions of this Section.
  - 2) Implementation Schedule.
    - A) The owner or operator of an existing facility that cannot install a closed-vent system and control device to comply with the provisions of this Subpart AA on the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA must prepare

an implementation schedule that includes dates by which the closed-vent system and control device will be installed and in operation. The controls must be installed as soon as possible, but the implementation schedule may allow up to 30 months after the effective date that the facility becomes subject to this Subpart AA for installation and startup.

- B) Any unit that begins operation after December 21, 1990, and which is subject to the provisions of this Subpart AA when operation begins, must comply with the rules immediately (i.e., must have control devices installed and operating on startup of the affected unit); the 30-month implementation schedule does not apply.
  - C) The owner or operator of any facility in existence on the effective date of a statutory or regulatory amendment that renders the facility subject to this Subpart AA must comply with all requirements of this Subpart AA as soon as practicable but no later than 30 months after the effective date of the amendment. When control equipment required by this Subpart AA cannot be installed and begin operation by the effective date of the amendment, the facility owner or operator must prepare an implementation schedule that includes the following information: specific calendar dates for award of contracts or issuance of purchase orders for the control equipment, initiation of on-site installation of the control equipment, completion of the control equipment installation, and performance of any testing to demonstrate that the installed equipment meets the applicable standards of this Subpart AA. The owner or operator must enter the implementation schedule in the operating record or in a permanent, readily available file located at the facility.
  - D) An owner or operator of a facility or unit that becomes newly subject to the requirements of this Subpart AA after December 8, 1997, due to an action other than those described in subsection (a)(2)(iii) of this Section must comply with all applicable requirements immediately (i.e., the facility or unit must have control devices installed and operating on the date the facility or unit becomes subject to this Subpart AA; the 30-month implementation schedule does not apply).
- b) A control device involving vapor recovery (e.g., a condenser or adsorber) must be designed and operated to recover the organic vapors vented to it with an efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater unless the total organic emission limits of Section 725.932(a)(1) for all affected process vents is attained at an efficiency less than 95 weight percent.

- c) An enclosed combustion device (e.g., a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater) must be designed and operated to reduce the organic emissions vented to it by 95 weight percent or greater; to achieve a total organic compound concentration of 20 ppmv, expressed as the sum of the actual compounds, not carbon equivalents, on a dry basis corrected to three percent oxygen; or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.50 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760 degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}$  C). If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, then the vent stream must be introduced into the flame combustion zone of the boiler or process heater.
- d) Flares.
- 1) A flare must be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(1) of this Section except for periods not to exceed a total of five minutes during any two consecutive hours.
  - 2) A flare must be operated with a flame present at all times, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (f)(2)(c) of this Section.
  - 3) A flare must be used only if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted, or if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is nonassisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted must be determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(2) of this Section.
  - 4) Exit Velocity.
    - A) A steam-assisted or nonassisted flare must be designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section, less than 18.3 m/s (60 ft/s), except as provided in subsections (d)(4)(B) and (d)(4)(C) of this Section.
    - B) A steam-assisted or nonassisted flare designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section, equal to or greater than 18.3 m/s (60 ft/s) but less than 122 m/s (400 ft/s) is allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).
    - C) A steam-assisted or nonassisted flare designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in subsection (e)(3) of this Section, less than the velocity,  $V$  as

determined by the method specified in subsection (e)(4) and less than 122 m/s (400 ft/s) is allowed.

- 5) An air-assisted flare must be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity,  $V$ , as determined by the method specified in subsection (e)(5) of this Section.
  - 6) A flare used to comply with this Section must be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted.
- e) Compliance determination and equations.
- 1) Reference Method 22 (Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), must be used to determine the compliance of a flare with the visible emission provisions of this Subpart AA. The observation period is two hours and must be used according to Method 22.
  - 2) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare must be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \times \sum_{i=1}^n C_i \times H_i$$

Where:

$H_T$  = the net heating value of the sample in MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25° C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to 1 mole is 20° C

$K$  =  $1.74 \times 10^{-7}$  (1/ppm)(g mol/scm)(MJ/kcal) where the standard temperature for (g mol/scm) is 20° C

$\Sigma X_i$  = the sum of the values of  $X$  for each component  $i$ , from  $i=1$  to  $n$

$C_i$  = the concentration of sample component  $i$  in ppm on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Reference Method 18 (Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), and for carbon monoxide, by ASTM D 1946-90 (Standard Practice for Analysis of Reformed Gas

by Gas Chromatography), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111

$H_i$  is the net heat of combustion of sample component  $i$ , kcal/gmol at 25° C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion must be determined using ASTM D 2382-88 (Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High Precision Method)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a), if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

- 3) The actual exit velocity of a flare must be determined by dividing the volumetric flow rate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Reference Methods 2 (Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube)), 2A (Direct Measurement of Gas Volume through Pipes and Small Ducts), 2C (Determination of Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts (Standard Pitot Tube)), or 2D (Measurement of Gas Volume Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip.
- 4) The maximum allowed velocity in m/s,  $V$  for a flare complying with subsection (d)(4)(C) of this Section must be determined by the following equation:

$$\log_{10}(V_{\max}) = \frac{H_T + 28.8}{31.7}$$

Where:

$\log_{10}$  = logarithm to the base 10

$H_T$  = the net heating value as determined in subsection (e)(2) of this Section.

- 5) The maximum allowed velocity in m/s,  $V$ , for an air-assisted flare must be determined by the following equation:

$$V = 8.706 + 0.7084 H_T$$

Where:

$H_T$  = the net heating value as determined in subsection (e)(2) of this Section.

- f) The owner or operator must monitor and inspect each control device required to comply with this Section to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the control device by implementing the following requirements:
- 1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of vent stream flow from each affected process vent to the control device at least once every hour. The flow indicator sensor must be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the control device inlet but before being combined with other vent streams.
  - 2) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device to continuously monitor control device operation, as specified below:
    - A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must have accuracy of  $\pm 1$  percent of the temperature being monitored in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed at a location in the combustion chamber downstream of the combustion zone.
    - B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must be capable of monitoring temperature at two locations and have an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  percent of the temperature being monitored in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , whichever is greater. One temperature sensor must be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed inlet and a second temperature sensor must be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed outlet.
    - C) For a flare, a heat sensing monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder that indicates the continuous ignition of the pilot flame.
    - D) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must have an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  percent of the temperature being monitored in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed at a location in the furnace downstream of the combustion zone.
    - E) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 MW, a monitoring device equipped

with a continuous recorder to measure parameters that indicate good combustion operating practices are being used.

- F) For a condenser, either of the following:
  - i) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser; or
  - ii) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must be capable of monitoring temperature with an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  percent of the temperature being monitored in degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}$  C) or  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$  C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed at a location in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser exit (i.e., product side).
  
- G) For a carbon adsorption system, such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly in the control device, either of the following:
  - i) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon bed; or
  - ii) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter that indicates the carbon bed is regenerated on a regular, predetermined time cycle.
  
- 3) Inspect the readings from each monitoring device required by subsections (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this Section at least once each operating day to check control device operation and, if necessary, immediately implement the corrective measures necessary to ensure the control device operates in compliance with the requirements of this Section.
  
- g) An owner or operator using a carbon adsorption system such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device must replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is no longer than the carbon service life established as a requirement of Section 725.935(b)(4)(C)(vi).
  
- h) An owner or operator using a carbon adsorption system, such as a carbon canister, that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device must

replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon on a regular basis by using one of the following procedures:

- 1) Monitor the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon adsorption system on a regular schedule, and replace the existing carbon with fresh carbon immediately when carbon breakthrough is indicated. The monitoring frequency must be daily or at an interval no greater than 20 percent of the time required to consume the total carbon working capacity established as a requirement of Section 725.935(b)(4)(C)(vii), whichever is longer.
  - 2) Replace the existing carbon with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is less than the design carbon replacement interval established as a requirement of Section 725.935(b)(4)(C)(vii).
- i) An owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to comply with the provisions of this Part by using a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system is required to develop documentation including sufficient information to describe the control device operation and identify the process parameter or parameters that indicate proper operation and maintenance of the control device.
- j) A closed-vent system must meet either of the following design requirements:
- 1) A closed-vent system must be designed to operate with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined by the methods specified at Section 725.934(b), and by visual inspections; or
  - 2) A closed-vent system must be designed to operate at a pressure below atmospheric pressure. The system must be equipped with at least one pressure gauge or other pressure measurement device that can be read from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being maintained in the closed-vent system when the control device is operating.
- k) The owner or operator must monitor and inspect each closed-vent system required to comply with this Section to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the closed-vent system by implementing the following requirements:
- 1) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with subsection (j)(1) of this Section must be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:
    - A) An initial leak detection monitoring of the closed-vent system must be conducted by the owner or operator on or before the date that

the system becomes subject to this Section. The owner or operator must monitor the closed-vent system components and connections using the procedures specified in Section 725.934(b) to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background.

- B) After initial leak detection monitoring required in subsection (k)(1)(A) of this Section, the owner or operator must inspect and monitor the closed-vent system as follows:
    - i) Closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted and gasketed ducting flange) must be visually inspected at least once per year to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. The owner or operator must monitor a component or connection using the procedures specified in Section 725.934(b) to demonstrate that it operates with no detectable emissions following any time the component is repaired or replaced (e.g., a section of damaged hard piping is replaced with new hard piping) or the connection is unsealed (e.g., a flange is unbolted).
    - ii) Closed-vent system components or connections other than those specified in subsection (k)(1)(B)(i) of this Section must be monitored annually and at other times as requested by the Agency, except as provided for in subsection (n) of this Section, using the procedures specified in Section 725.934(b) to demonstrate that the components or connections operate with no detectable emissions.
  - C) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect or leak in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k)(3) of this Section.
  - D) The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.935.
- 2) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with subsection (j)(2) of this Section must be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:
- A) The closed-vent system must be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air pollutant

emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in ductwork or piping or loose connections.

- B) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection of the closed-vent system on or before the date that the system becomes subject to this Section. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every year.
  - C) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k)(3) of this Section.
  - D) The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.935.
- 3) The owner or operator must repair all detected defects as follows:
- A) Detectable emissions, as indicated by visual inspection or by an instrument reading greater than 500 ppmv above background, must be controlled as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after the emission is detected, except as provided for in subsection (k)(3)(C) of this Section.
  - B) A first attempt at repair must be made no later than five calendar days after the emission is detected.
  - C) Delay of repair of a closed-vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown, or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment must be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.
  - D) The owner or operator must maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.935.
- l) A closed-vent system or control device used to comply with provisions of this Subpart AA must be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to it.
  - m) The owner or operator using a carbon adsorption system to control air pollutant emissions must document that all carbon removed that is a hazardous waste and that is removed from the control device is managed in one of the following manners, regardless of the volatile organic concentration of the carbon:

- 1) It is regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit that meets one of the following:
  - A) The owner or operator of the unit has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart X of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724; or
  - B) The unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the applicable requirements of Subparts AA and CC of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724; or
  - C) The unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with a federal national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants under 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) or 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
- 2) It is incinerated in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has done either of the following:
  - A) The owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart O of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724; or
  - B) The owner or operator has designed and operates the incinerator in accordance with the interim status requirements of Subpart O of this Part.
- 3) It is burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has done either of the following:
  - A) The owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 that implements the requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726; or
  - B) The owner or operator has designed and operates the boiler or industrial furnace in accordance with the interim status requirements of Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.
- n) Any components of a closed-vent system that are designated, as described in Section 725.935(c)(9), as unsafe to monitor are exempt from the requirements of subsection (k)(1)(B)(ii) of this Section if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- 1) The owner or operator of the closed-vent system has determined that the components of the closed-vent system are unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with subsection (k)(1)(B)(ii) of this Section; and
- 2) The owner or operator of the closed-vent system adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring the closed-vent system components using the procedure specified in subsection (k)(1)(B)(ii) of this Section as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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

PART 728  
 LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

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

**SOURCE:** Adopted in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19354, effective November 12, 1987; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13046, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18403, effective November 13, 1989; amended in R89-9 at 14 Ill. Reg. 6232, effective April 16, 1990; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14470, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16508, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9462, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 11937, effective August 12, 1991; amendment withdrawn at 15 Ill. Reg. 14716, October 11, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9619, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5727, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20692, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6799, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12203, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17563, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9660, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11100, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 783, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7685, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17706, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1964, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9204, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9623, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R01-3 at 25 Ill. Reg. 1296, effective January 11, 2001; amended in R01-21/R01-23 at 25 Ill. Reg. 9181, effective July 9, 2001; amended in R02-1/R02-12/R02-17 at 26 Ill. Reg. 6687, effective April 22, 2002; amended in R03-18 at 27 Ill. Reg. 13045, effective July 17, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6049, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3800, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1254, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12840, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

## SUBPART A: GENERAL

**Section 728.102 Definitions**

When used in this Part, the following terms have the meanings given below. All other terms have the meanings given under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110, 720.110, or 721.102 through 721.104.

“Agency” means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

“Board” means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

“CERCLA” means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601 et seq.)

“Debris” means solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is a manufactured object; plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material. However, the following materials are not debris: any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided in Subpart D of this Part, namely lead acid batteries, cadmium batteries, and radioactive lead solids; process residuals, such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues; and intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75 percent of their original volume. A mixture of debris that has not been treated to the standards provided by Section 728.145 of this Part and other material is subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris, by volume, based on visual inspection.

“Halogenated organic compounds” or “HOCs” means those compounds having a carbon-halogen bond that are listed under Appendix C of this Part.

“Hazardous constituent or constituents” means those constituents listed in Appendix H to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

“Hazardous debris” means debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721 or that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited waste with debris that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to hazardous debris) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in Section 728.103.

“Inorganic metal-bearing waste” is one for which USEPA has established treatment standards for metal hazardous constituents that does not otherwise contain significant organic or cyanide content, as described in Section 728.103(b)(1), and which is specifically listed in Appendix K of this Part.

“Land disposal” means placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit or staging pile, and “land disposal” includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes.

“Land disposal restriction” or “LDR” is a restriction imposed on the land disposal of a hazardous waste pursuant to this Part or ~~40 CFR 35~~ Ill. Adm. Code 738. The land disposal of hazardous waste is generally prohibited, except where the activity constituting land disposal is ~~specifically~~ specifically allowed, pursuant to this Part or ~~40 CFR 35~~ Ill. Adm. Code 738.

BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition based on the preamble discussions at 51 Fed. Reg. 40572, 40573-74 (November 7, 1986) and 53 Fed. Reg. 28118, 28119-20 (July 26, 1988). The USEPA publication “Terms of Environment Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms” (December 1997), USEPA, Communications, Education, and Public Affairs, EPA 175/B-97-001, defines “land disposal restrictions” as follows: “Rules that require hazardous wastes to be treated before disposal on land to destroy or immobilize hazardous constituents that might migrate into soil and ground water.”

“Nonwastewaters” are wastes that do not meet the criteria for “wastewaters” in this Section.

“Polychlorinated biphenyls” or “PCBs” are halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with federal 40 CFR 761.3 (Definitions), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

“ppm” means parts per million.

“RCRA corrective action” means corrective action taken under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.200 or 725.193, federal 40 CFR 264.100 or 265.93, or similar regulations in other states with RCRA programs authorized by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 271.

“Soil” means unconsolidated earth material composing the superficial geologic strata (material overlying bedrock), consisting of clay, silt, sand, or gravel size particles, as classified by the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, or a mixture of such materials with liquids, sludges, or solids that is inseparable by simple mechanical removal processes and which is made up primarily of soil by volume based on visual inspection. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited waste with debris that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to hazardous debris) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in Section 728.103.

“Underlying hazardous constituent” means any constituent listed in Table U of this Part, “Universal Treatment Standards (UTS),” except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium, and zinc, that can reasonably be expected to be present at the

point of generation of the hazardous waste at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standard.

“USEPA” or “U.S. EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Wastewaters” are wastes that contain less than one percent by weight total organic carbon (TOC) and less than one percent by weight total suspended solids (TSS).

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, John T. Therriault, Assistant Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above order on November 20, 2008, by a vote of 5-0.



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John T. Therriault, Assistant Clerk  
Illinois Pollution Control Board