

ILLINOIS REGISTER

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

2) Code citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724

<u>Section numbers:</u>	<u>Adopted action:</u>
724.101	Amend
724.111	Amend
724.112	Amend
724.115	Amend
724.152	Amend
724.156	Amend
724.170	Amend
724.171	Amend
724.172	Amend
724.241	Amend
724.242	Amend
724.243	Amend
724.274	Amend
724.295	Amend
724.414	Amend
724.416	Amend
724.652	Amend
724.1101	Amend

4) Statutory authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27.

5) Effective date of amendments: OCT 14 2011

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date?: No.

7) Do these amendments contain incorporations by reference?

No. The incorporations by reference for the purposes of all of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 through 705, 720 through 728, 730, 733, and 739 appear in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111 may affect documents incorporated by reference for the purposes of this Part 724.

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8) Statement of availability:

The adopted amendments, a copy of the Board's opinion and order adopted August 18, 2011 in docket R11-2/R11-16 (consolidated), and all materials incorporated by reference are on file at the Board's principal office and are available for public inspection and copying.

9) Notice of proposal published in the Illinois Register:

June 24, 2011, 35 Ill. Reg. 9561

10) Has JCAR issued a statement of objections to these rules? No.

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

11) Differences between the proposal and the final version:

A table that appears in the Board's opinion and order of August 18, 2011 in docket R11-2/R11-16 (consolidated) summarizes the differences between the amendments adopted in that order and those proposed by the Board in an opinion and order dated June 2, 2011, in docket R11-2/R11-16 (consolidated). Many of the differences are explained in greater detail in the Board's opinion and order adopting the amendments.

The differences are limited to minor corrections and stylistic revisions. The changes are intended to have no substantive effect. The intent is to add clarity to the rules without deviation from the substance of the federal amendments on which this proceeding is based.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the Board and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreements issued by JCAR?

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

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Since the Notices of Proposed Amendments appeared in the June 24, 2011 issue of the *Illinois Register*, the Board received a number of suggestions for revisions from JCAR. The Board evaluated each suggestion and incorporated a number of changes into the text as a result, as detailed in the opinion and order of August 18, 2011 in docket R11-2/R11-16 (consolidated), as indicated in item 11 above. See the August 18, 2011 opinion and order in docket R11-2/R11-16 (consolidated) for additional details on the JCAR suggestions and the Board actions with regard to each. One table in that opinion itemizes the changes made in response to various suggestions. Another table indicates JCAR suggestions not incorporated into the text, with a brief explanation for each.

- 13) Will these amendments replace emergency amendments currently in effect? No.
- 14) Are there any other amendments pending on this Part? No.
- 15) Summary and purpose of amendments:

The amendments to Part 724 are a single segment of the docket R11-2/R11-16 rulemaking that also affects 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 720, 721, 722, 723, 725, 726, and 728, each of which is covered by a separate notice in this issue of the *Illinois Register*. To save space, a more detailed description of the subjects and issues involved in the docket R11-2/R11-16 rulemaking in this *Illinois Register* only in the answer to question 5 in the Notice of Adopted Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinions and orders of June 2, 2011 and August 18, 2011 in docket R11-2/R11-16, which opinions and orders are available from the address below.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 724 implement segments of the January 8, 2010 federal amendments to the hazardous waste import and export requirements and the federal technical corrections and clarifications of March 18, 2010. The amendments include a number of non-substantive corrections and clarifications added by the Board. Among the corrections is the removal of obsolete provisions relating to the former federal Performance Track Program and corrections to make the Illinois definition of "substantial business relationship" the same as the corresponding federal definition.

Tables appear in the Board's opinion and order of August 18, 2011 in docket R11-2/R11-16 (consolidated) that list numerous corrections and amendments that are not based on current federal amendments. The tables contain deviations from the literal text of the federal amendments underlying these amendments, as well as corrections and clarifications that the Board made in the base text involved. Persons interested in the

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details of those corrections and amendments should refer to the August 18, 2011 opinion and order in docket R11-2/R11-16 (consolidated).

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

- 16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be adopted to:

Please reference consolidated docket R11-2/R11-16 (consolidated) and direct inquiries to the following person:

Michael J. McCambridge  
Staff Attorney  
Illinois Pollution Control Board  
100 W. Randolph 11-500  
Chicago, IL 60601  
312-814-6924

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order of August 18, 2011 at 312-814-3620. Alternatively, you may obtain a copy of the Board's opinion and order from the Internet at <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us>.

The full text of the adopted amendments begins on the next page:

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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

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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

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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

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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
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SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

Section	
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



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- 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  
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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)  
724.417 Special Requirements for Hazardous Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027

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724.441	Waste Analysis
724.442	Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs)
724.443	Performance Standards
724.444	Hazardous Waste Incinerator Permits
724.445	Operating Requirements
724.447	Monitoring and Inspections
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SUBPART S: SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CLEANUP

Section	
724.650	Applicability of Corrective Action Management Unit Regulations
724.651	Grandfathered Corrective Action Management Units
724.652	Corrective Action Management Units
724.653	Temporary Units
724.654	Staging Piles
724.655	Disposal of CAMU-Eligible Wastes in Permitted Hazardous Waste Landfills

SUBPART W: DRIP PADS

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724.670	Applicability
724.671	Assessment of Existing Drip Pad Integrity
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724.673	Design and Operating Requirements
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SUBPART X: MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

Section	
724.700	Applicability
724.701	Environmental Performance Standards
724.702	Monitoring, Analysis, Inspection, Response, Reporting, and Corrective Action
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SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

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724.930	Applicability

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724.931	Definitions
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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724.950	Applicability
724.951	Definitions
724.952	Standards: Pumps in Light Liquid Service
724.953	Standards: Compressors
724.954	Standards: Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service
724.955	Standards: Sampling Connecting Systems
724.956	Standards: Open-ended Valves or Lines
724.957	Standards: Valves in Gas/Vapor or Light Liquid Service
724.958	Standards: Pumps, Valves, Pressure Relief Devices, and Other Connectors
724.959	Standards: Delay of Repair
724.960	Standards: Closed-Vent Systems and Control Devices
724.961	Alternative Percentage Standard for Valves
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IMPOUNDMENTS, AND CONTAINERS

Section	
724.980	Applicability
724.981	Definitions
724.982	Standards: General
724.983	Waste Determination Procedures
724.984	Standards: Tanks
724.985	Standards: Surface Impoundments
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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- 724.990 Reporting Requirements
- 724.991 Alternative Control Requirements for Tanks (Repealed)

SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

Section

- 724.1100 Applicability
- 724.1101 Design and Operating Standards
- 724.1102 Closure and Post-Closure Care

SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES  
STORAGE

Section

- 724.1200 Applicability
- 724.1201 Design and Operating Standards
- 724.1202 Closure and Post-Closure Care

- 724.APPENDIX A Recordkeeping Instructions
- 724.APPENDIX B EPA Report Form and Instructions (Repealed)
- 724.APPENDIX D Cochran's Approximation to the Behrens-Fisher Student's T-Test
- 724.APPENDIX E Examples of Potentially Incompatible Waste
- 724.APPENDIX I Groundwater Monitoring List

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

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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. 1106, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18873, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Section 724.101 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability**

- a) The purpose of this Part is to establish minimum standards that define the acceptable management of hazardous waste.
- b) The standards in this Part apply to owners and operators of all facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, except as specifically provided otherwise in this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.
- c) This Part applies to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of ocean disposal subject to a permit issued pursuant to the federal Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 USC 1401 et seq.) only to the extent they are included in a RCRA permit by rule granted to such a person pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.141. A "RCRA permit" is a permit required by Section 21(f) of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/21(f)] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.121.

BOARD NOTE: This Part does apply to the treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is loaded onto an ocean vessel for incineration or disposal at sea.

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- d) This Part applies to a person disposing of hazardous waste by means of underground injection subject to a permit issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/12(g)] only to the extent they are required by Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.

BOARD NOTE: This Part does apply to the above-ground treatment or storage of hazardous waste before it is injected underground.

- e) This Part applies to the owner or operator of a POTW (publicly owned treatment works) that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste only to the extent included in a RCRA permit by rule granted to such a person pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.141.
- f) This subsection (f) corresponds with 40 CFR 264.1(f), which provides that the federal regulations do not apply to T/S/D activities in authorized states, except under limited, enumerated circumstances. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- g) This Part does not apply to the following:

- 1) The owner or operator of a facility permitted by the Agency pursuant to Section 21 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/21] to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the only hazardous waste the facility treats, stores, or disposes of is excluded from regulation pursuant to this Part by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.105.

BOARD NOTE: The owner or operator may be subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807 and may have to have a supplemental permit pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 807.210.

- 2) The owner or operator of a facility managing recyclable materials described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.106(a)(2) through (a)(4) (except to the extent that requirements of this Part are referred to in Subpart C, F, G, or H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 739).
- 3) A generator accumulating waste on-site in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134.

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- 4) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from the farmer's own use in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.170.
- 5) The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.
- 6) The owner or operator of an elementary neutralization unit or a wastewater treatment unit, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110, provided that if the owner or operator is diluting hazardous ignitable (D001) wastes (other than the D001 High TOC Subcategory defined in Table T to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728) or reactive (D003) waste to remove the characteristic before land disposal, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements set out in Section 724.117(b).
- 7) This subsection (g)(7) corresponds with 40 CFR 264.1(g)(7), reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.
- 8) Immediate response.
  - A) Except as provided in subsection (g)(8)(B) of this Section, a person engaged in treatment or containment activities during immediate response to any of the following situations:
    - i) A discharge of a hazardous waste;
    - ii) An imminent and substantial threat of a discharge of hazardous waste;
    - iii) A discharge of a material that becomes a hazardous waste when discharged; or
    - iv) An immediate threat to human health, public safety, property, or the environment from the known or suspected presence of military munitions, other explosive material, or an explosive device, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110.

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- B) An owner or operator of a facility otherwise regulated by this Part must comply with all applicable requirements of Subparts C and D of this Part.
  - C) Any person that is covered by subsection (g)(8)(A) of this Section and that continues or initiates hazardous waste treatment or containment activities after the immediate response is over is subject to all applicable requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, and 705 for those activities.
  - D) In the case of an explosives or munitions emergency response, if a federal, State, or local official acting within the scope of his or her official responsibilities or an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist determines that immediate removal of the material or waste is necessary to adequately protect human health or the environment, that official or specialist may authorize the removal of the material or waste by transporters that do not have USEPA identification numbers and without the preparation of a manifest. In the case of emergencies involving military munitions, the responding military emergency response specialist's organizational unit must retain records for three years identifying the dates of the response, the responsible persons responding, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition.
- 9) A transporter storing manifested shipments of hazardous waste in containers meeting 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.130 at a transfer facility for a period of ten days or less.
  - 10) The addition of absorbent materials to waste in a container (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720) or the addition of waste to absorbent material in a container, provided these actions occur at the time waste is first placed in the container, and Sections 724.117(b), 724.271, and 724.272 are complied with.
  - 11) A universal waste handler or universal waste transporter (as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.110) that handles any of the wastes listed below is subject to regulation pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733 when handling the following universal wastes:



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- A) Batteries, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.102;
  - B) Pesticides, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.103;
  - C) Mercury-containing equipment, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.104; and
  - D) Lamps, as described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 733.105.
- h) This Part applies to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes referred to in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- i) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.505 identifies when this Part applies to the storage of military munitions classified as solid waste pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.302. The treatment and disposal of hazardous waste military munitions are subject to the applicable permitting, procedural, and technical standards in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702, 703, 705, 720 through 728, and 738.
- j) Subparts B, C, and D of this Part and Section 724.201 do not apply to remediation waste management sites. (However, some remediation waste management sites may be a part of a facility that is subject to a traditional RCRA permit because the facility is also treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous wastes that are not remediation wastes. In these cases, Subparts B, C, and D of this Part, and Section 724.201 do apply to the facility subject to the traditional RCRA permit.) Instead of Subparts B, C, and D of this Part, the owner or operator of a remediation waste management site must comply with the following requirements:
- 1) The owner or operator must obtain a USEPA identification number by applying to USEPA Region 5 using USEPA Form 8700-12, as described in Section 724.111;
  - 2) The owner or operator must obtain a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the hazardous remediation wastes to be managed at the site. At a minimum, the analysis must contain all of the information that must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the waste according to this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, and the owner or operator must keep the analysis accurate and up to date;

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- 3) The owner or operator must prevent people who are unaware of the danger from entering the site, and the owner or operator must minimize the possibility for unauthorized people or livestock entering onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site, unless the owner or operator can demonstrate the following to the Agency:
  - A) That physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment within the active portion of the remediation waste management site will not injure people or livestock that may enter the active portion of the remediation waste management site; and
  - B) That disturbance of the waste or equipment by people or livestock that enter onto the active portion of the remediation waste management site will not cause a violation of the requirements of this Part;
- 4) The owner or operator must inspect the remediation waste management site for malfunctions, deterioration, operator errors, and discharges that may be causing or may lead to a release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment or a threat to human health. The owner or operator must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment, and the owner or operator must remedy the problem before it leads to a human health or environmental hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, the owner or operator must immediately take remedial action;
- 5) The owner or operator must provide personnel with classroom or on-the-job training on how to perform their duties in a way that ensures the remediation waste management site complies with this Part, and on how to respond effectively to emergencies;
- 6) The owner or operator must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste, and the owner or operator must prevent threats to human health and the environment from ignitable, reactive, and incompatible waste;
- 7) For remediation waste management sites subject to regulation under Subparts I through O and Subpart X of this Part, the owner or operator must design, construct, operate, and maintain a unit within a 100-year floodplain

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to prevent washout of any hazardous waste by a 100-year flood, unless the owner or operator can meet the requirements of Section 724.118(b);

- 8) The owner or operator must not place any non-containerized or bulk liquid hazardous waste in any salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave;
- 9) The owner or operator must develop and maintain a construction quality assurance program for all surface impoundments, waste piles, and landfill units that are required to comply with Sections 724.321(c) and (d), 724.351(c) and (d), and 724.401(c) and (d) at the remediation waste management site, according to Section 724.119;
- 10) The owner or operator must develop and maintain procedures to prevent accidents and a contingency and emergency plan to control accidents that occur. These procedures must address proper design, construction, maintenance, and operation of remediation waste management units at the site. The goal of the plan must be to minimize the possibility of, and the hazards from, a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment. The plan must explain specifically how to treat, store, and dispose of the hazardous remediation waste in question, and must be implemented immediately whenever a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents occurs that could threaten human health or the environment;
- 11) The owner or operator must designate at least one employee, either on the facility premises or on call (that is, available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility quickly), to coordinate all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan;

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- 12) The owner or operator must develop, maintain, and implement a plan to meet the requirements in subsections (j)(2) through (j)(6) and (j)(9) through (j)(10) of this Section; and
- 13) The owner or operator must maintain records documenting compliance with subsections (j)(1) through (j)(12) of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

**Section 724.111 USEPA Identification Number**

Every facility owner or operator must apply to USEPA Region 5 for a USEPA identification number ~~in accordance with the USEPA notification procedures using USEPA Form 8700-12.~~ The facility owner or operator must obtain a copy of the form from the Agency, Bureau of Land (217-782-6762), and submit a completed copy of the form to the Bureau of Land, in addition to notification to USEPA Region 5.

~~BOARD NOTE: USEPA Form 8700-12 is the required instructions and forms for notification. The federal instructions require that an owner or operator file notice for an Illinois facility file that notice with the Agency, Bureau of Land (telephone: 217-782-6762).~~

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 724.112 Required Notices**

- a) Receipt from a foreign source.
  - 1) The owner or operator of a facility that has arranged to receive hazardous waste from a foreign source must notify the Regional Administrator in writing at least four weeks in advance of the date the waste is expected to arrive at the facility. Notice of subsequent shipments of the same waste from the same foreign source is not required.
  - 2) The owner or operator of a recovery facility that has arranged to receive hazardous waste subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722 must provide a copy of the tracking movement document bearing all required signatures to the ~~notifier~~ foreign exporter, to the Office of Enforcement

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and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance, Enforcement Planning, Targeting and Data (2222A) Assurance Division (2254A), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460; to the Bureau of Land, Division of Land Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276; and to the competent authorities of all other ~~concerned~~ countries concerned within three working days ~~of~~ after receipt of the shipment. The original of the signed ~~tracking movement~~ document must be maintained at the facility for at least three years. In addition, such owner or operator must send a certificate of recovery to the foreign exporter, to the competent authority of the country of export, to USEPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance at the above address by mail, by e-mail without a digital signature followed by mail, or by fax followed by mail. The owner or operator must complete this sending of a certificate of recovery as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the completion of recovery, and no later than one calendar year following the receipt of the hazardous waste.

- b) The owner or operator of a facility that receives hazardous waste from an off-site source (except where the owner or operator is also the generator) must inform the generator in writing that the owner or operator has the appropriate permits for, and will accept, the waste that the generator is shipping. The owner or operator must keep a copy of this written notice as part of the operating record.
- c) Before transferring ownership or operation of a facility during its operating life, or of a disposal facility during the post-closure care period, the owner or operator must notify the new owner or operator in writing of the requirements of this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702 and 703.

BOARD NOTE: An owner's or operator's failure to notify the new owner or operator of the requirements of this Part in no way relieves the new owner or operator of his obligation to comply with all applicable requirements.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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**Section 724.115 General Inspection Requirements**

- a) The owner or operator must conduct inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment. The owner or operator must inspect the facility for malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges that may be causing or may lead to either of the following:
  - 1) Release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment; or
  - 2) A threat to human health.
- b) Inspection schedule.
  - 1) The owner or operator must develop and follow a written schedule for inspecting monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating and structural equipment (such as dikes and sump pumps) that are important to preventing, detecting, or responding to environmental or human health hazards.
  - 2) The owner or operator must keep this schedule at the facility.
  - 3) The schedule must identify the types of problems (e.g., malfunctions or deterioration) that are to be looked for during the inspection (e.g., inoperative sump pump, leaking fitting, eroding dike, etc.).
  - 4) The frequency of inspection may vary for the items on the schedule. However, the frequency should be based on the rate of deterioration of the equipment and the probability of an environmental or human health incident if the deterioration, malfunction, or operator error goes undetected between inspections. Areas subject to spills, such as loading and unloading areas, must be inspected daily when in use, ~~except for the owner or operator of a Performance Track member facility, which must inspect at least once each month after approval by the Agency, as described in subsection (b)(5) of this Section.~~ At a minimum, the inspection schedule must include the items and frequencies called for in Sections 724.274, 724.293, 724.295, 724.326, 724.354, 724.378, 724.403, 724.447, 724.702, 724.933, 724.952, 724.953, 724.958, and 724.983 through 724.990, where applicable.

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BOARD NOTE: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703 requires the inspection schedule to be submitted with Part B of the permit application. The Agency must evaluate the schedule along with the rest of the application to ensure that it adequately protects human health and the environment. As part of this review, the Agency may modify or amend the schedule as may be necessary.

- 5) ~~The owner or operator of a Performance Track member facility that chooses to reduce its inspection frequency must fulfill the following requirements:—This subsection (b)(5) corresponds with 40 CFR 264.15(b)(5), which became obsolete when USEPA terminated the Performance Track Program at 74 Fed. Reg. 22741 (May 14, 2009). USEPA has recognized that program-related rules are no longer effective at 75 Fed. Reg. 12989, 12992, note 1 (Mar. 18, 2010). This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal requirements.~~
- A) ~~It must submit a request for a Class 1 permit modification with prior approval to the Agency. The modification request must identify its facility as a member of the National Environmental Performance Track Program, and it must identify the management units for reduced inspections and the proposed frequency of inspections. The modification request must also specify, in writing, that the reduced inspection frequency will apply for as long as its facility is a Performance Track member facility, and that within seven calendar days of ceasing to be a Performance Track member, the owner or operator will revert to the non Performance Track inspection frequency, as provided in subsection (b)(4) of this Section. Inspections pursuant to this subsection (b)(5) must be conducted at least once each month.~~
- B) ~~Within 60 days, the Agency must notify the owner or operator of the Performance Track member facility, in writing, if the request submitted pursuant to subsection (b)(5)(A) of this Section is approved, denied, or if an extension to the 60-day deadline is needed. This notice must be placed in the facility's operating record. The owner or operator of the Performance Track member facility should consider the application approved if the Agency~~

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~~does not either deny the application or notify the owner or operator of the Performance Track member facility of an extension to the 60-day deadline. In these situations, the owner or operator of the Performance Track member facility must adhere to the revised inspection schedule outlined in its request for a Class 1 permit modification and keep a copy of the application in the facility's operating record.~~

~~c) Any owner or operator of a Performance Track member facility that discontinues its membership or which USEPA terminates from the program must immediately notify the Agency of its change in status. The facility owner or operator must place in its operating record a dated copy of this notification and revert back to the non-Performance Track inspection frequencies within seven calendar days.~~

- c) The owner or operator must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures that the inspection reveals on a schedule which ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, remedial action must be taken immediately.
- d) The owner or operator must record inspections in an inspection log or summary. The owner or operator must keep these records for at least three years from the date of inspection. At a minimum, these records must include the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made and the date, and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

**Section 724.152 Content of Contingency Plan**

- a) The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with Sections 724.151 and 724.156 in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.



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- b) If the owner or operator has already prepared a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with federal 40 CFR 112-~~or 300~~, or some other emergency or contingency plan, the owner or operator need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this Part. The owner or operator may develop one contingency plan that meets all regulatory requirements. USEPA has recommended that the plan be based on the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance (One Plan). When modifications are made to non-RCRA provisions in an integrated contingency plan, the changes do not trigger the need for a RCRA permit modification.

BOARD NOTE: The federal One Plan guidance appeared in the Federal Register at 61 Fed. Reg. 28642 (June 5, 1996), and was corrected at 61 Fed. Reg. 31103 (June 19, 1996). USEPA, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office, has made these documents available on-line for examination and download at [www.epa.gov/emergencies](http://www.epa.gov/emergencies) (search for "one plan" or "integrated contingency plan" documents).

- c) The plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and state and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services pursuant to Section 724.137.
- d) The plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see Section 724.155), and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates. For new facilities, this information must be supplied to the Agency at the time of certification, rather than at the time of permit application.
- e) The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list and a brief outline of its capabilities.

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- f) The plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signals to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes and alternative evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 724.156 Emergency Procedures**

- a) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or the designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately do the following:
- 1) He or she must activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and
  - 2) He or she must notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.
- b) Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials. The emergency coordinator may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.
- c) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).
- d) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion that could threaten human health or the environment outside the facility, the emergency coordinator must report the findings as follows:
- 1) If the assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the emergency coordinator must immediately notify appropriate local

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authorities. The emergency coordinator must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and

- 2) The emergency coordinator must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area ~~(in the applicable regional contingency plan pursuant to federal 40 CFR 300)~~ or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800-424-8802). The report must include the following:
  - A) The name and telephone number of the reporter;
  - B) The name and address of the facility;
  - C) The time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);
  - D) The name and quantity of materials involved, to the extent known;
  - E) The extent of injuries, if any; and
  - F) The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.
- e) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing release waste, and removing or isolating containers.
- f) If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion, or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.
- g) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.

BOARD NOTE: Unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.103(d) or (e), that the recovered material is not a

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hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and must manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, 723, and 724.

- h) The emergency coordinator must ensure that the following is true in the affected areas of the facility:
  - 1) No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and
  - 2) All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.
- i) The owner or operator must notify the Agency and appropriate state and local authorities that the facility is in compliance with subsection (h) of this Section before operations are resumed in the affected areas of the facility.
- j) The owner or operator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, the owner or operator must submit a written report on the incident to the Agency. The report must include the following:
  - 1) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;
  - 2) The name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
  - 3) The date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);
  - 4) The name and quantity of materials involved;
  - 5) The extent of injuries, if any;
  - 6) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and
  - 7) The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

**Section 724.170 Applicability**

The regulations in this Subpart E apply to owners and operators of both on-site and off-site facilities, except as Section 724.101 provides otherwise. Sections 724.171, 724.172, and 724.176 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities that do not receive any hazardous waste from off-site sources, nor do they apply to owners and operators of off-site facilities with respect to waste military munitions exempted from manifest requirements under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 726.303(a). Section 724.173(b) only applies to permittees that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes on-site where such wastes were generated.

~~BOARD NOTE: This Section corresponds with 40 CFR 264.70(a) (2005), effective September 5, 2006. The Board omitted 40 CFR 264.70(b) (2005), since that provision merely stated the September 5, 2006 effective date for the newer manifest requirements.~~

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 724.171 Use of Manifest System**

- a) Receipt of manifested hazardous waste.
  - 1) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must sign and date the manifest, as indicated in subsection (a)(2) of this Section to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received, that the hazardous waste was received except as noted in the discrepancy space of the manifest, or that the hazardous waste was rejected as noted in the manifest discrepancy space.
  - 2) If a facility receives a hazardous waste shipment accompanied by a manifest, the owner, operator, or its agent must do the following:
    - A) It must sign and date, by hand, each copy of the manifest;
    - B) It must note any discrepancies (as defined in Section 724.172) on each copy of the manifest;

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- C) It must immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the manifest;
  - D) It must send a copy of the manifest to the generator within 30 days after delivery; and
  - E) It must retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years after the date of delivery.
- 3) If a facility receives hazardous waste imported from a foreign source, the receiving facility must mail a copy of the manifest and documentation confirming USEPA's consent to the import of hazardous waste to the following address within 30 days after delivery: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance Assurance Division, ~~OFA/OECA~~ (2254A), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, ~~Ariel Rios Building~~, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue ~~Ave.~~, NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- b) If a facility receives, from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter, hazardous waste that is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the USEPA identification numbers, generator's certification, and signatures), the owner or operator, or the owner or operator's agent, must do the following:
- 1) It must sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;
  - 2) It must note any significant discrepancies (as defined in Section 724.172(a)) in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper;

BOARD NOTE: The Board does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under Section 724.113(c) include waste analysis must perform that analysis before signing the shipping paper and giving it to the transporter. Section 724.172(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.

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- 3) It must immediately give the rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter at least one copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received);
- 4) The owner or operator must send a copy of the signed and dated manifest or a signed and dated copy of the shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery) to the generator within 30 days after the delivery; and

BOARD NOTE: Section 722.123(c) requires the generator to send three copies of the manifest to the facility when hazardous waste is sent by rail or water (bulk shipment).

- 5) Retain at the facility a copy of the manifest and shipping paper (if signed in lieu of the manifest at the time of delivery) for at least three years from the date of delivery.
- c) Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or operator of that facility must comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.

BOARD NOTE: The provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.134 are applicable to the on-site accumulation of hazardous wastes by generators. Therefore, the provisions of Section 722.134 only apply to owners or operators that are shipping hazardous waste that they generated at that facility.

- d) Within three working days after the receipt of a shipment subject to Subpart H of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722, the owner or operator of ~~the a~~ facility must provide a copy of the ~~tracking movement~~ document bearing all required signatures to the ~~notifier exporter~~; to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Federal Activities, International Compliance, Enforcement Planning, Targeting and Data Assurance Division (2222A) (2254A), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460; to the Bureau of Land, Division of Land Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276; and to competent authorities of all other concerned countries. The original copy of the ~~tracking movement~~ document must be maintained at the facility for at least three years from the date of signature.

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(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 724.172 Manifest Discrepancies**

- a) “Manifest discrepancies” are defined as any one of the following:
  - 1) Significant differences (as defined by subsection (b) of this Section) between the quantity or type of hazardous waste designated on the manifest or shipping paper, and the quantity and type of hazardous waste a facility actually receives;
  - 2) Rejected wastes, which may be a full or partial shipment of hazardous waste that the treatment, storage, or disposal facility cannot accept; or
  - 3) Container residues, which are residues that exceed the quantity limits for empty containers set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b).
- b) “Significant differences in quantity” are defined as the appropriate of the following: for bulk waste, variations greater than 10 percent in weight; or, for batch waste, any variation in piece count, such as a discrepancy of one drum in a truckload. “Significant differences in type” are defined as obvious differences that can be discovered by inspection or waste analysis, such as waste solvent substituted for waste acid, or as toxic constituents not reported on the manifest or shipping paper.
- c) Upon discovering a significant difference in quantity or type, the owner or operator must attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator or transporter (*e.g.*, with telephone conversations). If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after receiving the waste, the owner or operator must immediately submit to the Agency a letter describing the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and a copy of the manifest or shipping paper at issue.
- d) Rejection of hazardous waste.
  - 1) Upon rejecting waste or identifying a container residue that exceeds the quantity limits for empty containers set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), the facility owner or operator must consult with the generator prior to forwarding the waste to another facility that can manage the waste.



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If it is impossible to locate an alternative facility that can receive the waste, the facility owner or operator may return the rejected waste or residue to the generator. The facility owner or operator must send the waste to the alternative facility or to the generator within 60 days after the rejection or the container residue identification.

- 2) While the facility owner or operator is making arrangements for forwarding rejected wastes or residues to another facility under this Section, it must ensure that either the delivering transporter retains custody of the waste, or the facility owner or operator must provide for secure, temporary custody of the waste, pending delivery of the waste to the first transporter designated on the manifest prepared under subsection (e) or (f) of this Section.
  
- e) Except as provided in subsection (e)(7) of this Section, for full or partial load rejections and residues that are to be sent off-site to an alternate facility, the facility owner or operator is required to prepare a new manifest in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a) and the instructions set forth in subsections (e)(1) through (e)(6) of this Section:
  - 1) ~~Write-~~ The facility owner or operator must write the generator's USEPA identification number in Item 1 of the new manifest. ~~Write-~~ The facility owner or operator must write the generator's name and mailing address in Item 5 of the new manifest. If the mailing address is different from the generator's site address, then the facility owner or operator must write the generator's site address in the designated space in Item 5.
  - 2) ~~Write-~~ The facility owner or operator must write the name of the alternate designated facility and the facility's USEPA identification number in the designated facility block (Item 8) of the new manifest.
  - 3) ~~Copy-~~ The facility owner or operator must copy the manifest tracking number found in Item 4 of the old manifest to the Special Handling and Additional Information Block of the new manifest, and indicate that the shipment is a residue or rejected waste from the previous shipment.
  - 4) ~~Copy-~~ The facility owner or operator must copy the manifest tracking number found in Item 4 of the new manifest to the manifest reference number line in the Discrepancy Block of the old manifest (Item 18a).

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- 5) ~~Write~~ The facility owner or operator must write the USDOT description for the rejected load or the residue in Item 9 (USDOT Description) of the new manifest and write the container types, quantity, and volumes of waste.
  - 6) ~~Sign~~ The facility owner or operator must sign the Generator's/Offeror's Certification to certify, as the offeror of the shipment, that the waste has been properly packaged, marked and labeled and is in proper condition for transportation, and mail a signed copy of the manifest to the generator identified in Item 5 of the new manifest.
  - 7) For full load rejections that are made while the transporter remains present at the facility, the facility owner or operator may forward the rejected shipment to the alternate facility by completing Item 18b of the original manifest and supplying the information on the next destination facility in the Alternate Facility space. The facility owner or operator must retain a copy of this manifest for its records, and then give the remaining copies of the manifest to the transporter to accompany the shipment. If the original manifest is not used, then the facility owner or operator must use a new manifest and comply with subsections (e)(1) through (e)(6) of this Section.
- f) Except as provided in subsection (f)(7) of this Section, for rejected wastes and residues that must be sent back to the generator, the facility owner or operator is required to prepare a new manifest in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.120(a) and the instructions set forth in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(6) and (f)(8) of this Section:
- 1) ~~Write~~ The facility owner or operator must write the facility's USEPA identification number in Item 1 of the new manifest. ~~Write~~ The facility owner or operator must write the ~~generator's facility's~~ name and mailing address in Item 5 of the new manifest. If the mailing address is different from the ~~generator's facility's~~ site address, then the facility owner or operator must write the ~~generator's facility's~~ site address in the designated space for Item 5 of the new manifest.
  - 2) ~~Write~~ The facility owner or operator must write the name of the initial generator and the generator's USEPA identification number in the designated facility block (Item 8) of the new manifest.

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- 3) ~~Copy~~ The facility owner or operator must copy the manifest tracking number found in Item 4 of the old manifest to the Special Handling and Additional Information Block of the new manifest, and indicate that the shipment is a residue or rejected waste from the previous shipment.
  - 4) ~~Copy~~ The facility owner or operator must copy the manifest tracking number found in Item 4 of the new manifest to the manifest reference number line in the Discrepancy Block of the old manifest (Item 18a).
  - 5) ~~Write~~ The facility owner or operator must write the USDOT description for the rejected load or the residue in Item 9 (USDOT Description) of the new manifest and write the container types, quantity, and volumes of waste.
  - 6) ~~Sign~~ The facility owner or operator must sign the Generator's/Offeror's Certification to certify, as offeror of the shipment, that the waste has been properly packaged, marked and labeled and is in proper condition for transportation.
  - 7) For full load rejections that are made while the transporter remains at the facility, the facility owner or operator may return the shipment to the generator with the original manifest by completing Item 18b of the manifest and supplying the generator's information in the Alternate Facility space. The facility owner or operator must retain a copy for its records and then give the remaining copies of the manifest to the transporter to accompany the shipment. If the original manifest is not used, then the facility owner or operator must use a new manifest and comply with subsections (f)(1) through (f)(6) and (f)(8) of this Section.
  - 8) For full or partial load rejections and container residues contained in non-empty containers that are returned to the generator, the facility owner or operator must also comply with the exception reporting requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 722.142(a).
- g) If a facility owner or operator rejects a waste or identifies a container residue that exceeds the quantity limits for empty containers set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b) after it has signed, dated, and returned a copy of the manifest to the delivering transporter or to the generator, the facility owner or operator must

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amend its copy of the manifest to indicate the rejected wastes or residues in the discrepancy space of the amended manifest. The facility owner or operator must also copy the manifest tracking number from Item 4 of the new manifest to the Discrepancy space of the amended manifest, and must re-sign and date the manifest to certify to the information as amended. The facility owner or operator must retain the amended manifest for at least three years from the date of amendment, and must, within 30 days, send a copy of the amended manifest to the transporter and generator that received copies prior to their being amended.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

**Section 724.241 Definitions of Terms as Used in This Subpart**

For the purposes of this Subpart H, the following terms have the given meanings:

- a) “Closure plan” means the plan for closure prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.212.
- b) “Current closure cost estimate” means that the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Section 724.242(a), (b), and (c).
- c) “Current post-closure cost estimate” means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with Section 724.244(a), (b), and (c).
- d) “Parent corporation” means a corporation that directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation which is the facility owner or operator; the latter corporation is deemed a “subsidiary” of the parent corporation.
- e) “Post-closure plan” means the plan for post-closure care prepared in accordance with the requirements of Sections 724.217 through 724.220.
- f) The following terms are used in the specifications for the financial test for closure, post-closure care, and liability coverage. The definitions are intended to assist in the understanding of these regulations and are not intended to limit the meanings of terms in a way that conflicts with generally accepted accounting practices.

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“Assets” means all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity.

“Current assets” means cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business.

“Current liabilities” means obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.

“Current plugging and abandonment cost estimate” means the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.212(a), (b), and (c).

“Independently audited” refers to an audit performed by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

“Liabilities” means probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.

“Net working capital” means current assets minus current liabilities.

“Net worth” means total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner’s equity.

“Tangible net worth” means the tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets would not include intangibles, such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties.

- g) In the liability insurance requirements the terms “bodily injury” and “property damage” have the meanings given below. The Board intends the meanings of other terms used in the liability insurance requirements to be consistent with their common meanings within the insurance industry. The definitions given below of several of the terms are intended to assist in the understanding of these regulations and are not intended to limit their meanings in a way that conflicts with general insurance industry usage.

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“Accidental occurrence” means an accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, that results in bodily injury or property damage neither expected nor intended from the standpoint of the insured.

“Bodily injury” means bodily injury, sickness, or disease sustained by a person, including death resulting from any of these at any time. However, this term does not include those liabilities that, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for bodily injury.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 264.141-~~(2002)~~ (2010).

“Environmental damage” means the injurious presence in or upon land, the atmosphere, or any watercourse or body of water of solid, liquid, gaseous, or thermal contaminants, irritants, or pollutants.

BOARD NOTE: This term is used in the definition of “pollution incident.”

“Legal defense costs” means any expenses that an insurer incurs in defending against claims of third parties brought under the terms and conditions of an insurance policy.

“Nonsudden accidental occurrence” means an occurrence that takes place over time and involves continuous or repeated exposure.

“Pollutants” means any solid, liquid, gaseous or thermal irritant or contaminant, including smoke, vapor, soot, fumes, acids, alkalis, chemicals, and waste.

BOARD NOTE: This definition is used in the definition of “pollution incident.”

“Pollution incident” means emission, discharge, release, or escape of pollutants into or upon land, the atmosphere or any watercourse or body of water, provided that such emission, discharge, release, or escape results in “environmental damage.” The entirety of any such emission, discharge, release, or escape must be deemed to be one “pollution incident.” “Waste”

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includes materials to be recycled, reconditioned, or reclaimed. The term “pollution incident” includes an “occurrence.”

BOARD NOTE: This definition is used in the definition of “property damage.”

“Property damage” means as follows:

Either of the following:

Physical injury to, destruction of or contamination of tangible property, including all resulting loss of use of that property; or

Loss of use of tangible property that is not physically injured, destroyed or contaminated, but has been evacuated, withdrawn from use or rendered inaccessible because of a “pollution incident.”

This term does not include those liabilities that, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for property damage.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 264.141-(2002)(2010).

“Sudden accidental occurrence” means an occurrence that is not continuous or repeated in nature.

- h) ~~“Substantial business relationship” means that one business entity has an ownership interest in another.~~ the extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable state law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A “substantial business relationship” must arise from a pattern of recent or ongoing business transactions, in addition to the guarantee itself, such that the Agency can reasonably determine that a substantial business relationship currently exists between the guarantor and the owner or operator that is adequate consideration to support the obligation of the guarantee relating to any liability towards a third-party. “Applicable state law,” as used in this subsection (h), means the laws of the State of Illinois and those of any sister state that govern the guarantee and the adequacy of the consideration.

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 264.141(h) (2010) and the discussion at 53 Fed. Reg. 33938, 33941-33943 (Sep. 1, 1988). This term is also independently defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.141(h) and 727.240(b)(8). Any Agency determination that a substantial business relationship exists is subject to Board review pursuant to Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 724.242 Cost Estimate for Closure**

- a) The owner or operator must have detailed a written estimate, in current dollars, of the cost of closing the facility in accordance with the requirements in Sections 724.211 through 724.215 and applicable closure requirements in Sections 724.278, 724.297, 724.328, 724.358, 724.380, 724.410, 724.451, 724.701 through 724.703, and 724.1102.
  - 1) The estimate must equal the cost of final closure at the point in the facility's active life when the extent and manner of its operation would make closure the most expensive, as indicated by its closure plan (see Section 724.212(b))~~;~~ ~~and~~.
  - 2) The closure cost estimate must be based on the costs to the owner or operator of hiring a third party to close the facility. A third party is a party who is neither a parent nor a subsidiary of the owner or operator. (See definition of parent corporation in Section 724.241(d)). The owner or operator may use costs for on-site disposal if the owner or operator demonstrates that on-site disposal capacity will exist at all times over the life of the facility.
  - 3) The closure cost estimate must not incorporate any salvage value that may be realized with the sale of hazardous wastes, or non-hazardous wastes if ~~applicable under~~ permitted by the Agency pursuant to Section 724.213(d), facility structures or equipment, land or other assets associated with the facility at the time of partial or final closure hazardous wastes that might have economic value.



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- 4) The owner or operator must not incorporate a zero cost for hazardous wastes, or non-hazardous wastes if ~~applicable under permitted by the Agency pursuant to~~ Section 724.213(d), that might have economic value.
  
- b) During the active life of the facility, the owner or operator must adjust the closure cost estimate for inflation within 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the establishment of the financial instruments used to comply with Section 724.243. For owners and operators using the financial test or corporate guarantee, the closure cost estimate must be updated for inflation within 30 days after the close of the firm's fiscal year and before submission of updated information to the Agency as specified in Section 724.243(f)(3). The adjustment may be made by recalculating the maximum costs of closure in current dollars, or by using an inflation factor derived from the annual Implicit Price Deflator for Gross National Product (Deflator) as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce in its Survey of Current Business, as specified in subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this Section. The inflation factor is the result of dividing the latest published annual Deflator by the Deflator for the previous year.
  - 1) The first adjustment is made by multiplying the closure cost estimate by the inflation factor. The result is the adjusted closure cost estimate.
  - 2) Subsequent adjustments are made by multiplying the latest adjusted closure cost estimate by the latest inflation factor.

BOARD NOTE: The table of Deflators is available as Table 1.1.9., "Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product," in the National Income and Product Account Tables, published by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts, available on-line at the following web address: [www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/TableView.asp?SelectedTable=13&FirstYear=2002&LastYear=2004&Freq=Qtr](http://www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/TableView.asp?SelectedTable=13&FirstYear=2002&LastYear=2004&Freq=Qtr).

- c) During the active life of the facility the owner or operator must revise the closure cost estimate no later than 30 days after the Agency has approved the request to modify the closure plan, if the change in the closure plan increases the cost of closure. The revised closure cost estimate must be adjusted for inflation, as specified in Section 724.242(b).
  
- d) The owner or operator must keep the following at the facility during the operating life of the facility: the latest closure cost estimate prepared in accordance with

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Sections 724.242(a) and (c) and, when this estimate has been adjusted in accordance with Section 724.242(b), the latest adjusted closure cost estimate.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**Section 724.243 Financial Assurance for Closure**

An owner or operator of each facility must establish financial assurance for closure of the facility. The owner or operator must choose from the options that are specified in subsections (a) through (f) of this Section.

- a) Closure trust fund.
  - 1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by establishing a closure trust fund that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (a) and submitting an original signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency. An owner or operator of a new facility must submit the original signed duplicate of the trust agreement to the Agency at least 60 days before the date on which hazardous waste is first received for treatment, storage or disposal. The trustee must be an entity that has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or State agency.
  - 2) The wording of the trust agreement must be that specified in Section 724.251, and the trust agreement must be accompanied by a formal certification of acknowledgment, (as specified in Section 724.251). Schedule A of the trust agreement must be updated within 60 days after a change in the amount of the current closure cost estimate covered by the agreement.
  - 3) Payments into the trust fund must be made annually by the owner or operator over the term of the initial RCRA permit or over the remaining operating life of the facility as estimated in the closure plan, whichever period is shorter; this period is hereafter referred to as the "pay-in period." The payments into the closure trust fund must be made as follows:
    - A) For a new facility, the first payment must be made before the initial receipt of hazardous waste for treatment, storage, or disposal. A receipt from the trustee for this payment must be submitted by the

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owner or operator to the Agency before this initial receipt of hazardous waste. The first payment must be at least equal to the current closure cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (g) of this Section, divided by the number of years in the pay-in period. Subsequent payments must be made no later than 30 days after each anniversary date of the first payment. The amount of each subsequent payment must be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Next payment} = \frac{(CE - CV)}{Y}$$

Where:

CE = the current closure cost estimate  
CV = the current value of the trust fund  
Y = the number of years remaining in the pay-in period

- B) If an owner or operator establishes a trust fund as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.243(a) and the value of that trust fund is less than the current closure cost estimate when a permit is awarded for the facility, the amount of the current closure cost estimate still to be paid into the trust fund must be paid in over the pay-in period as defined in subsection (a)(3) of this Section. Payments must continue to be made no later than 30 days after each anniversary date of the first payment made pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725. The amount of each payment must be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Next payment} = \frac{(CE - CV)}{Y}$$

Where:

CE = the current closure cost estimate  
CV = the current value of the trust fund  
Y = the number of years remaining in the pay-in period

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- 4) The owner or operator may accelerate payments into the trust fund or may deposit the full amount of the current closure cost estimate at the time the fund is established. However, the owner or operator must maintain the value of the fund at no less than the value that the fund would have if annual payments were made as specified in subsection (a)(3) of this Section.
- 5) If the owner or operator establishes a closure trust fund after having used one or more alternate mechanisms specified in this Section or in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.243, its first payment must be in at least the amount that the fund would contain if the trust fund were established initially and annual payments made according to specifications of this subsection (a) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.243, as applicable.
- 6) After the pay-in period is completed, whenever the current closure cost estimate changes, the owner or operator must compare the new estimate with the trustee's most recent annual valuation of the trust fund. If the value of the fund is less than the amount of the new estimate, the owner or operator, within 60 days after the change in the cost estimate, must either deposit an amount into the fund so that its value after this deposit at least equals the amount of the current closure cost estimate or obtain other financial assurance as specified in this Section to cover the difference.
- 7) If the value of the trust fund is greater than the total amount of the current closure cost estimate, the owner or operator may submit a written request to the Agency for release of the amount in excess of the current closure cost estimate.
- 8) If an owner or operator substitutes other financial assurance, as specified in this Section for all or part of the trust fund, it may submit a written request to the Agency for release of the amount in excess of the current closure cost estimate covered by the trust fund.
- 9) Within 60 days after receiving a request from the owner or operator for release of funds as specified in subsection (a)(7) or (a)(8) of this Section, the Agency must instruct the trustee to release to the owner or operator such funds as the Agency specifies in writing.

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- 10) After beginning partial or final closure, an owner or operator or another person authorized to conduct partial or final closure may request reimbursement for closure expenditures by submitting itemized bills to the Agency. The owner or operator may request reimbursement for partial closure only if sufficient funds are remaining in the trust fund to cover the maximum costs of closing the facility over its remaining operating life. Within 60 days after receiving bills for partial or final closure activities, the Agency must instruct the trustee to make reimbursement in those amounts as the Agency specifies in writing if the Agency determines that the partial or final closure expenditures are in accordance with the approved closure plan, or otherwise justified. If the Agency determines that the maximum cost of closure over the remaining life of the facility will be significantly greater than the value of the trust fund, it must withhold reimbursement of such amounts as it deems prudent until it determines, in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section, that the owner or operator is no longer required to maintain financial assurance for final closure of the facility. If the Agency does not instruct the trustee to make such reimbursements, the Agency must provide the owner or operator with a detailed written statement of reasons.
  - 11) The Agency must agree to termination of the trust when either of the following occurs:
    - A) An owner or operator substitutes alternate financial assurance, as specified in this Section; or
    - B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i).
- b) Surety bond guaranteeing payment into a closure trust fund.
- 1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (b) and submitting the bond to the Agency. An owner or operator of a new facility must submit the bond to the Agency at least 60 days before the date on which hazardous waste is first received for treatment, storage or disposal. The bond must be effective before this initial receipt of hazardous waste. The surety company issuing the bond

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must, at a minimum, be among those listed as acceptable sureties on federal bonds in Circular 570 of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Department of the Treasury updates Circular 570, "Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Sureties on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies," on an annual basis pursuant to 31 CFR 223.16. Circular 570 is available on the Internet from the following website: <http://www.fms.treas.gov/c570/>.

- 2) The wording of the surety bond must be that specified in Section 724.251.
- 3) The owner or operator who uses a surety bond to satisfy the requirements of this Section must also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of the bond, all payments made thereunder will be deposited by the surety directly into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the Agency. This standby trust fund must meet the requirements specified in subsection (a) of this Section except as follows:
  - A) An original, signed duplicate of the trust agreement must be submitted to the Agency with the surety bond; and
  - B) Until the standby trust fund is funded pursuant to the requirements of this Section, the following are not required by these regulations:
    - i) Payments into the trust fund as specified in subsection (a) of this Section;
    - ii) Updating of Schedule A of the trust agreement (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.251) to show current closure cost estimates;
    - iii) Annual valuations, as required by the trust agreement; and
    - iv) Notices of nonpayment as required by the trust agreement.
- 4) The bond must guarantee that the owner or operator will do one of the following:

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- A) Fund the standby trust fund in an amount equal to the penal sum of the bond before the beginning of final closure of the facility;
  - B) Fund the standby trust fund in an amount equal to the penal sum within 15 days after an order to begin final closure is issued by the Board or a U.S. district court or other court of competent jurisdiction; or
  - C) Provide alternate financial assurance as specified in this Section, and obtain the Agency's written approval of the assurance provided, within 90 days after receipt by both the owner or operator and the Agency of a notice of cancellation of the bond from the surety.
- 5) Under the terms of the bond, the surety will become liable on the bond obligation when the owner or operator fails to perform as guaranteed by the bond.
  - 6) The penal sum of the bond must be in an amount at least equal to the current closure cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (g) of this Section.
  - 7) Whenever the current closure cost estimate increases to an amount greater than the penal sum, the owner or operator, within 60 days after the increase, must either cause the penal sum to be increased to an amount at least equal to the current closure cost estimate and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency or obtain other financial assurance, as specified in this Section, to cover the increase. Whenever the current closure cost estimate decreases, the penal sum may be reduced to the amount of the current closure cost estimate following written approval by the Agency.
  - 8) Under the terms of the bond, the surety may cancel the bond by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the Agency. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the owner or operator and the Agency, as evidenced by the return receipts.

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- 9) The owner or operator may cancel the bond if the Agency has given prior written consent based on its receipt of evidence of alternate financial assurance as specified in this Section.
- c) Surety bond guaranteeing performance of closure.

- 1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining a surety bond that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (c) and submitting the bond to the Agency. An owner or operator of a new facility must submit the bond to the Agency at least 60 days before the date on which hazardous waste is first received for treatment, storage, or disposal. The bond must be effective before this initial receipt of hazardous waste. The surety company issuing the bond must, at a minimum, be among those listed as acceptable sureties on federal bonds in Circular 570 of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

BOARD NOTE: The U.S. Department of the Treasury updates Circular 570, "Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Sureties on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies," on an annual basis pursuant to 31 CFR 223.16. Circular 570 is available on the Internet from the following website: <http://www.fms.treas.gov/c570/>.

- 2) The wording of the surety bond must be that specified in Section 724.251.
- 3) The owner or operator who uses a surety bond to satisfy the requirements of this Section must also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of the bond, all payments made thereunder will be deposited by the surety directly into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the Agency. This standby trust must meet the requirements specified in subsection (a) of this Section, except as follows:
  - A) An original, signed duplicate of the trust agreement must be submitted to the Agency with the surety bond; and
  - B) Unless the standby trust fund is funded pursuant to the requirements of this Section, the following are not required by these regulations:



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- i) Payments into the trust fund, as specified in subsection (a) of this Section;
  - ii) Updating of Schedule A of the trust agreement (as specified in Section 724.251) to show current closure cost estimates;
  - iii) Annual valuations, as required by the trust agreement; and
  - iv) Notices of nonpayment, as required by the trust agreement.
- 4) The bond must guarantee that the owner or operator will do the following:
  - A) Perform final closure in accordance with the closure plan and other requirements of the permit for the facility whenever required to do so; or
  - B) Provide alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section, and obtain the Agency's written approval of the assurance provided, within 90 days after receipt by both the owner or operator and the Agency of a notice of cancellation of the bond from the surety.
- 5) Under the terms of the bond, the surety will become liable on the bond obligation when the owner or operator fails to perform as guaranteed by the bond. Following a final judicial determination or Board order finding that the owner or operator has failed to perform final closure in accordance with the approved closure plan and other permit requirements when required to do so, under the terms of the bond the surety will perform final closure, as guaranteed by the bond, or will deposit the amount of the penal sum into the standby trust fund.
- 6) The penal sum of the bond must be in an amount at least equal to the current closure cost estimate.
- 7) Whenever the current closure cost estimate increases to an amount greater than the penal sum, the owner or operator, within 60 days after the increase, must either cause the penal sum to be increased to an amount at least equal to the current closure cost estimate and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency or obtain other financial assurance as specified in

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this Section. Whenever the current closure cost estimate decreases, the penal sum may be reduced to the amount of the current closure cost estimate following written approval by the Agency.

- 8) Under the terms of the bond, the surety may cancel the bond by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the Agency. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the owner or operator and the Agency, as evidenced by the return receipts.
  - 9) The owner or operator may cancel the bond if the Agency has given prior written consent. The Agency must provide such written consent when either of the following occurs:
    - A) An owner or operator substitutes alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section; or
    - B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.
  - 10) The surety must not be liable for deficiencies in the performance of closure by the owner or operator after the Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.
- d) Closure letter of credit.
- 1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining an irrevocable standby letter of credit that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (d) and submitting the letter to the Agency. An owner or operator of a new facility must submit the letter of credit to the Agency at least 60 days before the date on which hazardous waste is first received for treatment, storage, or disposal. The letter of credit must be effective before this initial receipt of hazardous waste. The issuing institution must be an entity that has the authority to issue letters of credit and whose letter-of-credit operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

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- 2) The wording of the letter of credit must be that specified in Section 724.251.
- 3) An owner or operator who uses a letter of credit to satisfy the requirements of this Section must also establish a standby trust fund. Under the terms of the letter of credit, all amounts paid pursuant to a draft by the Agency must be deposited by the issuing institution directly into the standby trust fund in accordance with instructions from the Agency. This standby trust fund must meet the requirements of the trust fund specified in subsection (a) of this Section, except as follows:
  - A) An original, signed duplicate of the trust agreement must be submitted to the Agency with the letter of credit; and
  - B) Unless the standby trust fund is funded pursuant to the requirements of this Section, the following are not required by these regulations.
    - i) Payments into the trust fund, as specified in subsection (a) of this Section;
    - ii) Updating of Schedule A of the trust agreement (as specified in Section 724.251) to show current closure cost estimates;
    - iii) Annual valuations, as required by the trust agreement; and
    - iv) Notices of nonpayment, as required by the trust agreement.
- 4) The letter or credit must be accompanied by a letter from the owner or operator referring to the letter of credit by number, issuing institution, and date and providing the following information: the USEPA identification number, name and address of the facility, and the amount of funds assured for closure of the facility by the letter of credit.
- 5) The letter of credit must be irrevocable and issued for a period of at least one year. The letter of credit must provide that the expiration date will be automatically extended for a period of at least one year unless, at least 120 days before the current expiration date, the issuing institution notifies both the owner or operator and the Agency by certified mail of a decision not to

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extend the expiration date. Under the terms of the letter of credit, the 120 days will begin on the date when both the owner or operator and the Agency have received the notice, as evidenced by the return receipts.

- 6) The letter of credit must be issued in an amount at least equal to the current closure cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (g) of this Section.
- 7) Whenever the current closure cost estimate increases to an amount greater than the amount of the credit, the owner or operator, within 60 days after the increase, must either cause the amount of the credit to be increased so that it at least equals the current closure cost estimate and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency, or obtain other financial assurance, as specified in this Section, to cover the increase. Whenever the current closure cost estimate decreases, the amount of the credit may be reduced to the amount of the current closure cost estimate following written approval by the Agency.
- 8) Following a final judicial determination or Board order finding that the owner or operator has failed to perform final closure in accordance with the closure plan and other permit requirements when required to do so, the Agency may draw on the letter of credit.
- 9) If the owner or operator does not establish alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section, and obtain written approval of such alternative assurance from the Agency within 90 days after receipt by both the owner or operator and the Agency of a notice from issuing institution that it has decided not to extend the letter of credit beyond the current expiration date, the Agency must draw on the letter of credit. The Agency may delay the drawing if the issuing institution grants an extension of the term of the credit. During the last 30 days of any such extension the Agency must draw on the letter of credit if the owner or operator has failed to provide alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section, and obtain written approval of such assurance from the Agency.
- 10) The Agency must return the letter of credit to the issuing institution for termination when either of the following occurs:

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- A) An owner or operator substitutes alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section; or
  - B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.
- e) Closure insurance.
- 1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by obtaining closure insurance that conforms to the requirements of this subsection (e) and submitting a certificate of such insurance to the Agency. An owner or operator of a new facility must submit the certificate of insurance to the Agency at least 60 days before the date on which hazardous waste is first received for treatment, storage, or disposal. The insurance must be effective before this initial receipt of hazardous waste. At a minimum, the insurer must be licensed to transact the business of insurance or be eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer in one or more States.
  - 2) The wording of the certificate of insurance must be that specified in Section 724.251.
  - 3) The closure insurance policy must be issued for a face amount at least equal to the current closure cost estimate, except as provided in subsection (g) of this Section. The term “face amount” means the total amount the insurer is obligated to pay under the policy. Actual payments by the insurer will not change the face amount, although the insurer’s future liability will be lowered by the amount of the payments.
  - 4) The closure insurance policy must guarantee that funds will be available to close the facility whenever final closure occurs. The policy must also guarantee that, once final closure begins, the insurer will be responsible for paying out funds, up to an amount equal to the face amount of the policy, upon the direction of the Agency to such party or parties, as the Agency specifies.
  - 5) After beginning partial or final closure, an owner or operator or any other person authorized to conduct closure may request reimbursement for closure expenditures by submitting itemized bills to the Agency. The

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owner or operator may request reimbursements for partial closure only if the remaining value of the policy is sufficient to cover the maximum costs of closing the facility over its remaining operating life. Within 60 days after receiving bills for closure activities, the Agency must instruct the insurer to make reimbursement in such amounts, as the Agency specifies in writing, if the Agency determines that the partial or final closure expenditures are in accordance with the approved closure plan or otherwise justified. If the Agency determines that the maximum cost of closure over the remaining life of the facility will be significantly greater than the face amount of the policy, it must withhold reimbursement of such amounts that it deems prudent, until it determines, in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section, that the owner or operator is no longer required to maintain financial assurance for closure of the facility. If the Agency does not instruct the insurer to make such reimbursements, the Agency must provide the owner or operator with a detailed written statement of reasons.

- 6) The owner or operator must maintain the policy in full force and effect until the Agency consents to termination of the policy by the owner or operator, as specified in subsection (e)(10) of this Section. Failure to pay the premium, without substitution of alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section, will constitute a significant violation of these regulations, warranting such remedy as the Board may impose pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act. Such violation will be deemed to begin upon receipt by the Agency of a notice of future cancellation, termination or failure to renew due to nonpayment of the premium, rather than upon the date of expiration.
- 7) Each policy must contain a provision allowing assignment of the policy to a successor owner or operator. Such assignment may be conditional upon consent of the insurer, provided such consent is not unreasonably refused.
- 8) The policy must provide that the insurer may not cancel, terminate, or fail to renew the policy except for failure to pay the premium. The automatic renewal of the policy must, at a minimum, provide the insured with the option of renewal at the face amount of the expiring policy. If there is a failure to pay the premium, the insurer may elect to cancel, terminate, or fail to renew the policy by sending notice by certified mail to the owner or operator and the Agency. Cancellation, termination, or failure to renew

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may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning with the date of receipt of the notice by both the Agency and the owner or operator, as evidenced by the return receipts. Cancellation, termination, or failure to renew may not occur, and the policy will remain in full force and effect, in the event that on or before the date of expiration one of the following occurs:

- A) The Agency deems the facility abandoned;
  - B) The permit is terminated or revoked or a new permit is denied;
  - C) Closure is ordered by the Board or a U.S. district court or other court of competent jurisdiction;
  - D) The owner or operator is named as debtor in a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under 11 USC (Bankruptcy); or
  - E) The premium due is paid.
- 9) Whenever the current closure cost estimate increases to an amount greater than the face amount of the policy, the owner or operator, within 60 days after the increase, must either cause the face amount to be increased to an amount at least equal to the current closure cost estimate and submit evidence of such increase to the Agency, or obtain other financial assurance, as specified in this Section to cover the increase. Whenever the current closure cost estimate decreases, the face amount may be reduced to the amount of the current closure cost estimate following written approval by the Agency.
- 10) The Agency must give written consent to the owner or operator that it may terminate the insurance policy when either of the following occurs:
- A) An owner or operator substitutes alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section; or
  - B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.
- f) Financial test and corporate guarantee for closure.

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- 1) An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by demonstrating that it passes a financial test, as specified in this subsection (f). To pass this test the owner or operator must meet the criteria of either subsection (f)(1)(A) or (f)(1)(B) of this Section:
  - A) The owner or operator must have the following:
    - i) Two of the following three ratios: a ratio of total liabilities to net worth less than 2.0; a ratio of the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion and amortization to total liabilities greater than 0.1; and a ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than 1.5;
    - ii) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the sum of the current closure and post-closure cost estimates; and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates;
    - iii) Tangible net worth of at least \$10 million; and
    - iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the sum of the current closure and post-closure cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates.
  - B) The owner or operator must have the following:
    - i) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB as issued by Standard and Poor's or Aaa, Aa, A, or Baa as issued by Moody's;
    - ii) Tangible net worth at least six times the sum of the current closure and post-closure cost estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates;
    - iii) Tangible net worth of at least \$10 million; and



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- iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the sum of the current closure and post-closure estimates and the current plugging and abandonment cost estimates.
- 2) The phrase “current closure and post-closure cost estimates,” as used in subsection (f)(1) of this Section, refers to the cost estimates required to be shown in subsections 1-4 of the letter from the owner’s or operator’s chief financial officer (see Section 724.251). The phrase “current plugging and abandonment cost estimates,” as used in subsection (f)(1) of this Section, refers to the cost estimates required to be shown in subsections 1-4 of the letter from the owner’s or operator’s chief financial officer (see 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.240).
- 3) To demonstrate that it meets this test, the owner or operator must submit the following items to the Agency:
  - A) A letter signed by the owner’s or operator’s chief financial officer and worded as specified in Section 724.251; and
  - B) A copy of the independent certified public accountant’s report on examination of the owner’s or operator’s financial statements for the latest completed fiscal year; and
  - C) A special report from the owner’s or operator’s independent certified public accountant to the owner or operator stating the following:
    - i) That the accountant has compared the data that the letter from the chief financial officer specifies as having been derived from the independently audited, year-end financial statements for the latest fiscal year with the amounts in such financial statements; and
    - ii) In connection with that procedure, that no matters came to the accountant’s attention which caused the accountant to believe that the specified data should be adjusted.

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- 4) An owner or operator of a new facility must submit the items specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section to the Agency at least 60 days before the date on which hazardous waste is first received for treatment, storage, or disposal.
- 5) After the initial submission of items specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section, the owner or operator must send updated information to the Agency within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year. This information must consist of all three items specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section.
- 6) If the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of subsection (f)(1) of this Section the owner or operator must send notice to the Agency of intent to establish alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section. The notice must be sent by certified mail within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year-end financial data show that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements. The owner or operator must provide the alternative financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.
- 7) The Agency may, based on a reasonable belief that the owner or operator may no longer meet the requirements of subsection (f)(1) of this Section, require reports of financial condition at any time from the owner or operator in addition to those specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section. If the Agency finds, on the basis of such reports or other information, that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of subsection (f)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must provide alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section, within 30 days after notification of such a finding.
- 8) The Agency may disallow use of this test on the basis of qualifications in the opinion expressed by the independent certified public accountant in the accountant's report on examination of the owner's or operator's financial statements (see subsection (f)(3)(B) of this Section). An adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion will be cause for disallowance. The Agency must evaluate other qualifications on an individual basis. The owner or operator must provide alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section, within 30 days after notification of the disallowance.

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- 9) The owner or operator is no longer required to submit the items specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section when either of the following occurs:
  - A) An owner or operator substitutes alternative financial assurance, as specified in this Section; or
  - B) The Agency releases the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.
  
- 10) An owner or operator may meet the requirements of this Section by obtaining a written guarantee, hereafter referred to as “corporate guarantee.” The guarantor must be the direct or higher-tier parent corporation of the owner or operator, a firm whose parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, or a firm with a “substantial business relationship” with the owner or operator. The guarantor must meet the requirements for owners or operators in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(8) of this Section, must comply with the terms of the corporate guarantee, and the wording of the corporate guarantee must be that specified in Section 724.251. The certified copy of the corporate guarantee must accompany the items sent to the Agency, as specified in subsection (f)(3) of this Section. One of these items must be the letter from the guarantor’s chief financial officer. If the guarantor’s parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, the letter must describe the value received in consideration of the guarantee. If the guarantor is a firm with a “substantial business relationship” with the owner or operator, this letter must describe this “substantial business relationship” and the value received in consideration of the guarantee. The terms of the corporate guarantee must provide as follows:
  - A) If the owner or operator fails to perform final closure of a facility covered by the corporate guarantee in accordance with the closure plan and other permit requirements whenever required to do so, the guarantor will do so or establish a trust fund, as specified in subsection (a) of this Section, in the name of the owner or operator.
  - B) The corporate guarantee will remain in force unless the guarantor sends notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the Agency. Cancellation may not occur, however,

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during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the owner or operator and the Agency, as evidenced by the return receipts.

- C) If the owner or operator fails to provide alternative financial assurance as specified in this Section and obtain the written approval of such alternative assurance from the Agency within 90 days after receipt by both the owner or operator and the Agency of a notice of cancellation of the corporate guarantee from the guarantor, the guarantor will provide such alternative financial assurance in the name of the owner or operator.
  
- g) Use of multiple financial mechanisms. An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this Section by establishing more than one financial mechanism per facility. These mechanisms are limited to trust funds, surety bonds guaranteeing payment into a trust fund, letters of credit, and insurance. The mechanisms must be as specified in subsections (a), (b), (d), and (e) of this Section, respectively, except that it is the combination of mechanisms, rather than the single mechanism, that must provide financial assurance for an amount at least equal to the current closure cost estimate. If an owner or operator uses a trust fund in combination with a surety bond or a letter of credit, it may use the trust fund as the standby trust fund for the other mechanisms. A single standby trust fund may be established for two or more mechanisms. The Agency may use any or all of the mechanisms to provide for closure of the facility.
  
- h) Use of a financial mechanism for multiple facilities. An owner or operator may use a financial assurance mechanism specified in this Section to meet the requirements of this Section for more than one facility. Evidence of financial assurance submitted to the Agency must include a list showing, for each facility, the USEPA identification number, name, address, and the amount of funds for closure assured by the mechanism. The amount of funds available through the mechanism must be no less than the sum of funds that would be available if a separate mechanism had been established and maintained for each facility. The amount of funds available to the Agency must be sufficient to close all of the owner or operator's facilities. In directing funds available through the mechanism for closure of any of the facilities covered by the mechanism, the Agency may direct only the amount of funds designated for that facility, unless the owner or operator agrees to the use of additional funds available under the mechanism.

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- i) Release of the owner or operator from the requirements of this Section. Within 60 days after receiving certifications from the owner or operator and a qualified Professional Engineer that final approved closure has been accomplished in accordance with the closure plan, the Agency must notify the owner or operator in writing that it is no longer required by this Section to maintain financial assurance for closure of the facility, unless the Agency determines that closure has not been in accordance with the approved closure plan. The Agency must provide the owner or operator a detailed written statement of any such determination that closure has not been in accordance with the approved closure plan.
  
- j) Appeal. The following Agency actions are deemed to be permit modifications or refusals to modify for purposes of appeal to the Board (35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.184(e)(3)):
  - 1) An increase in, or a refusal to decrease the amount of, a bond, letter of credit, or insurance;
  
  - 2) Requiring alternative assurance upon a finding that an owner or operator or parent corporation no longer meets a financial test.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

**Section 724.274 Inspections**

At least weekly, the owner or operator must inspect areas where containers are stored, ~~except for the owner or operator of a Performance Track member facility, which may conduct inspections at least once each month, after approval by the Agency. To apply for reduced inspection frequencies, the owner or operator of the Performance Track member facility must follow the procedures identified in Section 724.115(b)(5).~~ The owner or operator must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers and the containment system caused by corrosion or other factors.

BOARD NOTE: See Sections 724.115(c) and 724.271 for remedial action required if deterioration or leaks are detected.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

**Section 724.295 Inspections**

- a) The owner or operator must develop and follow a schedule and procedure for inspecting overfill controls.
- b) The owner or operator must inspect at least once each operating day data gathered from monitoring and leak detection equipment (e.g., pressure or temperature gauges, monitoring wells, etc.) to ensure that the tank system is being operated according to its design.

BOARD NOTE: Section 724.115(c) requires the owner or operator to remedy any deterioration or malfunction the owner or operator finds. Section 724.296 requires the owner or operator to notify the Agency within 24 hours of confirming a leak. Also federal 40 CFR 302.6 may require the owner or operator to notify the National Response Center of a release.

- c) In addition, except as noted under subsection (d) of this Section, the owner or operator must inspect the following at least once each operating day:
  - 1) Above ground portions of the tank system, if any, to detect corrosion or releases of waste; and
  - 2) The construction materials and the area immediately surrounding the externally accessible portion of the tank system, including the secondary containment system (e.g., dikes) to detect erosion or signs of releases of hazardous waste (e.g., wet spots, dead vegetation).
- d) Owners or operators of tank systems that either use leak detection systems to alert facility personnel to leaks, or implement established workplace practices to ensure leaks are promptly identified, must inspect at least weekly those areas described in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Section. Use of the alternate inspection schedule must be documented in the facility's operating record. This documentation must include a description of the established workplace practices at the facility.
- e) ~~Performance Track member facilities may inspect on a less frequent basis, upon approval by the Director, but must inspect at least once each month. To apply for~~

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a less than weekly inspection frequency, the Performance Track member facility must follow the procedures described in Section 724.115(b)(5). This subsection (e) corresponds with 40 CFR 264.195(e), which became obsolete when USEPA terminated the Performance Track Program at 74 Fed. Reg. 22741 (May 14, 2009). USEPA has recognized that program-related rules are no longer effective at 75 Fed. Reg. 12989, 12992, note 1 (Mar. 18, 2010). This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal requirements.

- f) Ancillary equipment that is not provided with secondary containment, as described in Section 724.293(f)(1) through (f)(4), must be inspected at least once each operating day.
- g) The owner or operator must inspect cathodic protection systems, if present, according to, at a minimum, the following schedule to ensure that they are functioning properly:
  - 1) The proper operation of the cathodic protection system must be confirmed within six months after initial installation and annually thereafter; and
  - 2) All sources of impressed current must be inspected or tested, as appropriate, at least bimonthly (i.e., every other month).

BOARD NOTE: The practices described in “Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems,” NACE Recommended Practice RP0285-85 and “Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems,” API Recommended Practice 1632, each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a), may be used, where applicable, as guidelines in maintaining and inspecting cathodic protection systems.

- h) The owner or operator must document in the operating record of the facility an inspection of those items in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

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SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

**Section 724.414 Special Requirements for Bulk and Containerized Liquids**

- a) The placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether or not sorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.
- b) To demonstrate the absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste, the following test must be used: Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).
- c) Containers holding free liquids must not be placed in a landfill unless the following is true:
  - 1) All free-standing liquid fulfills one of the following:
    - A) It has been removed by decanting or other methods;
    - B) It has been mixed with sorbent or solidified so that free-standing liquid is no longer observed; or
    - C) It has been otherwise eliminated; or
  - 2) The container is very small, such as an ampule; or
  - 3) The container is designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor; or
  - 4) The container is a lab pack, as defined in Section 724.416, and is disposed of in accordance with Section 724.416.
- d) Sorbents used to treat free liquids to be disposed of in landfills must be nonbiodegradable. Nonbiodegradable sorbents are the following: materials listed or described in subsection ~~(e)(1)~~-(d)(1) of this Section; materials that pass one of the tests in subsection (e)(2) of this Section; or materials that are determined by



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the Board to be nonbiodegradable through the adjusted standard procedure of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104.

- 1) Nonbiodegradable sorbents are the following:
  - A) Inorganic minerals, other inorganic materials, and elemental carbon (e.g., aluminosilicates (clays, smectites, Fuller's earth, bentonite, calcium bentonite, montmorillonite, calcined montmorillonite, kaolinite, micas (illite), vermiculites, zeolites, etc.), calcium carbonate (organic free limestone), oxides/hydroxides (alumina, lime, silica (sand), diatomaceous earth, etc.), perlite (volcanic glass), expanded volcanic rock, volcanic ash, cement kiln dust, fly ash, rice hull ash, activated charcoal (activated carbon), etc.); or
  - B) High molecular weight synthetic polymers (e.g., polyethylene, high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyacrylate, polynorborene, polyisobutylene, ground synthetic rubber, cross-linked allylstrene and tertiary butyl copolymers, etc.). This does not include polymers derived from biological material or polymers specifically designed to be degradable; or
  - C) Mixtures of these nonbiodegradable materials.
- 2) Tests for nonbiodegradable sorbents are the following:
  - A) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G21-70 (1984a) (Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymer Materials to Fungi), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a);
  - B) The sorbent material is determined to be nonbiodegradable under ASTM Method G22-76 (1984b) (Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Plastics to Bacteria), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a); or
  - C) The sorbent material is determined to be non-biodegradable under OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals, Method 301B (CO<sub>2</sub>

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Evolution (Modified Sturm Test)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a).

- e) The placement of any liquid that is not a hazardous waste in a hazardous waste landfill is prohibited (35 Ill. Adm. Code 729.311), unless the Board finds that the owner or operator has demonstrated the following in a petition for an adjusted standard pursuant to Section 28.1 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/28.1] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101 and 104:
  - 1) The only reasonably available alternative to the placement in a hazardous waste landfill is placement in a landfill or unlined surface impoundment, whether or not permitted or operating under interim status, that contains or which may reasonably be anticipated to contain hazardous waste; and
  - 2) Placement in the hazardous waste landfill will not present a risk of contamination of any “underground source of drinking water” (as that term is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 702.110).

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

**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

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and surrounded by, at a minimum, a sufficient quantity of sorbent material, determined to be nonbiodegradable in accordance with Section ~~724.414(e)~~ 724.414(d), 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 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART S: SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CLEANUP

**Section 724.652 Corrective Action Management Units**

- a) To implement remedies pursuant to Section 724.201 or RCRA section 3008(h), or to implement remedies at a permitted facility that is not subject to Section

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724.201, the Agency may designate an area at the facility as a corrective action management unit pursuant to the requirements in this Section. "Corrective action management unit" or "CAMU" means an area within a facility that is used only for managing CAMU-eligible wastes for implementing corrective action or cleanup at that facility. A CAMU must be located within the contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator where the wastes to be managed in the CAMU originated. One or more CAMUs may be designated at a facility.

- 1) "CAMU-eligible waste" means the following:
  - A) All solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris, that are managed for implementing cleanup. As-generated wastes (either hazardous or non-hazardous) from ongoing industrial operations at a site are not CAMU-eligible wastes.
  - B) Wastes that would otherwise meet the description in subsection (a)(1)(A) of this Section are not CAMU-eligible waste where the following is true:
    - i) The wastes are hazardous waste found during cleanup in intact or substantially intact containers, tanks, or other non-land-based units found above ground, unless the wastes are first placed in the tanks, containers, or non-land-based units as part of cleanup, or the containers or tanks are excavated during the course of cleanup; or
    - ii) The Agency makes the determination in subsection (a)(2) of this Section to prohibit the wastes from management in a CAMU.
  - C) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1)(A) of this Section, where appropriate, as-generated non-hazardous waste may be placed in a CAMU where such waste is being used to facilitate treatment or the performance of the CAMU.
- 2) The Agency must prohibit the placement of waste in a CAMU where the Agency determines that the wastes have not been managed in compliance with applicable land disposal treatment standards of 35 Ill. Adm. Code

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728, applicable unit design requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725, or other applicable requirements of this Subtitle G, and that the non-compliance likely contributed to the release of the waste.

- 3) Prohibition against placing liquids in a CAMU.
    - A) The placement of bulk or noncontainerized liquid hazardous waste or free liquids contained in hazardous waste (whether or not sorbents have been added) in any CAMU is prohibited except where placement of such wastes facilitates the remedy selected for the waste.
    - B) The requirements in Section ~~724.414(d)~~ 724.414(c) for placement of containers holding free liquids in landfills apply to placement in a CAMU, except where placement facilitates the remedy selected for the waste.
    - C) The placement of any liquid that is not a hazardous waste in a CAMU is prohibited unless such placement facilitates the remedy selected for the waste or a demonstration is made pursuant to Section ~~724.414(f)~~ 724.414(e).
    - D) The absence or presence of free liquids in either a containerized or a bulk waste must be determined in accordance with Section ~~724.414(e)~~ 724.414(b). Sorbents used to treat free liquids in a CAMU must meet the requirements of Section ~~724.414(e)~~ 724.414(d).
  - 4) Placement of CAMU-eligible wastes into or within a CAMU does not constitute land disposal of hazardous waste.
  - 5) Consolidation or placement of CAMU-eligible wastes into or within a CAMU does not constitute creation of a unit subject to minimum technology requirements.
- b) Establishing a CAMU.

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- 1) The Agency must designate a regulated unit (as defined in Section 724.190(a)(2)) as a CAMU or must incorporate a regulated unit into a CAMU, if it determines that the following is true of a regulated unit:
  - A) The regulated unit is closed or closing, meaning it has begun the closure process pursuant to Section 724.213 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 725.213; and
  - B) Inclusion of the regulated unit will enhance implementation of effective, protective, and reliable remedial actions for the facility.
- 2) The Subpart F, G, and H requirements and the unit-specific requirements of this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 265 that applied to the regulated unit will continue to apply to that portion of the CAMU after incorporation into the CAMU.
- c) The Agency must designate a CAMU that will be used for storage or treatment only in accordance with subsection (f) of this Section. The Agency must designate any other CAMU in accordance with the following requirements:
  - 1) The CAMU must facilitate the implementation of reliable, effective, protective, and cost-effective remedies;
  - 2) Waste management activities associated with the CAMU must not create unacceptable risks to humans or to the environment resulting from exposure to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents;
  - 3) The CAMU must include uncontaminated areas of the facility, only if including such areas for the purpose of managing CAMU-eligible waste is more protective than management of such wastes at contaminated areas of the facility;
  - 4) Areas within the CAMU, where wastes remain in place after closure of the CAMU, must be managed and contained so as to minimize future releases, to the extent practicable;
  - 5) The CAMU must expedite the timing of remedial activity implementation, when appropriate and practicable;

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- 6) The CAMU must enable the use, when appropriate, of treatment technologies (including innovative technologies) to enhance the long-term effectiveness of remedial actions by reducing the toxicity, mobility, or volume of wastes that will remain in place after closure of the CAMU; and
  - 7) The CAMU must, to the extent practicable, minimize the land area of the facility upon which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU.
- d) The owner or operator must provide sufficient information to enable the Agency to designate a CAMU in accordance with the criteria in this Section. This must include, unless not reasonably available, information on the following:
- 1) The origin of the waste and how it was subsequently managed (including a description of the timing and circumstances surrounding the disposal or release);
  - 2) Whether the waste was listed or identified as hazardous at the time of disposal or release; and
  - 3) Whether the disposal or release of the waste occurred before or after the land disposal requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 were in effect for the waste listing or characteristic.
- e) The Agency must specify, in the permit or order, requirements for the CAMU to include the following:
- 1) The areal configuration of the CAMU.
  - 2) Except as provided in subsection (g) of this Section, requirements for CAMU-eligible waste management to include the specification of applicable design, operation, treatment, and closure requirements.
  - 3) Minimum Design Requirements: a CAMU, except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section, into which wastes are placed must be designed in accordance with the following:
    - A) Unless the Agency approves alternative requirements pursuant to subsection (e)(3)(B) of this Section, a CAMU that consists of new,

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replacement, or laterally expanded units must include a composite liner and a leachate collection system that is designed and constructed to maintain less than a 30-cm depth of leachate over the liner. For purposes of this Section, "composite liner" means a system consisting of two components; the upper component must consist of a minimum 30-mil flexible membrane liner (FML), and the lower component must consist of at least a two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/sec. FML components consisting of high density polyethylene (HDPE) must be at least 60 mil thick. The FML component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil component;

- B) Alternative Requirements. The Agency must approve alternative requirements if it determines that either of the following is true:
  - i) The Agency determines that alternative design and operating practices, together with location characteristics, will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituents into the groundwater or surface water at least as effectively as the liner and leachate collection systems in subsection (e)(3)(A) of this Section; or
  - ii) The CAMU is to be established in an area with existing significant levels of contamination, and the Agency determines that an alternative design, including a design that does not include a liner, would prevent migration from the unit that would exceed long-term remedial goals.
- 4) Minimum treatment requirements: Unless the wastes will be placed in a CAMU for storage or treatment only in accordance with subsection (f) of this Section, CAMU-eligible wastes that, absent this Section, would be subject to the treatment requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728, and that the Agency determines contain principal hazardous constituents must be treated to the standards specified in subsection (e)(4)(C) of this Section.
  - A) Principal hazardous constituents are those constituents that the Agency determines pose a risk to human health and the



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environment substantially higher than the cleanup levels or goals at the site.

- i) In general, the Agency must designate as principal hazardous constituents those contaminants specified in subsection (e)(4)(H) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has codified 40 CFR 264.552(e)(4)(i)(A)(1) and (e)(4)(i)(A)(2) as subsections (e)(4)(H)(i) and (e)(4)(H)(ii) of this Section in order to comply with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- ii) The Agency must also designate constituents as principal hazardous constituents, where appropriate, when risks to human health and the environment posed by the potential migration of constituents in wastes to groundwater are substantially higher than cleanup levels or goals at the site. When making such a designation, the Agency must consider such factors as constituent concentrations, and fate and transport characteristics under site conditions.
- iii) The Agency must also designate other constituents as principal hazardous constituents that the Agency determines pose a risk to human health and the environment substantially higher than that posed by the cleanup levels or goals at the site.

- B) In determining which constituents are “principal hazardous constituents,” the Agency must consider all constituents that, absent this Section, would be subject to the treatment requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- C) Waste that the Agency determines contains principal hazardous constituents must meet treatment standards determined in accordance with subsection (e)(4)(D) or (e)(4)(E) of this Section.
- D) Treatment standards for wastes placed in a CAMU.

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- i) For non-metals, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in total principal hazardous constituent concentrations, except as provided by subsection (e)(4)(D)(iii) of this Section.
- ii) For metals, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in principal hazardous constituent concentrations as measured in leachate from the treated waste or media (tested according to the TCLP) or 90 percent reduction in total constituent concentrations (when a metal removal treatment technology is used), except as provided by subsection (e)(4)(D)(iii) of this Section.
- iii) When treatment of any principal hazardous constituent to a 90 percent reduction standard would result in a concentration less than 10 times the Universal Treatment Standard for that constituent, treatment to achieve constituent concentrations less than 10 times the Universal Treatment Standard is not required. Universal Treatment Standards are identified in Table U to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.
- iv) For waste exhibiting the hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, the waste must also be treated to eliminate these characteristics.
- v) For debris, the debris must be treated in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.145, or by methods or to levels established pursuant to subsections (e)(4)(D)(i) through (e)(4)(D)(iv) or subsection (e)(4)(E) of this Section, whichever the Agency determines is appropriate.
- vi) Alternatives to TCLP. For metal bearing wastes for which metals removal treatment is not used, the Agency must specify a leaching test other than Method 1311 (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure), in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," USEPA publication number EPA-530/SW-846, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a)

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to measure treatment effectiveness, provided the Agency determines that an alternative leach testing protocol is appropriate for use, and that the alternative more accurately reflects conditions at the site that affect leaching.

- E) Adjusted standards. The Board will grant an adjusted standard pursuant to Section 28.1 of the Act to adjust the treatment level or method in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section to a higher or lower level, based on one or more of the following factors, as appropriate, if the owner or operator demonstrates that the adjusted level or method would adequately protect human health and the environment, based on consideration of the following:
- i) The technical impracticability of treatment to the levels or by the methods in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section;
  - ii) The levels or methods in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section would result in concentrations of principal hazardous constituents (PHCs) that are significantly above or below cleanup standards applicable to the site (established either site-specifically, or promulgated pursuant to State or federal law);
  - iii) The views of the affected local community on the treatment levels or methods in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section, as applied at the site, and, for treatment levels, the treatment methods necessary to achieve these levels;
  - iv) The short-term risks presented by the on-site treatment method necessary to achieve the levels or treatment methods in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section;
  - v) The long-term protection offered by the engineering design of the CAMU and related engineering controls under the circumstances set forth in subsection (e)(4)(I) of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: The Board has codified 40 CFR 264.552(e)(4)(v)(E)(1) through (e)(4)(v)(E)(5) as

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subsections (e)(4)(I)(i) through (e)(4)(I)(v) of this Section in order to comply with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.

- F) The treatment required by the treatment standards must be completed prior to, or within a reasonable time after, placement in the CAMU.
- G) For the purpose of determining whether wastes placed in a CAMU have met site-specific treatment standards, the Agency must specify a subset of the principal hazardous constituents in the waste as analytical surrogates for determining whether treatment standards have been met for other principal hazardous constituents if it determines that the specification is appropriate based on the degree of difficulty of treatment and analysis of constituents with similar treatment properties.
- H) Principal hazardous constituents that the Agency must designate are the following:
  - i) Carcinogens that pose a potential direct risk from ingestion or inhalation at the site at or above  $10^{-3}$ ; and
  - ii) Non-carcinogens that pose a potential direct risk from ingestion or inhalation at the site an order of magnitude or greater over their reference dose.
- I) Circumstances relating to the long-term protection offered by engineering design of the CAMU and related engineering controls are the following:
  - i) Where the treatment standards in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section are substantially met and the principal hazardous constituents in the waste or residuals are of very low mobility;
  - ii) Where cost-effective treatment has been used and the CAMU meets the Subtitle C liner and leachate collection

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- requirements for new land disposal units at Section 724.401(c) and (d);
- iii) Where, after review of appropriate treatment technologies, the Board determines that cost-effective treatment is not reasonably available, and the CAMU meets the Subtitle C liner and leachate collection requirements for new land disposal units at Section 724.401(c) and (d);
  - iv) Where cost-effective treatment has been used and the principal hazardous constituents in the treated wastes are of very low mobility; or
  - v) Where, after review of appropriate treatment technologies, the Board determines that cost-effective treatment is not reasonably available, the principal hazardous constituents in the wastes are of very low mobility, and either the CAMU meets or exceeds the liner standards for new, replacement, or a laterally expanded CAMU in subsections (e)(3)(A) and (e)(3)(B) of this Section or the CAMU provides substantially equivalent or greater protection.
- 5) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section, requirements for groundwater monitoring and corrective action that are sufficient to do the following:
- A) Continue to detect and to characterize the nature, extent, concentration, direction, and movement of existing releases of hazardous constituents in groundwater from sources located within the CAMU;
  - B) Detect and subsequently characterize releases of hazardous constituents to groundwater that may occur from areas of the CAMU in which wastes will remain in place after closure of the CAMU; and
  - C) Require notification to the Agency and corrective action as necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment for releases to groundwater from the CAMU.

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- 6) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this Section, closure and post-closure requirements, as follows:
  - A) Closure of corrective action management units must do the following:
    - i) It must minimize the need for further maintenance; and
    - ii) It must control, minimize, or eliminate, to the extent necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment, for areas where wastes remain in place, post-closure escape of hazardous wastes, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated runoff, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground, to surface waters, or to the atmosphere.
  - B) Requirements for closure of a CAMU must include the following, as appropriate and as deemed necessary by the Agency for a given CAMU:
    - i) Requirements for excavation, removal, treatment or containment of wastes; and
    - ii) Requirements for removal and decontamination of equipment, devices, and structures used in CAMU-eligible waste management activities within the CAMU.
  - C) In establishing specific closure requirements for a CAMU pursuant to this subsection (e), the Agency must consider the following factors:
    - i) CAMU characteristics;
    - ii) Volume of wastes that remain in place after closure;
    - iii) Potential for releases from the CAMU;
    - iv) Physical and chemical characteristics of the waste;

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- v) Hydrogeological and other relevant environmental conditions at the facility that may influence the migration of any potential or actual releases; and
  - vi) Potential for exposure of humans and environmental receptors if releases were to occur from the CAMU.
- D) Cap requirements:
- i) At final closure of the CAMU, for areas in which wastes will remain with constituent concentrations at or above remedial levels or goals applicable to the site after closure of the CAMU, the owner or operator must cover the CAMU with a final cover designed and constructed to meet the performance criteria listed in subsection (e)(6)(F) of this Section, except as provided in subsection (e)(6)(D)(ii) of this Section:  
  

BOARD NOTE: The Board has codified 40 CFR 264.552(e)(6)(iv)(A)(1) through (e)(6)(iv)(A)(5) as subsections (e)(6)(F)(i) through (e)(6)(F)(v) of this Section in order to comply with Illinois Administrative Code codification requirements.
  - ii) The Agency must apply cap requirements that deviate from those prescribed in subsection (e)(6)(D)(i) of this Section if it determines that the modifications are needed to facilitate treatment or the performance of the CAMU (e.g., to promote biodegradation).
- E) Post-closure requirements as necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment, to include, for areas where wastes will remain in place, monitoring and maintenance activities, and the frequency with which such activities must be performed to ensure the integrity of any cap, final cover, or other containment system.
- F) The final cover design and performance criteria are as follows:

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- i) ~~Provide~~ The final cover must provide long-term minimization of migration of liquids through the closed unit;
  - ii) ~~Function~~ The final cover must function with minimum maintenance;
  - iii) ~~Promote~~ The final cover must promote drainage and minimize erosion or abrasion of the cover;
  - iv) ~~Accommodate~~ The final cover must accommodate settling and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained; and
  - v) ~~Have~~ The final cover must have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present.
- f) A CAMU used for storage or treatment only is a CAMU in which wastes will not remain after closure. Such a CAMU must be designated in accordance with all of the requirements of this Section, except as follows:
- 1) A CAMU that is used for storage or treatment only and that operates in accordance with the time limits established in the staging pile regulations at Section 724.654(d)(1)(C), (h), and (i) is subject to the requirements for staging piles at Section 724.654(d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(B), (d)(2), (e), (f), (j), and (k) in lieu of the performance standards and requirements for a CAMU in subsections (c) and (e)(3) through (e)(6) of this Section.
  - 2) A CAMU that is used for storage or treatment only and that does not operate in accordance with the time limits established in the staging pile regulations at Section 724.654(d)(1)(C), (h), and (i):
    - A) The owner or operator must operate in accordance with a time limit, established by the Agency, that is no longer than necessary to achieve a timely remedy selected for the waste and



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- B) The CAMU is subject to the requirements for staging piles at Section 724.654(d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(B), (d)(2), (e), (f), (j), and (k) in lieu of the performance standards and requirements for a CAMU in subsections (c), (e)(4), and (6) of this Section.
- g) A CAMU into which wastes are placed where all wastes have constituent levels at or below remedial levels or goals applicable to the site do not have to comply with the requirements for liners at subsection (e)(3)(A) of this Section, caps at subsection (e)(6)(D) of this Section, groundwater monitoring requirements at subsection (e)(5) of this Section or, for treatment or storage-only a CAMU, the design standards at subsection (f) of this Section.
- h) The Agency must provide public notice and a reasonable opportunity for public comment before designating a CAMU. Such notice must include the rationale for any proposed adjustments pursuant to subsection (e)(4)(E) of this Section to the treatment standards in subsection (e)(4)(D) of this Section.
- i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Agency must impose those additional requirements that it determines are necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment.
- j) Incorporation of a CAMU into an existing permit must be approved by the Agency according to the procedures for Agency-initiated permit modifications pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.270 through 703.273, or according to the permit modification procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.280 through 703.283.
- k) The designation of a CAMU does not change the Agency's existing authority to address cleanup levels, media-specific points of compliance to be applied to remediation at a facility, or other remedy selection decisions.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)

SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

**Section 724.1101 Design and Operating Standards**

- a) All containment buildings must comply with the following design and operating standards:

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- 1) The containment building must be completely enclosed with a floor, walls, and a roof to prevent exposure to the elements (e.g., precipitation, wind, run on) and to assure containment of managed wastes.
- 2) The floor and containment walls of the unit, including the secondary containment system if required under subsection (b) of this Section, must be designed and constructed of materials of sufficient strength and thickness to support themselves, the waste contents, and any personnel and heavy equipment that operate within the unit, and to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, settlement, compression, or uplift, physical contact with the hazardous wastes to which they are exposed; climatic conditions; and the stresses of daily operation, including the movement of heavy equipment within the unit and contact of such equipment with containment walls. The unit must be designed so that it has sufficient structural strength to prevent collapse or other failure. All surfaces to be in contact with hazardous wastes must be chemically compatible with those wastes. The containment building must meet the structural integrity requirements established by professional organizations generally recognized by the industry such as the American Concrete Institute (ACI) and the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM). If appropriate to the nature of the waste management operation to take place in the unit, an exception to the structural strength requirement may be made for light-weight doors and windows that meet the following criteria:
  - A) They provide an effective barrier against fugitive dust emissions under subsection (c)(1)(C) of this Section; and
  - B) The unit is designed and operated in a fashion that assures that wastes will not actually come in contact with these openings.
- 3) Incompatible hazardous wastes or treatment reagents must not be placed in the unit or its secondary containment system if they could cause the unit or secondary containment system to leak, corrode, or otherwise fail.
- 4) A containment building must have a primary barrier designed to withstand the movement of personnel, waste, and handling equipment in the unit during the operating life of the unit and appropriate for the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste to be managed.

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- b) For a containment building used to manage hazardous wastes containing free liquids or treated with free liquids (the presence of which is determined by the paint filter test, a visual examination, or other appropriate means), the owner or operator must include the following:
- 1) A primary barrier designed and constructed of materials to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into the barrier (e.g., a geomembrane covered by a concrete wear surface).
  - 2) A liquid collection and removal system to minimize the accumulation of liquid on the primary barrier of the containment building, as follows:
    - A) The primary barrier must be sloped to drain liquids to the associated collection system; and
    - B) Liquids and waste must be collected and removed to minimize hydraulic head on the containment system at the earliest practicable time.
  - 3) A secondary containment system including a secondary barrier designed and constructed to prevent migration of hazardous constituents into the barrier, and a leak detection system that is capable of detecting failure of the primary barrier and collecting accumulated hazardous wastes and liquids at the earliest practicable time.
    - A) The requirements of the leak detection component of the secondary containment system are satisfied by installation of a system that is, at a minimum, as follows:
      - i) It is constructed with a bottom slope of 1 percent or more; and
      - ii) It is constructed of a granular drainage material with a hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  cm/sec or more and a thickness of 12 inches (30.5 cm) or more, or constructed of synthetic or geonet drainage materials with a transmissivity of  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  m<sup>2</sup>/sec or more.

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- B) If treatment is to be conducted in the building, an area in which such treatment will be conducted must be designed to prevent the release of liquids, wet materials, or liquid aerosols to other portions of the building.
  - C) The secondary containment system must be constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste and liquids managed in the containment building and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressure exerted by overlaying materials and by any equipment used in the containment building. (Containment buildings can serve as secondary containment systems for tanks placed within the building under certain conditions. A containment building can serve as an external liner system for a tank, provided it meets the requirements of Section 724.193(e)(1). In addition, the containment building must meet the requirements of Section 724.193(b) and Sections 724.193(c)(1) and (c)(2) to be an acceptable secondary containment system for a tank.)
- 4) For existing units other than 90-day generator units, USEPA may delay the secondary containment requirement for up to two years, based on a demonstration by the owner or operator that the unit substantially meets the standards of this Subpart DD. In making this demonstration, the owner or operator must have done the following:
- A) Provided written notice to USEPA of their request by November 16, 1992. This notification must have described the unit and its operating practices with specific reference to the performance of existing systems, and specific plans for retrofitting the unit with secondary containment;
  - B) Responded to any comments from USEPA on these plans within 30 days; and
  - C) Fulfilled the terms of the revised plans, if such plans are approved by USEPA.
- c) An owner or operator of a containment building must do the following:

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- 1) It must use controls and practice to ensure containment of the hazardous waste within the unit, and at a minimum:
  - A) Maintain the primary barrier to be free of significant cracks, gaps, corrosion, or other deterioration that could cause hazardous waste to be release from the primary barrier;
  - B) Maintain the level of the stored or treated hazardous waste within the containment walls of the unit so that the height of any containment wall is not exceeded;
  - C) Take measures to prevent the tracking of hazardous waste out of the unit by personnel or by equipment used in handling the waste. An area must be designated to decontaminate equipment and any rinsate must be collected and properly managed; and
  - D) Take measures to control fugitive dust emissions such that any openings (doors, windows, vents, cracks, etc.) exhibit no visible emissions (see 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). In addition, all associated particulate collection devices (e.g., fabric filter, electrostatic precipitator, etc.) must be operated and maintained with sound air pollution control practices (see 40 CFR 60 for guidance). This state of no visible emissions must be maintained effectively at all times during routine operating and maintenance conditions, including when vehicles and personnel are entering and exiting the unit.

BOARD NOTE: At 40 CFR 264.1101(c)(1)(iv) (2005), USEPA cites "40 CFR part 60, subpart 292." At 57 Fed. Reg. 37217 (Aug. 18, 1992), USEPA repeats this citation in the preamble discussion of adoption of the rules. No such provision exists in the Code of Federal Regulations. While 40 CFR 60.292 of the federal regulations pertains to control of fugitive dust emissions, that provision is limited in its application to glass melting furnaces. The Board has chosen to use the general citation: "40 CFR 60."

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- 2) It must obtain and keep on site a certification by a qualified Professional Engineer that the containment building design meets the requirements of subsections (a) through (c) of this Section.
- 3) Throughout the active life of the containment building, if the owner or operator detects a condition that could lead to or has caused a release of hazardous waste, it must repair the condition promptly, in accordance with the following procedures:
  - A) Upon detection of a condition that has led to a release of hazardous wastes (e.g., upon detection of leakage from the primary barrier) the owner or operator must do the following:
    - i) Enter a record of the discovery in the facility operating record;
    - ii) Immediately remove the portion of the containment building affected by the condition from service;
    - iii) Determine what steps must be taken to repair the containment building, remove any leakage from the secondary collection system, and establish a schedule for accomplishing the cleanup and repairs; and
    - iv) Within seven days after the discovery of the condition, notify the Agency in writing of the condition, and within 14 working days, provide a written notice to the Agency with a description of the steps taken to repair the containment building, and the schedule for accomplishing the work.
  - B) The Agency must review the information submitted, make a determination in accordance with Section 34 of the Act, regarding whether the containment building must be removed from service completely or partially until repairs and cleanup are complete, and notify the owner or operator of the determination and the underlying rationale in writing.
  - C) Upon completing all repairs and cleanup the owner and operator must notify the Agency in writing and provide a verification,

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signed by a qualified, registered professional engineer, that the repairs and cleanup have been completed according to the written plan submitted in accordance with subsection (c)(3)(A)(iv) of this Section.

- 4) It must inspect and record in the facility's operating record, at least once every seven days, data gathered from monitoring and leak detection equipment, as well as the containment building and the area immediately surrounding the containment building, to detect signs of releases of hazardous waste, ~~except that the owner or operator of a Performance Track member facility must inspect the record at least once each month after approval by the Agency. To apply for a reduced monitoring frequency, the owner or operator of a Performance Track member facility must follow the procedures described in Section 724.115(b)(5).~~
- d) For a containment building that contains both areas with and without secondary containment, the owner or operator must do the following:
  - 1) Design and operate each area in accordance with the requirements enumerated in subsections (a) through (c) of this Section;
  - 2) Take measures to prevent the release of liquids or wet materials into areas without secondary containment; and
  - 3) Maintain in the facility's operating log a written description of the operating procedures used to maintain the integrity of areas without secondary containment.
- e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Subpart DD, the Agency must, in writing, allow the use of alternatives to the requirements for secondary containment for a permitted containment building where the Agency has determined that the facility owner or operator has adequately demonstrated that the only free liquids in the unit are limited amounts of dust suppression liquids required to meet occupational health and safety requirements, and where containment of managed wastes and liquids can be assured without a secondary containment system.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. \_\_\_\_\_, effective \_\_\_\_\_)