POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMETNS

- Heading of the Part: Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code725
- Section Numbers:
 Propose

 725.984
 Amend

 725.985
 Amend

 725.987
 Amend

 725.990
 Amend

Proposed Action: Amend Amend Amend Amend JUL & 3 2013

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STATE OF ILLINOIS Pollution Control Board

- 4) Statutory authority: 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27
- 5) <u>A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved</u>: The amendments to Part 725 are a single segment of the docket R13-15 rulemaking that also affects 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703, 704, 720, 722, 724, 726, 727, 728, and 738, 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 R13-15 rulemaking in this issue of the *Illinois Register* only in the answer to question 5 in the Notice of Adopted Amendments for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 703. A comprehensive description is contained in the Board's opinion and order of June 20, 2013, proposing amendments in docket R13-15, which opinion and order is available from the address below.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 725 implement corrections suggested by USEPA and make corrections that the Board has determined are needed to facilitate updating the incorporations by reference. The Board's opinion and order of June 20, 2013 in docket R13-15 discusses the more substantial corrections made in the text. Tables that appear in that opinion and order list all of the various corrections and amendments included in this proceeding. Persons interested in the details of those corrections and amendments should refer to the June 20, 2013 opinion and order in docket R13-15.

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).

 Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking: None

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- 7) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemakings currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No. The centralized location of all incorporations by reference for the purposes of all of the Illinois hazardous waste and underground injection control regulations, including Part 725, is 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.
- <u>Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives:</u> This rulemaking does not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b) (2010)].
- 11) Are there any other rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 12) <u>Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this rulemaking:</u> The Board will accept written public comment on this proposal for a period of 45 days after the date of this publication. Comments should reference docket R13-15 and be addressed to:

John T. Therriault, Assistant Clerk Illinois Pollution Control Board State of Illinois Center, Suite 11-500 100 W. Randolph St. Chicago, IL 60601

Please direct inquiries to the following person and reference docket R13-15:

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

Phone: 312-814-6924 E-mail: mccambm@ipcb.state.il.us

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

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13) Initial regulatory flexibility analysis:

- A) <u>Types of small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations affected</u>: This rulemaking may affect those small businesses, small municipalities, and not-for-profit corporations that generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a state mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b) (2010)].
- B) <u>Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance</u>: The existing rules and proposed amendments require extensive reporting, bookkeeping and other procedures, including the preparation of manifests and annual reports, waste analyses and maintenance of operating records. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a state mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b) (2010)].
- C) <u>Types of professional skills necessary for compliance</u>: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist, and registered professional engineer. These proposed amendments do not create or enlarge a state mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b) (2010)].
- 14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: December 2012

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

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

PART 725

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

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

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

SUBPART B: GENERAL FACILITY STANDARDS

Section

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

SUBPART C: PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

Section

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

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SUBPART D: CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Section

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

SUBPART E: MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

Section

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

SUBPART F: GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Section

Casting

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

SUBPART G: CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE

Section	
725.210	Applicability
725.211	Closure Performance Standard
725.212	Closure Plan; Amendment of Plan

725.213 Closure; Time Allowed for Closure

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- 725.214 Disposal or Decontamination of Equipment, Structures, and Soils
- 725.215 Certification of Closure
- 725.216 Survey Plat
- 725.217 Post-Closure Care and Use of Property
- 725.218 Post-Closure Care Plan; Amendment of Plan
- 725.219 Post-Closure Notices
- 725.220 Certification of Completion of Post-Closure Care
- 725.221 Alternative Post-Closure Care Requirements

SUBPART H: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

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

SUBPART I: USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

Section

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

SUBPART J: TANK SYSTEMS

Section

725.290 Applicability

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- 725.291 Assessment of Existing Tank System Integrity
- 725.292 Design and Installation of New Tank Systems or Components
- 725.293 Containment and Detection of Releases
- 725.294 General Operating Requirements
- 725.295 Inspections
- 725.296 Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Tank Systems
- 725.297 Closure and Post-Closure Care
- 725.298 Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
- 725.299 Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes
- 725.300 Waste Analysis and Trial Tests
- 725.301 Generators of 100 to 1,000 Kilograms of Hazardous Waste Per Month
- 725.302 Air Emission Standards

SUBPART K: SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

Section

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

SUBPART L: WASTE PILES

Section

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

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- 725.359 Response Actions
- 725.360 Monitoring and Inspections

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SUBPART M: LAND TREATMENT

Section

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

SUBPART N: LANDFILLS

Section

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

SUBPART O: INCINERATORS

Section	
725.440	Applicability
725.441	Waste Analysis
725.445	General Operating Requirements
725.447	Monitoring and Inspections

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725.451 Closure

725.452 Interim Status Incinerators Burning Particular Hazardous Wastes

SUBPART P: THERMAL TREATMENT

Section

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

SUBPART Q: CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

Section

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

SUBPART R: UNDERGROUND INJECTION

Section

725.530 Applicability

SUBPART W: DRIP PADS

Section	
725.540	Applicability
725.541	Assessment of Existing Drip Pad Integrity
725.542	Design and Installation of New Drip Pads
725.543	Design and Operating Requirements
725.544	Inspections
725 545	Closure

123.343 Closure

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SUBPART AA: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PROCESS VENTS

Section

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

SUBPART BB: AIR EMISSION STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

Section

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

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

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

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

SUBPART DD: CONTAINMENT BUILDINGS

Section

725.1100	Applicability

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

SUBPART EE: HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

Section

725.1200	Applic	ability	
725.1201	Design and Operating Standards		
725.1202	Closure and Post-Closure Care		
725.APPEN	IDIX A	Recordkeeping Instructions	
725.APPEN	IDIX B	EPA Report Form and Instructions (Repealed)	
725.APPEN	IDIX C	USEPA Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards	
725.APPEN	DIX D	Tests for Significance	

725.APPENDIX E Examples of Potentially Incompatible Wastes

725.APPENDIX F Compounds with Henry²'s Law Constant Less Than 0.1 Y/X (at 25^oC)

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

SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14034, effective October 12, 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11869, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 Ill. Reg. 1085, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14069, effective August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6044, effective March 24, 1987; amended in R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13489, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19338, effective November 10, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2485, effective January 15, 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13027, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 13 Ill. Reg. 437, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18354, effective

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November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14447, effective August 22, 1990; amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16498, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 15 Ill. Reg. 9398, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14534, effective October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9578, effective June 9, 1992; amended in R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 5681, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20620, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6771, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12190, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17548, effective November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9566, effective June 27, 1995; amended in R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11078, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 369, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7620, effective April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17620, effective September 28, 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1850, effective January 19, 1999; amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. Reg. 1076, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9575, effective June 20, 2000; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4187, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6028, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6389, effective April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3460, effective February 23, 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1031, effective December 20, 2006; amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12566, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 Ill. Reg. 1155, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18890, effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18052, effective October 14, 2011; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg. — , effective

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

Section 725.984 Waste Determination Procedures

- a) Waste determination procedure for volatile organic (VO) concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination-
 - An owner or operator must determine the average VO concentration at the point of waste origination for each hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(1) from using air emission controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 725.985 through Section 725.988, as applicable to the waste management unit.
 - A) An owner or operator must make an initial determination of the

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average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time any portion of the material in the hazardous waste stream is placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(1) from using air emission controls. Thereafter, an owner or operator must make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream for each averaging period that a hazardous waste is managed in the unit.

- B) An owner or operator must perform a new waste determination whenever changes to the source generating the waste stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the VO concentration limits specified in Section 725.983(c)(1).
- 2) For a waste determination that is required by subsection (a)(1) of this Section, the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination must be determined using either direct measurement, as specified in subsection (a)(3) of this Section, or by knowledge of the waste, as specified in subsection (a)(4) of this Section.
- Direct measurement to determine average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination.
 - A) Identification. The owner or operator must identify and record the point of waste origination for the hazardous waste.
 - B) Sampling. Samples of the hazardous waste stream must be collected at the point of waste origination in such a manner that volatilization of organics contained in the waste and in the subsequent sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.
 - The averaging period to be used for determining the average VO concentration for the hazardous waste stream on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate

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for the hazardous waste stream but must not exceed one year.

- A sufficient number of samples, but no fewer than four samples, must be collected for a hazardous waste determination. All of the samples for a given waste determination must be collected within a one-hour period. The average of the four or more sample results constitutes a waste determination for the waste stream. One or more waste determinations may be required to represent the complete range of waste compositions and quantities that occur during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the source or process generating the hazardous waste stream. Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in waste quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.
- iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process, and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in Method 25D (Determination of the Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
- iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the ""site sampling plan?" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples and, as applicable, the operating conditions for the source or process generating the hazardous waste represented by the samples.

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- C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with Method method 25D in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 for the total concentration of volatile organic constituents or using one or more methods when the individual organic compound concentrations are identified and summed and the summed waste concentration accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the waste with Henry's law constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as $1.8 \times x 10^{-6}$ atmospheres/gram-mole/m³) at 25° C (77° F). At the owner-'s or operator-'s discretion, the owner or operator may adjust test data measured by any appropriate method to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic concentration that is a result of including a compound with a Henry?'s law constant value of less than 0.1 Y/X at 25° C (77° F). To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific adjustment factor (f_{m25D}) . If the owner or operator elects to adjust test data, the adjustment must be made to all individual chemical constituents with a Henry's law constant value greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X at 25° C contained in the waste. Constituent-specific adjustment factors (f_{m25D}) can be obtained by contacting the USEPA, Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Other test methods may be used if they meet the requirements in subsection (a)(3)(C)(i) or (a)(3)(C)(ii) of this Section and provided the requirement is met to reflect all organic compounds in the waste with Henry-'s law constant values greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m3) at 25° °C.
 - Any USEPA standard method that has been validated in accordance with appendix D to 40 CFR 63 (Alternative Validation Procedure for EPA Waste and Wastewater Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
 - ii) Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or

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5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or 6.3, of Method 301 (Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media) in appendix A to 40 CFR 63 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in Section 6.1.5 or 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under Section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to 1.30. Other sections of Method 301 are not required.

D) Calculations-

 The average VO concentration ⊕C on a mass-weighted basis must be calculated by using the results for all waste determinations conducted in accordance with subsections (a)(3)(B) and (a)(3)(C) of this Section and the following equation:

$$\overline{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i \times C_i)$$

Where:

Average VO concentration of the hazardouswaste at the point of waste origination on amass-weighted basis, in ppmw

- i = Individual waste determination "i" of the hazardous waste
- n = Total number of waste determinations of the hazardous waste conducted for the averaging period (not to exceed one year)
- Qi = Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream represented by Ci, in kg/hr

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- Q_T= Total mass quantity of the hazardous waste during the averaging period, in kg/hr
- C_i= Measured VO concentration of wastedetermination "i," as determined inaccordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section (i.e., the average of the four or moresamples specified in subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii) of this Section), in ppmw.
- C = Average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste origination on a mass-weighted basis, in ppmw = Individual waste determination "i" of the i hazardous waste = Total number of waste determinations of the n hazardous waste conducted for the averaging period (not to exceed one year) = Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream Qi represented by Ci in kg/hr $Q_T \equiv$ Total mass quantity of the hazardous waste during the averaging period, in kg/hr = Measured VO concentration of waste Ci determination "i," as determined in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section (i.e., the

average of the four or more samples specified in subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii) of this Section), in ppmw.

ii)

For the purpose of determining C_i, for individual waste samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section, the owner or operator must account for VO concentrations determined to be below the limit of detection of the analytical method by using the VO concentration determined according to subsection (a)(3)(G) of this Section.

E) Provided that the test method is appropriate for the waste as required under subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section, the Agency must determine compliance based on the test method used by the owner or operator as recorded pursuant to Section 725.990(f)(1).

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- F) The quality assurance program elements required under subsections (a)(3)(C)(vi) and (a)(3)(C)(vii) of this Section are as follows:
 - Documentation of site-specific procedures to minimize the loss of compounds due to volatilization, biodegradation, reaction, or sorption during the sample collection, storage, preparation, introduction, and analysis steps.
 - Measurement of the overall accuracy and precision of the specific procedures.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(3)(F)(i) and (a)(3)(F)(ii) are derived from 40 CFR 265.984(a)(3)(iii)(F)(1), (a)(3)(iii)(F)(2), (a)(3)(iii)(G)(1), and (a)(3)(iii)(G)(2), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

- G) VO concentrations below the limit of detection must be considered to be as follows:
 - If Method 25D is used for the analysis, the VO concentration must be considered to be one-half the blank value determined in the method at Section 4.4 of Method 25D.
 - ii) If any other analytical method is used, the VO concentration must be considered to be one-half the sum of the limits of detection established for each organic constituent in the waste that has a Henry²'s law constant value at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8 *X 10-6 atmospheres/gram-mole/m3) at 25° C.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(3)(G)(i) and (a)(3)(G)(i) are derived from 40 CFR 265.984(a)(3)(iv)(A)(1) and (a)(3)(iv)(A)(2), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

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 Use of owner or operator knowledge to determine average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination.

- A) Documentation must be prepared that presents the information used as the basis for the owner²'s or operator²'s knowledge of the hazardous waste stream²'s average VO concentration. Examples of information that may be used as the basis for knowledge include the following: material balances for the source or process generating the hazardous waste stream; constituent-specific chemical test data for the hazardous waste stream from previous testing that are still applicable to the current waste stream; previous test data for other locations managing the same type of waste stream; or other knowledge based on information included in manifests, shipping papers, or waste certification notices.
- B) If test data are used as the basis for knowledge, then the owner or operator must document the test method, sampling protocol, and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability are accounted for in the determination of the average VO concentration. For example, an owner or operator may use organic concentration test data for the hazardous waste stream that are validated in accordance with Method 301 as the basis for knowledge of the waste.
- C) An owner or operator using chemical constituent-specific concentration test data as the basis for knowledge of the hazardous waste may adjust the test data to the corresponding average VO concentration value that would have been obtained had the waste samples been analyzed using Method 25D. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the appropriate constituent-specific adjustment factor (f_{m25D}).
- D) In the event that the Agency and the owner or operator disagree on a determination of the average VO concentration for a hazardous waste stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of average VO concentration using direct measurement, as specified in subsection (a)(3) of this Section, must be used to establish compliance with the applicable requirements

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of this Subpart CC. The Agency may perform or request that the owner or operator perform this determination using direct measurement. The owner or operator may choose one or more appropriate methods to analyze each collected sample in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section.

- b) Waste determination procedures for treated hazardous waste-
 - An owner or operator must perform the applicable waste determination for each treated hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) from using air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988, as applicable to the waste management unit.
 - An owner or operator must make an initial determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time any portion of the material in the treated waste stream is placed in the waste management unit exempt under Section 725.983(c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4) from using air emission controls. Thereafter, an owner or operator must update the information used for the waste determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial waste determination.
 - B) An owner or operator must perform a new waste determination whenever changes to the process generating or treating the waste stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the hazardous waste to increase to such a level that the applicable treatment conditions specified in Section 725.983 (c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4) are not achieved.
 - 2) The owner or operator must designate and record the specific provision in Section 725.983(c)(2) under which the waste determination is being performed. The waste determination for the treated hazardous waste must be performed using the applicable procedures specified in subsections (b)(3) through (b)(9) of this Section.
 - Procedure to determine the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment-

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- A) Identification. The owner or operator must identify and record the point of waste treatment for the hazardous waste.
- B) Sampling. Samples of the hazardous waste stream must be collected at the point of waste treatment in such a manner that volatilization of organics contained in the waste and in the subsequent sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.
 - The averaging period to be used for determining the average VO concentration for the hazardous waste stream on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the hazardous waste stream but must not exceed one year.
 - ii) A sufficient number of samples, but no fewer than four samples, must be collected and analyzed for a hazardous waste determination. All of the samples for a given waste determination must be collected within a one-hour period. The average of the four or more sample results constitutes a waste determination for the hazardous waste stream. One or more waste determinations may be required to represent the complete range of waste compositions and quantities that occur during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the process generating or treating the hazardous waste stream. Examples of such normal variations in ambient temperature.
 - iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process, and by which sample integrity is

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maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sample collection and handling procedures for a total organic constituent concentration may be found in Method 25D.

iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the ""site sampling plan²" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples and, as applicable, the operating conditions for the process treating the hazardous waste represented by the samples.

C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with Method 25D for the total concentration of volatile organic constituents or using one or more methods when the individual organic compound concentrations are identified and summed, and the summed waste concentration accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the waste with Henry²'s law constant values at least 0.1

mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m³) at 25°C (75° F). When the owner or operator is making a waste determination for a treated hazardous waste that is to be compared to an average VO concentration at the point of waste origination or the point of waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or Section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment system. At the owner²'s or operator²'s discretion, the owner or operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic concentration that is a result of including a compound with a Henry²'s law constant value less than 0.1 Y/X at 25° C. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific adjustment factor (fm25D). If the owner or operator elects to adjust test data, the

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adjustment must be made to all individual chemical constituents with a Henry's law constant value greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X at 25° C contained in the waste. Constituent-specific adjustment factors (f_{m25D}) can be obtained by contacting the USEPA, Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Other test methods may be used if they meet the requirements in subsection (a)(3)(C)(i) or (a)(3)(C)(ii) of this Section and provided the requirement is met to reflect all organic compounds in the waste with Henry²'s law constant values greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X (which can also be expressed as $1.8 \times 10^{-6}_{-6}$ atmospheres/gram-mole/m³) at 25° C.

- Any USEPA standard method that has been validated in accordance with appendix D to 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
- Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or 5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or 6.3, of Method 301 in appendix A to 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in Section 6.1.5 or 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under Section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to 1.30. Other sections of Method 301 are not required.
 - D)

Calculations. The average VO concentration (\underline{C}) on a mass-weighted basis must be calculated by using the results for all samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (b)(3)(C) of this Section and the following equation:

 $(O_i \times C_i)$

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Where:

- Average VO concentration of the hazardous wasteat the point of waste treatment on a mass-weightedbasis, in ppmw
- i = Individual determination "i" of the hazardous waste
- n = Total number of waste determinations of the hazardous waste collected for the averaging period (not to exceed one year)
- Q_i = Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream represented by C_i, in kg/hr
- Q_T= Total mass quantity of hazardous waste during the averaging period, in kg/hr
- C_i = Measured VO concentration of wastedeterminations "i," as determined in accordancewith the requirements of subsection (b)(3)(C) of this-Section (i.e., the average of the four or moresamples specified in subsection (b)(3)(B)(ii) of this-Section), in ppmw.
- <u>C</u> = <u>Average VO concentration of the hazardous</u> <u>waste at the point of waste treatment on a</u> <u>mass-weighted basis, in ppmw</u>
- i = Individual determination "i" of the hazardous waste
- <u>n</u> ≡ <u>Total number of waste determinations of the</u> <u>hazardous waste collected for the averaging</u> <u>period (not to exceed one year)</u>
- $Q_i \equiv Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream$ $represented by C_i in kg/hr$
- $Q_T \equiv Total mass quantity of hazardous waste during the averaging period, in kg/hr$
- $\underline{C_i} \equiv \underline{Measured VO \text{ concentration of waste}}_{\text{determinations "i." as determined in accordance}}_{\text{with the requirements of subsection (b)(3)(C) of}}$

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this Section (i.e., the average of the four or more samples specified in subsection (b)(3)(B)(ii) of this Section), in ppmw.

- E) Provided that the test method is appropriate for the waste as required under subsection (b)(3)(C) of this Section, compliance must be determined based on the test method used by the owner or operator as recorded pursuant to Section 725.990(f)(1).
- 4) Procedure to determine the exit concentration limit (C_t) for a treated hazardous waste-
 - A) The point of waste origination for each hazardous waste treated by the process at the same time must be identified.
 - B) If a single hazardous waste stream is identified in subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section, then the exit concentration limit (Ct) must be 500 ppmw.

C) If more than one hazardous waste stream is identified in subsection (b)(4)(A) of this Section, then the average VO concentration of each hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section. The exit concentration limit (C_t) must be calculated by using the results determined for each individual hazardous waste stream and the following equation:

$$\underline{C}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^{m} (\underline{O}_{x} \times \underline{C}_{x}) \pm \sum_{y=1}^{n} (\underline{O}_{y} \times \underline{500 \text{ ppmw}})}{\sum_{x=1}^{m} \underline{O}_{x} \pm \sum_{y=1}^{n} \underline{O}_{x}}$$

Where:

C_t = Exit concentration limit for treated hazardous waste, in ppmw

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- x = Individual hazardous waste stream "x" that has an average VO concentration less than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section
- y = Individual hazardous waste stream "y" that has an average VO concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section
- m = Total number of "x" hazardous waste streamstreated by process
- n = Total number of "y" hazardous waste streamstreated by process
- Q_{*}= Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream "x," in kg/yr
- Qy= Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream <u>"y," in kg/yr</u>
- Average VO concentration of hazardous wastestream "x" at the point of waste origination, asdetermined in accordance with the requirements ofsubsection (a) of this Section, in ppmw.
- $\underline{C}_{t} \equiv \underline{\text{Exit concentration limit for treated hazardous}}$ waste, in ppmw
- x ≡ Individual hazardous waste stream "x" that has an average VO concentration less than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section
- y ≡ Individual hazardous waste stream "y" that has an average VO concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of

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subsection (a) of this Section
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- <u>m</u> = <u>Total number of "x" hazardous waste streams</u> treated by process
- n = Total number of "y" hazardous waste streams treated by process
- $Q_x \equiv Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream$ "x," in kg/yr
- $\underline{O_y} \equiv \underline{Annual \text{ mass quantity of hazardous waste stream}}_{\underline{y," in kg/yr}}$
- C_x ≡ Average VO concentration of hazardous waste stream "x" at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, in ppmw.
- 5) Procedure to determine the organic reduction efficiency (R) for a treated hazardous waste-
 - A) The organic reduction efficiency (R) for a treatment process must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs.
 - B) All hazardous waste streams entering the process and all hazardous waste streams exiting the treatment process must be identified. The owner or operator must prepare a sampling plan for measuring these streams that accurately reflects the retention time of the hazardous waste in the process.
 - C) For each run, information must be determined for each hazardous waste stream identified in subsection (b)(5)(B) of this Section, using the following procedures:
 - The mass quantity of each hazardous waste stream entering the process (Q_b) and the mass quantity of each hazardous waste stream exiting the process (Q_a) must be determined; and
 - The average VO concentration at the point of waste origination of each hazardous waste stream entering the process (C_b) during the run must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)(3) of

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this Section. The average VO concentration at the point of waste treatment of each hazardous waste stream exiting the process (C_a) during the run must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3) of this Section.

D) The waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process (E_a) must be calculated by using the results determined in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(C) of this Section and the following equations:

$$\underline{E}_{h} \equiv \frac{1}{10^{6}} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\underline{O}_{hj} \times \overline{C}_{hj})$$
$$\underline{E}_{a} \equiv \frac{1}{10^{6}} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\underline{O}_{aj} \times \overline{C}_{aj})$$

Where:

E _a =	Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, in kg/hr
E _b =	Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, in kg/hr
m=	Total number of runs (at least 3);
j=	Individual run "j"
Q _{bj} =	Mass quantity of hazardous waste entering the- process during run "j," in kg/hr
Q _{aj} =	Average mass quantity of waste exiting the process during run "j," in kg/hr
=	Average VO concentration of hazardous waste exiting the process during run "j," as determined in

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accordance with the requirements of subsection-(b)(3) of this Section, in ppmw

- Average VO concentration of hazardous wasteentering the process during run "j," as determined inaccordance with the requirements of subsection-725.984 (a)(3) of this Section, in ppmw.
- $\underline{E}_a \equiv \underline{Waste volatile organic mass flow existing the}_{process. in kg/hr}$
- $\underline{E}_{b} \equiv \underline{Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, in kg/hr}$
- $\underline{m} \equiv \underline{\text{Total number of runs (at least 3)}}$

<u>Individual run "j"</u>

- Q_{bi} ≡ Mass quantity of hazardous waste entering the process during run "j," in kg/yr
- Q_{ai} ≡ <u>Average mass quantity of waste exiting the</u> process during run "j." in kg/yr
- Cai ≡ Average VO concentration of hazardous waste exiting the process during run "j," as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3) of this Section, in ppmw
- <u>C_{bj}</u> = <u>Average VO concentration of hazardous waste</u> entering the process during run "j," as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection 725.984(a)(3) of this Section, in ppmw.

E) The organic reduction efficiency of the process must be calculated by using the results determined in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section and the following equation:

$$\underline{\mathbf{R}} \equiv \frac{\underline{\mathbf{E}}_{\mathbf{b}} - \underline{\mathbf{E}}_{\mathbf{a}}}{\underline{\mathbf{E}}_{\mathbf{b}}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

i

R= Organic reduction efficiency, in percent

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- E_b= Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr
- E_a = Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.
- $R \equiv Organiz reduction efficiency, in percent$
- $\underline{E}_{b} \equiv \underline{W}$ aste volatile organic mass flow entering the process as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section. in kg/hr
- $\underline{E}_a \equiv \underline{Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process as}$ determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section. in kg/hr.
- Procedure to determine the organic biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for a treated hazardous waste-
 - A) The fraction of organics biodegraded (F_{bio}) must be determined using the procedure specified in appendix C to 40 CFR 63 (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded (F_{bio}) in a Biological Treatment Unit), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

B) The organic biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) must be calculated by using the following equation:

 $R_{bio} = F_{bio} \times 100\%$

Where:

- R_{bie} = Organic biodegradation efficiency, in percent
- F_{bie} = Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection-(b)(6)(A) of this Section.

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- <u>Rbin</u> = <u>Organic biodegradation efficiency</u>, in percent
- $\frac{F_{bio}}{E_{bio}} \equiv \frac{Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(6)(A) of this Section.$
- Procedure to determine the required organic mass removal rate (RMR) for a treated hazardous waste-
 - All of the hazardous waste streams entering the treatment process must be identified.
 - B) The average VO concentration of the hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section.
 - C) For each individual hazardous waste stream that has an average volatile organic concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, the average volumetric flow rate of hazardous waste and the density of the hazardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must be determined.
 - D) The required organic mass removal rate (RMR) for the hazardous waste must be calculated by using the average VO concentration, average volumetric flow rate, and density determined for each individual hazardous waste stream, and the following equation:

$$\underline{RMR} = \sum_{y=1}^{n} \left[\underbrace{V_y \ x \ k_y \ x}_{10^6} \underbrace{\overline{(C_y - 500 \text{ ppmw})}}_{10^6} \right]$$

Where:

RMR = Required organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr

y= Individual hazardous waste stream "y" that has an average volatile organic (VO) concentration equalto or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section

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- n = Total number of "y" hazardous waste streamstreated by process
- Vy = Average volumetric flow rate of hazardous wastestream "y" at the point of waste origination, in m³/hr
- ky= Density of hazardous waste stream "y," in kg/m³
- Average VO concentration of hazardous wastestream "y" at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, in ppmw.
- <u>RMR</u> ≡ <u>Required organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr</u>
 y ≡ <u>Individual hazardous waste stream "y" that has an average volatile organic (VO) concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section</u>
- $\underline{n} \equiv \underline{\text{Total number of "y" hazardous waste streams}}_{\underline{\text{treated by process}}}$
- V_y ≡ Average volumetric flow rate of hazardous waste stream "y" at the point of waste origination. in m³/hr
- $k_y \equiv Density of hazardous waste stream "y," in kg/m³$
- <u>C_y</u> ≡ Average VO concentration of hazardous waste stream "y" at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, in ppmw.
- 8) Procedure to determine the actual organic mass removal rate (MR) for a treated hazardous waste-
 - A) The actual organic mass removal rate (MR) must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run must be one hour.
 - B) The waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process (E_b) and

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the waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process (E_a) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section.

C) The actual organic mass removal rate (MR) must be calculated by using the mass flow rate determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(8)(B) of this Section and the following equation:

$$\underline{MR} = \underline{E_b} - \underline{E_a}$$

Where:

MR = Actual organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr

- E_b= Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr
- E_a= Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.
- $\frac{MR}{E_{h}} \equiv \frac{Actual organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr}{E_{h}} \equiv \frac{Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the}{E_{h}}$
- process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr
- $\underline{E}_a \equiv \underline{Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the}$ process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.
- Procedure to determine the actual organic mass biodegradation rate (MR_{bio}) for a treated hazardous waste-
 - A) The actual organic mass biodegradation rate (MR_{bio}) must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive

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runs. The sampling time for each run must be one hour.

- B) The waste organic mass flow entering the process (E_b) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section.
- C) The fraction of organic biodegraded (F_{bio}) must be determined using the procedure specified in appendix C to 40 CFR 63 (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded (F_{bio}) in a Biological Treatment Unit), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
- D) The actual organic mass biodegradation rate (MR_{bio}) must be calculated by using the mass flow rates and fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsections (b)(9)(B) and (b)(9)(C) of this Section, respectively, and the following equation:

Where:

MR_{bio} = Actual organic mass biodegradation rate, in kg/hrEb x Fbio

	E _b =	Waste organic mass flow entering the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr
Wher	F _{bio} =	 Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection- (b)(9)(C) of this Section.
ME	2	Actual organic mass biodegradation rate in kg/hr
E	×010	Weste arganic mass blodegradaton rate, in Kgm
Eb	=	waste organic mass now entering the process, as
		determined in accordance with the requirements of
		subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr
Ebic	=	Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in
		accordance with the requirements of subsection

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- c) Procedure to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous waste in a tank.
 - An owner or operator must determine the maximum organic vapor pressure for each hazardous waste placed in a tank using Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 725.985(c).
 - 2) An owner or operator must use either direct measurement, as specified in subsection (c)(3) of this Section, or knowledge of the waste, as specified by subsection (c)(4) of this Section, to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure that is representative of the hazardous waste composition stored or treated in the tank.
 - Direct measurement to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous waste-
 - A) Sampling. A sufficient number of samples must be collected to be representative of the waste contained in the tank. All samples must be conducted and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures and may be found in Method 25D.
 - B) Analysis. Any appropriate one of the following methods may be used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste:
 - Method 25E (Determination of Vapor Phase Organic Concentration in Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b);

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- Methods described in API publication 2517 (Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a);
- iii) Methods obtained from standard reference texts;
- iv) ASTM Method D 2879-92 (Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a); or
- v) Any other method approved by the Agency.
- 4) Use of knowledge to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste. Documentation must be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the owner²'s or operator²'s knowledge that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Section 725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.
- d) The procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC is as follows:
 - 1) The test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) of appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to, any of the following: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting, the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device, and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure relief valve.
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- 2) The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous waste having an organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the hazardous waste expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices must be secured in the closed position.
- 3) The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Method 21, except the instrument response factor criteria in Section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 must be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste placed in the waste management unit, not for each individual organic constituent.
- 4) The detection instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21.
- 5) Calibration gases must be as follows:
 - A) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air), and
 - B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppmv methane or n-hexane.
- The background level must be determined according to the procedures in Method 21.
- 7) Each potential leak interface must be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Method 21. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface must be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet must be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.
- 8) The arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared with the value of 500 ppmv except when monitoring a seal around a rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening, in which case the

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comparison must be as specified in subsection (d)(9) of this Section. If the difference is less than 500 ppmv, then the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

9) For the seals around a rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening, the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared with the value of 10,000 ppmw. If the difference is less than 10,000 ppmw, then the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 725.985 Standards: Tanks

- a) The provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from tanks for which Section 725.983(b) references the use of this Section for such air emission control.
- b) The owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from each tank subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable:
 - For a tank that manages hazardous waste that meets all of the conditions specified in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C) of this Section, the owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from the tank in accordance with the Tank Level 1 controls specified in subsection (c) of this Section or the Tank Level 2 controls specified in subsection (d) of this Section.
 - A) The hazardous waste in the tank has a maximum organic vapor pressure that is less than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank²'s design capacity category, as follows:
 - For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m³ (5333 ft³ or 39,887 gal), the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 5.2 kPa (0.75 psia or 39 mm-HgmmHg);
 - ii) For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 75 m³ (2649 ft³ or 19,810 gal) but less than 151 m³ (5333 ft³ or

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39,887 gal), the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia or 207 mm HgmmHg); or

- iii) For a tank design capacity less than 75 m³ (2649 ft³ or 19,810 gal), the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia or 574 mm HgmmHg).
- B) The hazardous waste in the tank is not heated by the owner or operator to a temperature that is greater than the temperature at which the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is determined for the purpose of complying with subsection (b)(1)(A) of this Section.
- C) The hazardous waste in the tank is not treated by the owner or operator using a waste stabilization process, as defined in Section 725.981.
- 2) For a tank that manages hazardous waste that does not meet all of the conditions specified in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C) of this Section, the owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from the tank by using Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section. Examples of tanks required to use Tank Level 2 controls include the following: a tank used for a waste stabilization process and a tank for which the hazardous waste in the tank has a maximum organic vapor pressure that is equal to or greater than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank²'s design capacity category, as specified in subsection (b)(1)(A) of this Section.
- An owner or operator controlling air pollutant emissions from a tank using Tank Level 1 controls must meet the requirements specified in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this Section:
 - 1) The owner or operator must determine the maximum organic vapor pressure for a hazardous waste to be managed in the tank using Tank Level 1 controls before the first time the hazardous waste is placed in the tank. The maximum organic vapor pressure must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 725.984(c). Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform a new determination whenever changes to the hazardous waste managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum organic vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or

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greater than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category specified in subsection (b)(1)(A) of this Section, as applicable to the tank.

- 2) The tank must be equipped with a fixed roof designed to meet the following specifications:
 - A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the hazardous waste in the tank. The fixed roof may be a separate cover installed on the tank (e.g., a removable cover mounted on an open-top tank) or may be an integral part of the tank structural design (e.g., a horizontal cylindrical tank equipped with a hatch).
 - B) The fixed roof must be installed in such a manner that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between roof section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank wall.
 - C) Either of the following must be true of each opening in the fixed roof and of any manifold system associated with the fixed roof must be either:
 - The opening or manifold system is equipped with a closure device designed to operate so that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the opening and the closure device; or
 - The opening or manifold system is connected by a closed-vent system that is vented to a control device. The control device must remove or destroy organics in the vent stream, and it must be operating whenever hazardous waste is managed in the tank, except as provided for in subsection (c)(2)(E).
 - D) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and which will maintain the

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integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices must include the following: organic vapor permeability; the effects of any contact with the hazardous waste or its vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.

- E) The control device operated pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(C) of this Section needs not remove or destroy organics in the vent stream under the following conditions:
 - During periods when it is necessary to provide access to the tank for performing the activities of subsection (c)(2)(E)(ii) of this Section, venting of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of closure devices is allowed, and removal of the fixed roof is allowed. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, and resume operation of the control device; and
 - During periods of routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations, and for the removal of accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (c)(2)(E)(i) and (c)(2)(E)(i) are derived from 40 CFR 265.985(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (c)(2)(iii)(B)(2), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

- 3) Whenever a hazardous waste is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position, except as follows:
 - A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:
 - i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine

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inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.

- ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of tank.
- B) Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device that vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the tank internal pressure in accordance with the tank design specifications. The device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens must be established so that the device remains in the closed position whenever the tank internal pressure is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on the tank manufacturer recommendations; applicable regulations; fire protection and prevention codes; standard engineering codes and practices; or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the tank internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the tank as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.
- C) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
- 4) The owner or operator must inspect the air emission control equipment in accordance with the following requirements-:
 - A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected

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by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

- B) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection of the fixed roof and its closure devices on or before the date that the tank becomes subject to this Section. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every year, except under the special conditions provided for in subsection (1) of this Section.
- C) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k) of this Section.
- D) The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b).
- An owner or operator controlling air pollutant emissions from a tank using Tank Level 2 controls must use one of the following tanks:
 - A fixed-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (e) of this Section;
 - 2) A tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (f) of this Section;
 - A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (g) of this Section;
 - 4) A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (h) of this Section; or
 - 5) A tank located inside an enclosure that is vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device in accordance with the requirements specified in subsection (i) of this Section.

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- e) The owner or operator that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank using a fixed roof with an internal floating roof must meet the requirements specified in subsections (e)(1) through (e)(3) of this Section.
 - 1) The tank must be equipped with a fixed roof and an internal floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:
 - A) The internal floating roof must be designed to float on the liquid surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports.
 - B) The internal floating roof must be equipped with a continuous seal between the wall of the tank and the floating roof edge that meets either of the following requirements:
 - i) A single continuous seal that is either a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in Section 725.981; or
 - ii) Two continuous seals mounted one above the other. The lower seal may be a vapor-mounted seal.
 - C) The internal floating roof must meet the following specifications:
 - Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface;
 - Each opening in the internal floating roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover or a gasketed lid except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains;
 - iii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling must have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening;
 - iv) Each automatic bleeder vent and rim space vent must be gasketed;

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- v) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder must have a gasketed sliding cover; and
- vi) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof must have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.
- 2) The owner or operator must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:
 - When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling must be continuous and must be completed as soon as practical;
 - B) Automatic bleeder vents are to be set closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports; and
 - C) Prior to filling the tank, each cover, access hatch, gauge float well or lid on any opening in the internal floating roof must be bolted or fastened closed (i.e., no visible gaps). Rim space vents are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or when the pressure beneath the rim exceeds the manufacturer²'s recommended setting.
- 3) The owner or operator must inspect the internal floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified as follows:
 - A) The floating roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, the following: when the internal floating roof is not floating on the surface of the liquid inside the tank; when liquid has accumulated on top of the internal floating roof; when any portion of the roof seals have detached from the roof rim; when holes, tears, or other openings are visible in the seal fabric; when the gaskets no longer close off the hazardous waste surface from the atmosphere; or when the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area;
 - B) The owner or operator must inspect the internal floating roof

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components as follows, except as provided in subsection (e)(3)(C) of this Section:

- i) Visually inspect the internal floating roof components through openings on the fixed roof (e.g., manholes and roof hatches) at least once every 12 months after initial fill, and
- Visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least once every 10 years;
- C) As an alternative to performing the inspections specified in subsection (e)(3)(B) of this Section for an internal floating roof equipped with two continuous seals mounted one above the other, the owner or operator may visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary and secondary seals, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every five years;
- D) Prior to each inspection required by subsection (e)(3)(B) or (e)(3)(C) of this Section, the owner or operator must notify the Agency in advance of each inspection to provide the Agency with the opportunity to have an observer present during the inspection. The owner or operator must notify the Agency of the date and location of the inspection as follows:
 - Prior to each visual inspection of an internal floating roof in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written notification must be prepared and sent by the owner or operator so that it is received by the Agency at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, except when an inspection is not planned, as provided for in subsection (e)(3)(D)(ii) of this Section; and
 - When a visual inspection is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the owner or operator must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than seven calendar days before refilling of the tank.

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This notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by a written explanation for why the inspection is unplanned. Alternatively, written notification, including the explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so that it is received by the Regional Administrator at least seven calendar days before refilling the tank;

- E) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k) of this Section; and
- F) The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b).
- Safety devices, as defined in Section 725.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any tank complying with the requirements of this subsection (e).
- f) The owner or operator that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank using an external floating roof must meet the requirements specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(3) of this Section.
 - The owner or operator must design the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:
 - A) The external floating roof must be designed to float on the liquid surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports;
 - B) The floating roof must be equipped with two continuous seals, one above the other, between the wall of the tank and the roof edge. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.
 - The primary seal must be a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in Section 725.981. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal must not exceed 212 square centimeters (cm²) per meter (10.0 in² per foot) of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 3.8 centimeters (cm)

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(1.5 inches). If a metallic shoe seal is used for the primary seal, the metallic shoe seal must be designed so that one end extends into the liquid in the tank and the other end extends a vertical distance of at least 61 centimeters (24 inches) above the liquid surface.

- ii) The secondary seal must be mounted above the primary seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal must not exceed 21.2 cm² per meter (1.0 in² per foot) of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 1.3 cm (0.5 inch); and
- C) The external floating roof must meet the following specifications:
 - Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface;
 - Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid;
 - Each access hatch and each gauge float well must be equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position;
 - iv) Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;
 - v) Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;
 - vi) Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal;

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- vii) Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole;
- viii) Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device that closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere; and
- ix) Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.
- 2) The owner or operator must operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:
 - A) When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling must be continuous and must be completed as soon as practical;
 - B) Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be secured and maintained in a closed position at all times except when the closure device must be open for access;
 - C) Covers on each access hatch and each gauge float well must be bolted or fastened when secured in the closed position;
 - D) Automatic bleeder vents must be set closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports;
 - E) Rim space vents must be set to open only at those times that the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or when the pressure beneath the rim seal exceeds the manufacturer²'s recommended setting;
 - F) The cap on the end of each unslotted guide pole must be secured in the closed position at all times except when measuring the level or collecting samples of the liquid in the tank;
 - G) The cover on each gauge hatch or sample well must be secured in

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the closed position at all times except when the hatch or well must be opened for access; and

- H) Both the primary seal and the secondary seal must completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the tank in a continuous fashion except during inspections.
- 3) The owner or operator must inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified as follows:
 - A) The owner or operator must measure the external floating roof seal gaps in accordance with the following requirements:
 - The owner or operator must perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal within 60 calendar days after initial operation of the tank following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every five years;
 - The owner or operator must perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal within 60 calendar days after initial operation of the tank following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year;
 - If a tank ceases to hold hazardous waste for a period of one year or more, subsequent introduction of hazardous waste into the tank must be considered an initial operation for the purposes of subsections (f)(3)(A)(i) and (f)(3)(A)(ii) of this Section;
 - iv) The owner or operator must determine the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually using the procedure set forth in subsection (f)(4)(D) (f)(3)(D) of this Section;
 - v) In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in subsection (f)(1)(B) of this Section, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k) of this Section; and

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- vi) The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b);
- B) The owner or operator must visually inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:
 - i) The floating roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to any of the following: holes, tears, or other openings in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof; a rim seal detached from the floating roof; all or a portion of the floating roof deck being submerged below the surface of the liquid in the tank; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices;
 - The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection of the external floating roof and its closure devices on or before the date that the tank becomes subject to this Section. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every year except for the special conditions provided for in subsection (l) of this Section;
 - iii) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k) of this Section; and
 - iv) The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b);
- C) Prior to each inspection required by subsection (f)(3)(A) or (f)(3)(B) of this Section, the owner or operator must notify the Agency in advance of each inspection to provide the Agency with the opportunity to have an observer present during the inspection.

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The owner or operator must notify the Agency of the date and location of the inspection as follows:

- Prior to each inspection to measure external floating roof seal gaps as required under subsection (f)(3)(A) of this Section, written notification must be prepared and sent by the owner or operator so that it is received by the Agency at least 30 calendar days before the date the measurements are scheduled to be performed;
- Prior to each visual inspection of an external floating roof in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written notification must be prepared and sent by the owner or operator so that it is received by the Agency at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank except when an inspection is not planned, as provided for in subsection (f)(3)(C)(iii) of this Section; and
- When a visual inspection is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the owner or operator must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than seven calendar days before refilling of the tank. This notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by a written explanation for why the inspection is unplanned. Alternatively, written notification, including the explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so that it is received by the Regional Administrator at least seven calendar days before refilling the tank;
- D) Procedure for determining gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal for the purposes of subsection (f)(3)(A)(iv) of this Section:
 - The seal gap measurements must be performed at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof supports;
 - ii) Seal gaps, if any, must be measured around the entire perimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.32-cm

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(¹/₄-inch) diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the wall of the tank and measure the circumferential distance of each such location;

- iii) For a seal gap measured under this subsection (f)(3), the gap surface area must be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance; and
- iv) The total gap area must be calculated by adding the gap surface areas determined for each identified gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually, and then dividing the sum for each seal type by the nominal diameter of the tank. These total gap areas for the primary seal and secondary seal are then compared to the respective standards for the seal type, as specified in subsection (f)(1)(B) of this Section; and

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (f)(3)(D)(i) through (f)(3)(D)(iv) are derived from 40 CFR 265.1085(f)(3)(i)(D)(1) through (f)(3)(i)(D)(4), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

- 4) Safety devices, as defined in Section 725.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any tank complying with the requirements of this subsection (f).
- g) The owner or operator that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank by venting the tank to a control device must meet the requirements specified in subsections (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this Section.
 - The tank must be covered by a fixed roof and vented directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:
 - A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank;

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- B) Each opening in the fixed roof not vented to the control device must be equipped with a closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure devices must be designed to operate so that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the cover opening and the closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions;
- C) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices must include the following: organic vapor permeability; the effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed; and
- D) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.988.
- 2) Whenever a hazardous waste is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position and the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof vented to the control device except as follows:
 - Venting to the control device is not required, and opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:
 - i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for

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normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank; and

- ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of a tank; and
- B) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
- 3) The owner or operator must inspect and monitor the air emission control equipment in accordance with the following procedures:
 - A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to any of the following: visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices;
 - B) The closed-vent system and control device must be inspected and monitored by the owner or operator in accordance with the procedures specified in Section 725.988;
 - C) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection of the air emission control equipment on or before the date that the tank becomes subject to this Section. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every year except for the special conditions provided for in subsection (1) of this Section;
 - D) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k) of this Section; and

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- E) The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b).
- h) The owner or operator that controls air pollutant emissions by using a pressure tank must meet the following requirements:
 - The tank must be designed not to vent to the atmosphere as a result of compression of the vapor headspace in the tank during filling of the tank to its design capacity;
 - All tank openings must be equipped with closure devices designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions as determined using the procedure specified in Section 725.984(d); and
 - 3) Whenever a hazardous waste is in the tank, the tank must be operated as a closed-vent system that does not vent to the atmosphere, except under either of the following two conditions:
 - A) The tank does not need to be operated as a closed-vent system at those times when the opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is required to avoid an unsafe condition; and
 - B) The tank does not need to be operated as a closed-vent system at those times when the purging of inerts from the tank is required and the purge stream is routed to a closed-vent system and control device designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 724.987.
- The owner or operator that controls air pollutant emissions by using an enclosure vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device must meet the requirements specified in subsections (i)(1) through (i)(4) of this Section.
 - The tank must be located inside an enclosure. The enclosure must be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure, as specified in "Procedure T——Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access;

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passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to ""Procedure T—__Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually;

- The enclosure must be vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device that is designed and operated in accordance with the standards for either a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater specified in Section 725.988;
- 3) Safety devices, as defined in Section 725.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with the requirements of subsections (i)(1) and (i)(2) of this Section; and
- The owner or operator must inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and control device, as specified in Section 725.988.
- j) The owner or operator must transfer hazardous waste to a tank subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements:
 - 1) Transfer of hazardous waste, except as provided in subsection (j)(2) of this Section, to the tank from another tank subject to this Section or from a surface impoundment subject to Section 725.986 must be conducted using continuous hard-piping or another closed system that does not allow exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere. For the purpose of complying with this provision, an individual drain system is considered to be a closed system when it meets the requirements of subpart RR of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); and
 - 2) The requirements of subsection (j)(1) of this Section do not apply when transferring a hazardous waste to the tank under any of the following conditions:
 - A) The hazardous waste meets the average VO concentration conditions specified in Section 725.983(c)(1) at the point of waste

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origination;

- B) The hazardous waste has been treated by an organic destruction or removal process to meet the requirements in Section 725.983(c)(2); and
- C) The hazardous waste meets the requirements of Section 725.983(c)(4).
- k) The owner or operator must repair each defect detected during an inspection performed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(4), (e)(3), (f)(3), or (g)(3) of this Section as follows:
 - The owner or operator must make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than five calendar days after detection, and repair must be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection except as provided in subsection (k)(2) of this Section; and
 - 2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the tank and no alternative tank capacity is available at the site to accept the hazardous waste normally managed in the tank. In this case, the owner or operator must repair the defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the hazardous waste managed in the tank stops operation. Repair of the defect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.
- Following the initial inspection and monitoring of the cover as required by the applicable provisions of this Subpart CC, subsequent inspection and monitoring may be performed at intervals longer than one year under the following special conditions:
 - Where inspecting or monitoring the cover would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or other unsafe conditions, then the owner or operator may designate a cover as an <u>"unsafe to inspect and monitor cover</u>" and comply with all of the following requirements:
 - Prepare a written explanation for the cover stating the reasons why the cover is unsafe to visually inspect or to monitor, if required; and

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- B) Develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the cover, using the procedures specified in the applicable Section of this Subpart CC, as frequently as practicable during those times when a worker can safely access the cover; and
- 2) In the case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, an owner or operator is required to inspect and monitor, as required by the applicable provisions of this Section, only those portions of the tank cover and those connections to the tank (e.g., fill ports, access hatches, gauge wells, etc.) that are located on or above the ground surface.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 725.987 Standards: Containers

- a) The provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from containers for which Section 725.983(b) references the use of this Section for such air emission control.
- b) General requirements-
 - The owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from each container subject to this Section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container, except when the following special provisions for waste stabilization processes specified in subsection (b)(2) of this Section apply to the container:
 - A) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ (26 gal) and less than or equal to 0.46 m³ (120 gal), the owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 1 standards specified in subsection (c) of this Section;
 - B) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m³ (120 gal) that is not in light material service, the owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 1 standards specified in subsection (c) of this Section; and

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- C) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m³ (120 gal) that is in light material service, the owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 2 standards specified in subsection (d) of this Section.
- 2) When a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ (26 gal) is used for treatment of a hazardous waste by a waste stabilization process, the owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 3 standards specified in subsection (e) of this Section at those times during the waste stabilization process when the hazardous waste in the container is exposed to the atmosphere.
- c) Container Level 1 standards-
 - 1) A container using Container Level 1 controls is one of the following:
 - A container that meets the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation, as specified in subsection (f) of this Section;
 - B) A container equipped with a cover and closure devices that form a continuous barrier over the container openings so that when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position there are no visible holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container. The cover may be a separate cover installed on the container (e.g., a lid on a drum or a suitably secured tarp on a roll-off box) or may be an integral part of the container structural design (e.g., a ""portable tank"" or bulk cargo container equipped with a screw-type cap); and
 - C) An open-top container in which an organic-vapor suppressing barrier is placed on or over the hazardous waste in the container so that no hazardous waste is exposed to the atmosphere. One example of such a barrier is application of a suitable organic-vapor suppressing foam.
 - A container used to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(B) or (c)(1)(C) of this Section must be equipped with covers and closure

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devices, as applicable to the container, that are composed of suitable materials to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere and to maintain the equipment integrity for as long as it is in service. Factors to be considered in selecting the materials of construction and designing the cover and closure devices must include the following: the organic vapor permeability; the effects of contact with the hazardous waste or its vapor managed in the container; the effects of outdoor exposure of the closure device or cover material to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices for which the container is intended to be used.

- 3) Whenever a hazardous waste is in a container using Container Level 1 controls, the owner or operator must install all covers and closure devices for the container, as applicable to the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position except as follows:
 - A) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding hazardous waste or other material to the container, as follows:
 - In the case when the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation; and
 - ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon either the container being filled to the intended final level; the completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes; the person performing the loading operation leaving the immediate vicinity of the container; or the shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container, whichever condition occurs first;
 - B) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of removing hazardous waste from the container as follows:

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- For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this Section, an empty container, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), may be open to the atmosphere at any time (i.e., covers and closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed position on an empty container); and
- ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container but the container does not meet the conditions to be an empty container, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes or the person performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first;
- C) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside the container is needed to perform routine activities other than transfer of hazardous waste. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container;
- D) Opening of a spring-loaded, pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device that vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the container internal pressure in accordance with the design specifications of the container. The device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens must be established so that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on container

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manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations; and

- E) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
- 4) The owner or operator of containers using Container Level 1 controls must inspect the containers and their covers and closure devices as follows:
 - A) In the case when a hazardous waste already is in the container at the time the owner or operator first accepts possession of the container at the facility and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., it does not meet the conditions for an empty container as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)), the owner or operator must visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. The container visual inspection must be conducted on or before the date on which the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date when the container becomes subject to the Subpart CC container standards). For the purposes of this requirement, the date of acceptance is the date of signature that the facility owner or operator enters on Item 20 of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, as set forth in the appendix to 40 CFR 262 (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), as required under Section 725.171. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(4)(C) of this Section;

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- B) In the case when a container used for managing hazardous waste remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the owner or operator must visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices initially and thereafter, at least once every 12 months, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(4)(C) of this Section; and
- C) When a defect is detected in the container, cover, or closure devices, the owner or operator must make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 24 hours after detection, and repair must be completed as soon as possible but no later than five calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within five calendar days, then the hazardous waste must be removed from the container and the container must not be used to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.
- 5) The owner or operator must maintain at the facility a copy of the procedure used to determine that containers with capacity of 0.46 m³ (120 gal) or greater which do not meet applicable USDOT regulations, as specified in subsection (f) of this Section, are not managing hazardous waste in light material service.

d) Container Level 2 standards-

- 1) A container using Container Level 2 controls is one of the following:
 - A container that meets the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as specified in subsection (f) of this Section;
 - B) A container that operates with no detectable organic emissions, as defined in Section 725.981, and determined in accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (g) of this Section; and
 - C) A container that has been demonstrated within the preceding 12 months to be vapor-tight by using Method 27 (Determination of Vapor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using

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Pressure-Vacuum Test) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), in accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (h) of this Section.

- 2) Transfer of hazardous waste into or out of a container using Container Level 2 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, considering the physical properties of the hazardous waste and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures that the USEPA considers to meet the requirements of this subsection (d)(2) include using any one of the following: a submerged-fill pipe or other submerged-fill method to load liquids into the container; a vapor-balancing system or a vapor-recovery system to collect and control the vapors displaced from the container during filling operations; or a fitted opening in the top of a container through which the hazardous waste is filled and subsequently purging the transfer line before removing it from the container opening.
- 3) Whenever a hazardous waste is in a container using Container Level 2 controls, the owner or operator must install all covers and closure devices for the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position, except as follows:
 - A) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding hazardous waste or other material to the container, as follows:
 - In the case when the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation; and
 - ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon either the container being

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filled to the intended final level; the completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes; the person performing the loading operation leaving the immediate vicinity of the container; or the shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container, whichever condition occurs first;

- B) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of removing hazardous waste from the container as follows:
 - For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this Section, an empty container as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b) may be open to the atmosphere at any time (i.e., covers and closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed position on an empty container); and
 - ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container but the container does not meet the conditions to be an empty container as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes or the person performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first;
- C) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside the container is needed to perform routine activities other than transfer of hazardous waste. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container;
- D) Opening of a spring-loaded, pressure-vacuum relief valve,

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conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device that vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the internal pressure of the container in accordance with the container design specifications. The device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emission when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens must be established so that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations; and

- E) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
- 4) The owner or operator of containers using Container Level 2 controls must inspect the containers and their covers and closure devices as follows:
 - A) In the case when a hazardous waste already is in the container at the time the owner or operator first accepts possession of the container at the facility and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., it does not meet the conditions for an empty container as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)), the owner or operator must visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. The container visual inspection must be conducted on or before the date on which the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date when the container becomes subject to the Subpart CC container standards). For the purposes of this

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requirement, the date of acceptance is the date of signature that the facility owner or operator enters on Item 20 of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, in the appendix to 40 CFR 262 (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), as required under Section 725.171. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d)(4)(C) of this Section;

- B) In the case when a container used for managing hazardous waste remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the owner or operator must visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices initially and thereafter, at least once every 12 months, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d)(4)(C) of this Section; and
- C) When a defect is detected in the container, cover, or closure devices, the owner or operator must make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 24 hours after detection, and repair must be completed as soon as possible but no later than five calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within five calendar days, then the hazardous waste must be removed from the container and the container must not be used to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.
-) Container Level 3 standards-
 - 1) A container using Container Level 3 controls is one of the following:
 - A container that is vented directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e)(2)(B) of this Section; or
 - B) A container that is vented inside an enclosure that is exhausted through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of subsections (e)(2)(A) and (e)(2)(B) of this Section.

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- 2) The owner or operator must meet the following requirements, as applicable to the type of air emission control equipment selected by the owner or operator:
 - A) The container enclosure must be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure, as specified in "Procedure T --- Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure²² under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of containers through the enclosure by conveyor or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure, as specified in Section 5.0 to "Procedure T ____ Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually; and
 - B) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.988.
- 3) Safety devices, as defined in Section 725.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any container, enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with the requirements of subsection (e)(1) of this Section.
- 4) Owners and operators using Container Level 3 controls in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart CC must inspect and monitor the closed-vent systems and control devices, as specified in Section 725.988.
- 5) Owners and operators that use Container Level 3 controls in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart CC must prepare and maintain the records specified in Section 725.990(d).
- 6) The transfer of hazardous waste into or out of a container using Container Level 3 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical

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considering the physical properties of the hazardous waste and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures that USEPA considers to meet the requirements of this subsection (e)(6) include using any one of the following: the use of a submerged-fill pipe or other submerged-fill method to load liquids into the container; the use of a vapor-balancing system or a vapor-recovery system to collect and control the vapors displaced from the container during filling operations; or the use of a fitted opening in the top of a container through which the hazardous waste is filled and subsequently purging the transfer line before removing it from the container opening.

- f) For the purpose of compliance with subsection (c)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(A) of this Section, containers must be used that meet the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as follows:
 - The container meets the applicable requirements specified by USDOT in 49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packaging), or 49 CFR 179 (Specifications for Tank Cars), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b);
 - 2) Hazardous waste is managed in the container in accordance with the applicable requirements specified by USDOT in subpart B of 49 CFR 107 (Exemptions), 49 CFR 172 (Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements), 49 CFR 173 (Shippers—______ General Requirements for Shipments and Packages), and 49 CFR 180 (Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b);
 - 3) For the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC, no exceptions to the federal 49 CFR 178 or 179 regulations are allowed, except as provided for in subsection (f)(4) of this Section; and
 - 4) For a lab pack that is managed in accordance with the USDOT requirements of 49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packagings) for the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC, an owner or operator may comply with the exceptions for combination packagings specified by USDOT in 49 CFR 173.12(b) (Exceptions for Shipments of Waste Materials), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

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- g) To determine compliance with the no detectable organic emissions requirements of subsection (d)(1)(B) of this Section, the procedure specified in Section 725.984(d) must be used.
 - 1) Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the container, its cover, and associated closure devices, as applicable to the container, must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with containers include, but are not limited to: the interface of the cover rim and the container wall; the periphery of any opening on the container or container cover and its associated closure device; and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.
 - 2) The test must be performed when the container is filled with a material having a volatile organic concentration representative of the range of volatile organic concentrations for the hazardous wastes expected to be managed in this type of container. During the test, the container cover and closure devices must be secured in the closed position.
- h) The procedure for determining a container to be vapor-tight using Method 27 for the purpose of complying with subsection (d)(1)(C) of this Section is as follows:
 - 1) The test must be performed in accordance with Method 27;
 - 2) A pressure measurement device must be used that has a precision of ± 2.5 mm (0.10 inch) water and that is capable of measuring above the pressure at which the container is to be tested for vapor tightness; and
 - 3) If the test results determined by Method 27 indicate that the container sustains a pressure change less than or equal to 750 Pascals (0.11 psig) within five minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 Pascals (0.65 psig), then the container is determined to be vapor-tight.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 725.990 Recordkeeping Requirements

a) Each owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements in this Subpart CC must record and maintain the information specified in subsections (b) through (j) of this Section, as applicable to the facility. Except for air emission control

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equipment design documentation and information required by subsection subsections (i) and (j) of this Section, records required by this Section must be maintained in the operating record for a minimum of three years. Air emission control equipment design documentation must be maintained in the operating record until the air emission control equipment is replaced or is otherwise no longer in service. Information required by subsections (i) and (j) of this Section must be maintained in the operating record for as long as the waste management unit is not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988, in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 725.980(d) or (b)(7), respectively.

- b) The owner or operator of a tank using air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.985 must prepare and maintain records for the tank that include the following information:
 - For each tank using air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.985 of this Subpart CC, the owner or operator must record the following information:
 - A) A tank identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator); and
 - B) A record for each inspection required by Section 725.985 that includes the following information:
 - i) Date inspection was conducted; and
 - ii) For each defect detected during the inspection, the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.985, the owner or operator must also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected; and
 - 2) In addition to the information required by subsection (b)(1) of this Section, the owner or operator must record the following information, as applicable to the tank:
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- A) The owner or operator using a fixed roof to comply with the Tank Level 1 control requirements specified in Section 725.985(c) must prepare and maintain records for each determination for the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste in the tank performed in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.985(c). The records must include the date and time the samples were collected, the analysis method used, and the analysis results;
- B) The owner or operator using an internal floating roof to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 725.985(e) must prepare and maintain documentation describing the floating roof design;
- C) Owners and operators using an external floating roof to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 725.985(f) must prepare and maintain the following records:
 - i) Documentation describing the floating roof design and the dimensions of the tank; and
 - Records for each seal gap inspection required by Section 725.985(f)(3) describing the results of the seal gap measurements. The records must include the date that the measurements were performed, the raw data obtained for the measurements, and the calculations of the total gap surface area. In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in Section 725.985(f)(1), the records must include a description of the repairs that were made, the date the repairs were made, and the date the tank was emptied, if necessary.
- D) Each owner or operator using an enclosure to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 725.985(i) must prepare and maintain the following records:
 - i) Records for the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed by the owner or operator to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total enclosure as specified in ""Procedure T—__Criteria for and

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Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure²² under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); and

- Records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e) of this Section.
- c) The owner or operator of a surface impoundment using air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.986 must prepare and maintain records for the surface impoundment that include the following information:
 - A surface impoundment identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator);
 - 2) Documentation describing the floating membrane cover or cover design, as applicable to the surface impoundment, that includes information prepared by the owner or operator or provided by the cover manufacturer or vendor describing the cover design, and certification by the owner or operator that the cover meets the specifications listed in Section 725.986(c);
 - 3) A record for each inspection required by Section 725.986 that includes the following information:
 - A) Date inspection was conducted; and
 - B) For each defect detected during the inspection the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.986(f), the owner or operator must also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected; and
 - 4) For a surface impoundment equipped with a cover and vented through a closed-vent system to a control device, the owner or operator must prepare and maintain the records specified in subsection (e) of this Section.

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- d) The owner or operator of containers using Container Level 3 air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.987 must prepare and maintain records that include the following information:
 - Records for the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed by the owner or operator to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total enclosure as specified in <u>"Procedure T——</u> Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure<u>"</u> under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); and
 - 2) Records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection (e) of this Section.
- e) The owner or operator using a closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.988 must prepare and maintain records that include the following information:
 - Documentation for the closed-vent system and control device that includes the following:
 - A) Certification that is signed and dated by the owner or operator stating that the control device is designed to operate at the performance level documented by a design analysis as specified in subsection (e)(1)(B) of this Section or by performance tests as specified in subsection (e)(1)(C) of this Section when the tank, surface impoundment, or container is or would be operating at capacity or the highest level reasonably expected to occur;
 - B) If a design analysis is used, then design documentation, as specified in Section 725.935(b)(4). The documentation must include information prepared by the owner or operator or provided by the control device manufacturer or vendor that describes the control device design in accordance with Section 725.935(b)(4)(C) and certification by the owner or operator that the control equipment meets the applicable specifications;
 - C) If performance tests are used, then a performance test plan as

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specified in Section 725.935(b)(3) and all test results;

- D) Information as required by Section 725.935(c)(1) and (c)(2), as applicable;
- E) An owner or operator must record, on a semiannual basis, the following information for those planned routine maintenance operations that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of Section 725.988(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable:
 - A description of the planned routine maintenance that is anticipated to be performed for the control device during the next six-month period. This description must include the type of maintenance necessary, planned frequency of maintenance, and lengths of maintenance periods; and
 - A description of the planned routine maintenance that was performed for the control device during the previous six-month period. This description must include the type of maintenance performed and the total number of hours during those six months that the control device did not meet the requirements of Section 725.988(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance;
- F) An owner or operator must record the following information for those unexpected control device system malfunctions that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of Section 725.988(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable:
 - i) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the control device system;
 - ii) The duration of each period during a malfunction when gases, vapors, or fumes are vented from the waste management unit through the closed-vent system to the control device while the control device is not properly functioning; and

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- Actions taken during periods of malfunction to restore a malfunctioning control device to its normal or usual manner of operation; and
- G) Records of the management of carbon removed from a carbon adsorption system conducted in accordance with Section 725.988(c)(3)(B).
- f) The owner or operator of a tank, surface impoundment, or container exempted from standards in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.983(c) must prepare and maintain the following records, as applicable:
 - 1) For tanks, surface impoundments, or containers exempted under the hazardous waste organic concentration conditions specified in Section 725.983 (c)(1) or 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F), the owner or operator must record the information used for each waste determination (e.g., test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation) in the facility operating log. If analysis results for waste samples are used for the waste determination, then the owner or operator must record the date, time, and location that each waste sample is collected in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 725.984; and
 - 2) For tanks, surface impoundments, or containers exempted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(2)(G) or (c)(2)(H), the owner or operator must record the identification number for the incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace in which the hazardous waste is treated.
- g) An owner or operator designating a cover as "unsafe to inspect and monitor" pursuant to Section 725.985(1) or 725.986(g) must record in a log that is kept in the facility operating record the following information: the identification numbers for waste management units with covers that are designated as "unsafe to inspect and monitor," the explanation for each cover stating why the cover is unsafe to inspect and monitor, and the plan and schedule for inspecting and monitoring each cover.
- h) The owner or operator of a facility that is subject to this Subpart CC and to the control device standards in federal subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry), or subpart V of 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources), each incorporated by reference

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in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 270.111, may elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable Sections of this Subpart by documentation either pursuant to this Subpart CC, or pursuant to the provisions of subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 or subpart V of 40 CFR 61, to the extent that the documentation required by 40 CFR 60 or 61 duplicates the documentation required by this Section.

- For each tank or container not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 725.980(d), the owner or operator must record and maintain the following information:
 - 1) A list of the individual organic peroxide compounds manufactured at the facility that meet the conditions specified in Section 725.980(d)(1);
 - 2) A description of how the hazardous waste containing the organic peroxide compounds identified pursuant to subsection (i)(1) are managed at the facility in tanks and containers. This description must include the following information:
 - A) For the tanks used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to describe each tank: a facility identification number for the tank, the purpose and placement of this tank in the management train of this hazardous waste, and the procedures used to ultimately dispose of the hazardous waste managed in the tanks; and
 - B) For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to describe the following for each container: a facility identification number for the container or group of containers; the purpose and placement of this container or group of containers in the management train of this hazardous waste; and the procedures used to ultimately dispose of the hazardous waste handled in the containers; and
 - 3) An explanation of why managing the hazardous waste containing the organic peroxide compounds identified pursuant to subsection (i)(1) of this Section in the tanks or containers identified pursuant to subsection (i)(2) of this Section would create an undue safety hazard if the air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 were installed and operated on these waste management units. This explanation must include

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the following information:

- A) For tanks used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to explain: how use of the required air emission controls on the tanks would affect the tank design features and facility operating procedures currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during the management of this hazardous waste in the tanks; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of tanks equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides; and
- B) For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to explain: how use of the required air emission controls on the containers would affect the container design features and handling procedures currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.
- j) For each hazardous waste management unit not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the following information:
 - The certification that the waste management unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63; and
 - An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.

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302 725. APPENDIX B EPA Report Form and Instructions (Repealed) 303 USEPA Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards 725. APPENDIX C 304 Tests for Significance 725. APPENDIX D 305 Examples of Potentially Incompatible Wastes 725. APPENDIX E 306 Compounds with Henry's Law Constant Less Than 0.1 Y/X (at 25°C) 725. APPENDIX F 307 308 AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 22.4 and authorized by Section 27 of the 309 Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 22.4, and 27]. 310 311 SOURCE: Adopted in R81-22 at 5 Ill. Reg. 9781, effective May 17, 1982; amended and 312 codified in R81-22 at 6 Ill. Reg. 4828, effective May 17, 1982; amended in R82-18 at 7 Ill. Reg. 313 2518, effective February 22, 1983; amended in R82-19 at 7 Ill. Reg. 14034, effective October 12, 314 1983; amended in R84-9 at 9 Ill. Reg. 11869, effective July 24, 1985; amended in R85-22 at 10 315 Ill. Reg. 1085, effective January 2, 1986; amended in R86-1 at 10 Ill. Reg. 14069, effective 316 August 12, 1986; amended in R86-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 6044, effective March 24, 1987; amended in 317 R86-46 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13489, effective August 4, 1987; amended in R87-5 at 11 Ill. Reg. 19338, 318 effective November 10, 1987; amended in R87-26 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2485, effective January 15, 319 1988; amended in R87-39 at 12 Ill. Reg. 13027, effective July 29, 1988; amended in R88-16 at 320 13 Ill. Reg. 437, effective December 28, 1988; amended in R89-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 18354, effective 321 November 13, 1989; amended in R90-2 at 14 Ill. Reg. 14447, effective August 22, 1990; 322 amended in R90-10 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16498, effective September 25, 1990; amended in R90-11 at 323 15 Ill. Reg. 9398, effective June 17, 1991; amended in R91-1 at 15 Ill. Reg. 14534, effective 324 October 1, 1991; amended in R91-13 at 16 Ill. Reg. 9578, effective June 9, 1992; amended in 325 R92-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 17672, effective November 6, 1992; amended in R92-10 at 17 Ill. Reg. 326 5681, effective March 26, 1993; amended in R93-4 at 17 Ill. Reg. 20620, effective November 22, 1993; amended in R93-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6771, effective April 26, 1994; amended in R94-7 at 18 327 328 Ill. Reg. 12190, effective July 29, 1994; amended in R94-17 at 18 Ill. Reg. 17548, effective 329 November 23, 1994; amended in R95-6 at 19 Ill. Reg. 9566, effective June 27, 1995; amended in 330 R95-20 at 20 Ill. Reg. 11078, effective August 1, 1996; amended in R96-10/R97-3/R97-5 at 22 331 Ill. Reg. 369, effective December 16, 1997; amended in R98-12 at 22 Ill. Reg. 7620, effective 332 April 15, 1998; amended in R97-21/R98-3/R98-5 at 22 Ill. Reg. 17620, effective September 28, 333 1998; amended in R98-21/R99-2/R99-7 at 23 Ill. Reg. 1850, effective January 19, 1999; 334 amended in R99-15 at 23 Ill. Reg. 9168, effective July 26, 1999; amended in R00-5 at 24 Ill. 335 Reg. 1076, effective January 6, 2000; amended in R00-13 at 24 Ill. Reg. 9575, effective June 20, 336 2000; amended in R03-7 at 27 Ill. Reg. 4187, effective February 14, 2003; amended in R05-8 at 337 29 Ill. Reg. 6028, effective April 13, 2005; amended in R05-2 at 29 Ill. Reg. 6389, effective 338 April 22, 2005; amended in R06-5/R06-6/R06-7 at 30 Ill. Reg. 3460, effective February 23, 339 2006; amended in R06-16/R06-17/R06-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 1031, effective December 20, 2006; 340 amended in R07-5/R07-14 at 32 Ill. Reg. 12566, effective July 14, 2008; amended in R09-3 at 33 341 Ill. Reg. 1155, effective December 30, 2008; amended in R09-16/R10-4 at 34 Ill. Reg. 18890, 342 effective November 12, 2010; amended in R11-2/R11-16 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18052, effective October 343 14, 2011; amended in R13-15 at 37 Ill. Reg., effective 344

346	3	UBPARI	IMPOUNDMENTS, AND CONTAINERS
347			
348 349	Section 725	.984 Wa	ste Determination Procedures
350	a)	Waste	determination procedure for volatile organic (VO) concentration of a
252		hazaru	ious waste at the point of waste origination.
352		13	A second data in the second data with a state
353 354		1)	An owner or operator must determine the average VO concentration at the point of waste origination for each hazardous waste placed in a waste
355			from using air emission controls in accordance with standards specified in
357			management unit.
359			
360			A) An owner or operator must make an initial determination of the
361			average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time
362			any portion of the material in the hazardous waste stream is placed
363			in a waste management unit exempted under the provisions of
364			Section 725.983(c)(1) from using air emission controls.
365			Thereafter, an owner or operator must make an initial
366			determination of the average VO concentration of the waste stream
367			for each averaging period that a hazardous waste is managed in the
368			unit.
369			
370			B) An owner or operator must perform a new waste determination
371			whenever changes to the source generating the waste stream are
372			reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration of the
373			hazardous waste to increase to a level that is equal to or greater
374			than the VO concentration limits specified in Section
375			725.983(c)(1).
376			
377		2)	For a waste determination that is required by subsection (a)(1) of this
378			Section, the average VO concentration of a hazardous waste at the point of
379			waste origination must be determined using either direct measurement, as
380			specified in subsection (a)(3) of this Section, or by knowledge of the
381			waste, as specified in subsection (a)(4) of this Section.
382			
383		3)	Direct measurement to determine average VO concentration of a
384			hazardous waste at the point of waste origination-
385			
386			A) Identification. The owner or operator must identify and record the
387			point of waste origination for the hazardous waste.

388			
389	B)	Samp	ling. Samples of the hazardous waste stream must be
390		collec	ted at the point of waste origination in such a manner that
391		volati	lization of organics contained in the waste and in the
392		subse	quent sample is minimized and an adequately representative
393		samp	le is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected
394		metho	od.
395			
396		i)	The averaging period to be used for determining the
397		-)	average VO concentration for the hazardous waste stream
398			on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and
399			recorded. The averaging period can represent any time
400			interval that the owner or operator determines is
401			appropriate for the bazardous waste stream but must not
402			exceed one year
403			exceed one year.
404		ii)	A sufficient number of samples but no fewer than four
405		11)	samples must be collected for a hazardous waste
405			determination. All of the samples for a given waste
400			determination. All of the samples for a given waste
407			The average of the four or more semple results constitutes a
408			uporte determination for the weste stream. One or more
409			waste determination for the waste stream. One of more
410			waste determinations may be required to represent the
411			complete range of waste compositions and quantities that
412			occur during the entire averaging period due to normal
415			variations in the operating conditions for the source of
414			process generating the nazardous waste stream. Examples
415			of such normal variations are seasonal variations in waste
410			quantity or fluctuations in amolent temperature.
417			
418		111)	All samples must be collected and handled in accordance
419			with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator
420			and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must
421			describe the procedure by which representative samples of
422			the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a
423			minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample
424			collection and handling process, and by which sample
425			integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling
426			plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating
427			records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan
428			includes a plan incorporating sample collection and
429			handling procedures in Method 25D (Determination of the
430			Volatile Organic Concentration of Waste Samples) in

appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).

iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples and, as applicable, the operating conditions for the source or process generating the hazardous waste represented by the samples.

C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with method 25D in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 for the total concentration of volatile organic constituents or using one or more methods when the individual organic compound concentrations are identified and summed and the summed waste concentration accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the waste with Henry's law constant values at least 0.1 molefraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m³) at 25° C (77° F). At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or operator may adjust test data measured by any appropriate method to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic concentration that is a result of including a compound with a Henry's law constant value of less than 0.1 Y/X at 25°C (77°F). To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-specific adjustment factor (f_{m25D}). If the owner or operator elects to adjust test data, the adjustment must be made to all individual chemical constituents with a Henry's law constant value greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X at 25°C contained in the waste. Constituentspecific adjustment factors (fm25D) can be obtained by contacting the USEPA, Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Other test methods may be used if they meet the requirements in subsection (a)(3)(C)(i) or (a)(3)(C)(ii) of this Section and provided the requirement is met to reflect all organic compounds in the waste with Henry's law constant values greater than or equal to 0.1 Y/X (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6} atmospheres/gram-mole/m³) at 25°C.

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473 474		i)	Any USEPA standard method that has been validated in accordance with appendix D to 40 CFR 63 (Alternative
475			Validation Procedure for EPA Waste and Wastewater
476			Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill, Adm, Code
477			720.111(b); or
478			
479		ii)	Any other analysis method that has been validated in
480)	accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or
481			5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or
482			6.3. of Method 301 (Field Validation of Pollutant
483			Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media) in
484			appendix A to 40 CFR 63 (Test Methods), incorporated by
485			reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The data are
486			acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in Section
487			6.1.5 or 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required
488			under Section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable
489			if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to 1.30.
490			Other sections of Method 301 are not required.
491			
492	D)	Calc	ulations-
493	-/		
494		i)	The average VO concentration \overline{C} on a mass-weighted basis
495		~	must be calculated by using the results for all waste
496			determinations conducted in accordance with subsections
497			(a)(3)(B) and (a)(3)(C) of this Section and the following
498			equation:
499			I management
500			$\overline{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i \times C_i)$
501			21 14
502			Where:
503			() More.
			 \$\overline{C}\$ = Average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste origination on a massweighted basis, in ppmw \$\overline{L}\$ Individual waste determination "i" of the hazardous waste
			- Total number of wasta dataminations of the

- n = Total number of waste determinations of the hazardous waste conducted for the averaging period (not to exceed one year)
- Q_i = Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream represented by C_i in kg/hr

QT	=	Total mass quantity of the hazardous waste
		during the averaging period, in kg/hr

- C_i = Measured VO concentration of waste determination "i," as determined in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section (i.e., the average of the four or more samples specified in subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii) of this Section), in ppmw.
- ii) For the purpose of determining C_i, for individual waste samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section, the owner or operator must account for VO concentrations determined to be below the limit of detection of the analytical method by using the VO concentration determined according to subsection (a)(3)(G) of this Section.
- E) Provided that the test method is appropriate for the waste as required under subsection (a)(3)(C) of this Section, the Agency must determine compliance based on the test method used by the owner or operator as recorded pursuant to Section 725.990(f)(1).

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- F) The quality assurance program elements required under subsections (a)(3)(C)(vi) and (a)(3)(C)(vii) of this Section are as follows:
 - Documentation of site-specific procedures to minimize the loss of compounds due to volatilization, biodegradation, reaction, or sorption during the sample collection, storage, preparation, introduction, and analysis steps.
 - Measurement of the overall accuracy and precision of the specific procedures.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(3)(F)(i) and (a)(3)(F)(ii) are derived from 40 CFR 265.984(a)(3)(iii)(F)(1), (a)(3)(iii)(F)(2), (a)(3)(iii)(G)(1), and (a)(3)(iii)(G)(2), which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.

- G) VO concentrations below the limit of detection must be considered to be as follows:
 - If Method 25D is used for the analysis, the VO

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540 541 542			concentration must be considered to be one-half the blank value determined in the method at Section 4.4 of Method 25D.
543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554		ii) Bi de	If any other analytical method is used, the VO concentration must be considered to be one-half the sum of the limits of detection established for each organic constituent in the waste that has a Henry's law constant value at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole- fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8 x 10-6 atmospheres/gram-mole/m3) at 25° C. OARD NOTE: Subsections (a)(3)(G)(i) and (a)(3)(G)(ii) are erived from 40 CFR 265.984(a)(3)(iv)(A)(1) and (a)(3)(iv)(A)(2),
555 556 557		w A	hich the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois dministrative Code format requirements.
558 559 560	4)	Use of ov concentra	vner or operator knowledge to determine average VO ation of a hazardous waste at the point of waste origination.
561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572		A) D us ha in th ge ch te te st m	ocumentation must be prepared that presents the information sed as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge of the azardous waste stream's average VO concentration. Examples of formation that may be used as the basis for knowledge include e following: material balances for the source or process enerating the hazardous waste stream; constituent-specific nemical test data for the hazardous waste stream from previous sting that are still applicable to the current waste stream; previous st data for other locations managing the same type of waste ream; or other knowledge based on information included in anifests, shipping papers, or waste certification notices.
573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581		B) If op th ar cc cc va kr	test data are used as the basis for knowledge, then the owner or perator must document the test method, sampling protocol, and e means by which sampling variability and analytical variability e accounted for in the determination of the average VO oncentration. For example, an owner or operator may use organic oncentration test data for the hazardous waste stream that are alidated in accordance with Method 301 as the basis for nowledge of the waste.
582		C) A	n owner or operator using chemical constituent-specific

583 584				concentration test data as the basis for knowledge of the hazardous waste may adjust the test data to the corresponding average VO
585				concentration value that would have been obtained had the waste
507				samples been analyzed using Method 25D. To adjust these data,
500				the measured concentration for each individual chemical
588				constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the appropriate
589				constituent-specific adjustment factor (I_{m25D}) .
590			-	* 4
591			D)	In the event that the Agency and the owner or operator disagree on
592				a determination of the average VO concentration for a hazardous
593				waste stream using knowledge, then the results from a
594				determination of average VO concentration using direct
595				measurement, as specified in subsection $(a)(3)$ of this Section,
596				must be used to establish compliance with the applicable
597				requirements of this Subpart CC. The Agency may perform or
598				request that the owner or operator perform this determination using
599				direct measurement. The owner or operator may choose one or
600				more appropriate methods to analyze each collected sample in
601				accordance with the requirements of subsection $(a)(3)(C)$ of this
602				Section.
603				
604	b)	Wast	e determ	ination procedures for treated hazardous waste.
605				
606		1)	An ov	vner or operator must perform the applicable waste determination for
607			each t	reated hazardous waste placed in a waste management unit
608			exemp	pted under the provisions of Section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through
609			(c)(2)	(F) from using air emission controls in accordance with the standards
610			specif	ied in Sections 725.985 through 725.988, as applicable to the waste
611			manag	gement unit.
612				
613			A)	An owner or operator must make an initial determination of the
614				average VO concentration of the waste stream before the first time
615				any portion of the material in the treated waste stream is placed in
616				the waste management unit exempt under Section 725.983(c)(2),
617				(c)(3), or $(c)(4)$ from using air emission controls. Thereafter, an
618				owner or operator must update the information used for the waste
619				determination at least once every 12 months following the date of
620				the initial waste determination.
621				
622			B)	An owner or operator must perform a new waste determination
623			-,	whenever changes to the process generating or treating the waste
624				stream are reasonably likely to cause the average VO concentration
625				of the hazardous waste to increase to such a level that the

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626			applie	cable treatment conditions specified in Section 725.983(c)(2),
627			(c)(3)), or (c)(4) are not achieved.
628				
629	2)	The o	owner of	r operator must designate and record the specific provision in
630		Secti	on 725.	983(c)(2) under which the waste determination is being
631		perfo	ormed. T	he waste determination for the treated hazardous waste must
632		be pe	erformed	l using the applicable procedures specified in subsections
633		(b)(3) throug	h (b)(9) of this Section.
634				
635	3)	Proce	edure to	determine the average VO concentration of a hazardous
636		waste	e at the j	point of waste treatment-
637				
638		A)	Ident	ification. The owner or operator must identify and record the
639			point	of waste treatment for the hazardous waste.
640				
641		B)	Samp	oling. Samples of the hazardous waste stream must be
642			colle	cted at the point of waste treatment in such a manner that
643			volat	ilization of organics contained in the waste and in the
644			subse	equent sample is minimized and an adequately representative
645			samp	le is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected
646			meth	od.
647				
648			i)	The averaging period to be used for determining the
649				average VO concentration for the hazardous waste stream
650				on a mass-weighted average basis must be designated and
651				recorded. The averaging period can represent any time
652				interval that the owner or operator determines is
653				appropriate for the hazardous waste stream but must not
654				exceed one year.
655				
656			11)	A sufficient number of samples, but no fewer than four
657				samples, must be collected and analyzed for a hazardous
658				waste determination. All of the samples for a given waste
659				determination must be collected within a one-hour period.
660				The average of the four or more sample results constitutes a
661				waste determination for the hazardous waste stream. One
662				or more waste determinations may be required to represent
003				the complete range of waste compositions and quantities
004				that occur during the entire averaging period due to normal
665				variations in the operating conditions for the process
000				generating of treating the nazardous waste stream.
007				Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations
008				in waste quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.

670 iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance 671 with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator 673 ad documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must 673 describe the procedure by which representative samples of 674 the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a 675 minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample 676 collection and handling process, and by which sample 677 integrity is maintained on-site in the facility operating 678 plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating 679 records. An example of an acceptable sample collection 681 concentration may be found in Method 25D. 682 iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling 683 iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the myster samples and, as 684 gplicable, the operating conditions for the process treating 685 scetion, must be prepared and nalyzed in 686 applicable, the operating conditions for the process treating 687 applicable, the operation concentration of volatile 690 C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in	669	
671 with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process, and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sample collection and handling procedures for a total organic constituent concentration may be found in Method 25D. 683 iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples. 686 waste quantity represented by the samples. 690 C) Analysis. Each collected sample concentration of volatile organic constituents or using one or more methods when the individual organic compounds in the waste determination accounts for and reflects all organic compounds in the waste determination for a treated hazardous waste toris making a waste determination for a treated hazardous waste toris in a los be expressed as 1.8 x 10 ⁴ atmospheres/gram-mole/m) at 25°C (75° F). When the owner or operator is making a waste determination for a treated hazardous waste that is to be compared to an average 701 702 waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or se	670	iii) All samples must be collected and handled in accordance
672 and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must 673 describe the procedure by which representative samples of 674 the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a 675 minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample 676 collection and handling process, and by which sample 677 plan must be maintained. A copy of the written sampling 678 plan must be maintained. A copy of the written sampling 679 records. An example of an acceptable sample collection 680 and handling procedures for a total organic constituent 681 concentration may be found in Method 25D. 682 iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling 684 plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this 685 Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the 686 waste quantity represented by the samples. 689 C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in 690 C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in 691 accordance with Method 25D for the total concentration of volatile 692 organic compound concentration accounts for and 694	671	with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator
673 describe the procedure by which representative samples of 674 minimu loss of organics occurs throughout the sample 675 collection and handling process, and by which sample 676 collection and handling process, and by which sample 677 integrity is maintained on-site in the facility operating 678 plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating 679 records. An example of an acceptable sample collection 680 and handling procedures for a total organic constituent 681 concentration may be found in Method 25D. 682 iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling 684 plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this 685 Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the 686 waste quantity represented by the samples. 687 applicable, the operating conditions for the process treating 688 the hazardous waste represented by the samples. 690 C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in 691 accordance with Method 25D for the total concentration of volatile 692 organic constituents or using one or more methods when the 693 indivi	672	and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must
674 the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process, and by which sample integrity is maintained and a copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sample collection and handling procedures for a total organic constituent concentration may be found in Method 25D. 683 iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the waste quantity represented by the samples. 684 gaplicable, the operating conditions for the process treating the hazardous waste represented by the samples. 686 constituent or using one or more methods when the individual organic compounds in the waste with Henry's law constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-fraction-in-the-liquid-phase (0.1 Y/X) (which can also be expressed as 1.8 x 10° atmospheres/gram-mole/m ²) at 25°C (75° F). When the owner or operator is making a waste determination for a treated hazardous waste that is to be compared to an average VO concentration at the point of maxet earthy to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions of 35 III. Adm. Code 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or Section 725.983(c)(2)(A) through the initial waste determination at the point of maxet origination or the	673	describe the procedure by which representative samples of
675 minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample 676 collection and handling process, and by which sampling 677 integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling 678 plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating 679 records. An example of an acceptable sample collection 680 and handling procedures for a total organic constituent 681 concentration may be found in Method 25D. 682 iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling 684 plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii) of this 685 Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the 686 waste quantity represented by the samples. 687 applicable, the operating conditions for the process treating 688 the azardous waste represented by the samples. 690 C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in 691 accordance with Method 25D for the total concentration of volatile 692 organic constituents or using one or more methods when the 693 individual organic compound concentration accounts for and 694 summed, and the summed waste concentration ascounts for and 695 <td< td=""><td>674</td><td>the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a</td></td<>	674	the hazardous waste stream are collected so that a
676 collection and handling process, and by which sample 677 integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling 678 plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating 679 records. An example of an acceptable sample collection 680 and handling procedures for a total organic constituent 681 concentration may be found in Method 25D. 682 iv) Sufficient information, as specified in the "site sampling 684 plan" required under subsection (a)(3)(B)(iii) of this 685 Section, must be prepared and recorded to document the 686 waste quantity represented by the samples. 687 applicable, the operating conditions for the process treating 688 the hazardous waste represented by the samples. 689 C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in 690 C) Analysis. Each collected sample must be prepared and subset on adminication of volatile 691 accordance with Method 25D for the total concentration of volatile 692 organic compound concentration accounts for and 693 reflects all organic compound in the waste with Henry's law 696 constant values at least 0.1 mole-fraction-in-the-gas-phase/mole-	675	minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample
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699F). When the owner or operator is making a waste determination700for a treated hazardous waste that is to be compared to an average701VO concentration at the point of waste origination or the point of702waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions703of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or Section704725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples705must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods706as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point707of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment708system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	608	expressed as 1.8 x 10^{-6} atmospheres/gram mole/m ³) at 25°C (75°
103917). When the owner of operator is making a waste determination700for a treated hazardous waste that is to be compared to an average701VO concentration at the point of waste origination or the point of702waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions703of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or Section704725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples705must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods706as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point707of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment708system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	600	Expressed as 1.8 x 10° autospheres/grain-mole/iii) at 25°C (75°)
700101 a treated hazardous waste that is to be compared to an average701VO concentration at the point of waste origination or the point of702waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions703of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or Section704725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples705must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods706as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point707of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment708system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	700	for a treated bazardous waste that is to be compared to an average
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702waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions703of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724.982(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) or Section704725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples705must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods706as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point707of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment708system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	701	words antry to the treatment system to determine if the conditions
70301 33 III. Adili. Code 724.982(C)(2)(A) through (C)(2)(F) or section704725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples705must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods706as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point707of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment708system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	702	waste entry to the treatment system, to determine if the conditions of 25 III. A dm. Code 724 082(a)(2)(A) through (a)(2)(F) or Section
704725.985(C)(2)(A) through (C)(2)(F) are met, then the waste samples705must be prepared and analyzed using the same method or methods706as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point707of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment708system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	703	725.082(c)(2)(A) through $(c)(2)(F)$ are not then the waste complete
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706as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point707of waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment708system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	705	must be prepared and analyzed using the same method of methods
707of waste origination of at the point of entry to the treatment708system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	706	as were used in making the initial waste determinations at the point
708System. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	707	or waste origination or at the point of entry to the treatment
709operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	708	system. At the owner's or operator's discretion, the owner or
710to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic711concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	709	operator may adjust test data obtained by any appropriate method
/11 concentration that is a result of including a compound with a	/10	to discount any contribution to the total volatile organic
	/11	concentration that is a result of including a compound with a

712 713		Henry's law constant value less than 0.1 Y/X at 25°C. To adjust these data, the measured concentration of each individual chemical
714		constituent contained in the waste is multiplied by the constituent-
715		specific adjustment factor (f_{m25D}). If the owner or operator elects to
716		adjust test data, the adjustment must be made to all individual
717		chemical constituents with a Henry's law constant value greater
718		than or equal to 0.1 Y/X at 25°C contained in the waste.
719		Constituent-specific adjustment factors (f_{m25D}) can be obtained by
720		contacting the USEPA. Waste and Chemical Processes Group.
721		Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle
722		Park, NC 27711. Other test methods may be used if they meet the
723		requirements in subsection $(a)(3)(C)(i)$ or $(a)(3)(C)(ii)$ of this
724		Section and provided the requirement is met to reflect all organic
725		compounds in the waste with Henry's law constant values greater
726		than or equal to 0.1 Y/X (which can also be expressed as 1.8×10^{-6}
727		atmospheres/gram-mole/m ³) at 25°C.
728		
729		i) Any USEPA standard method that has been validated in
730		accordance with appendix D to 40 CFR 63, incorporated by
731		reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); or
732		
733		ii) Any other analysis method that has been validated in
734		accordance with the procedures specified in Section 5.1 or
735		5.3, and the corresponding calculations in Section 6.1 or
736		6.3, of Method 301 in appendix A to 40 CFR 63.
737		incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
738		The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in
739		Section 6.1.5 or 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is
740		required under Section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are
741		acceptable if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to
742		1.30. Other sections of Method 301 are not required.
743		
744	D)	Calculations. The average VO concentration (\overline{C}) on a mass-
745	-7	weighted basis must be calculated by using the results for all
746		samples analyzed in accordance with subsection (b)(3)(C) of this
747		Section and the following equation:
748		a state and and an a state and a state and
		$\overline{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \mathbf{x} \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i \mathbf{x} C_i)$
749		
750		Where:
751		

			Ē	=	Average VO concentration of the hazardous waste at the point of waste treatment on a mass-
					weighted basis, in ppmw
			1	-	waste
			n	=	Total number of waste determinations of the hazardous waste collected for the averaging
			Qi	=	period (not to exceed one year) Mass quantity of the hazardous waste stream
			QT	=	Total mass quantity of hazardous waste during
			C.	_	the averaging period, in kg/hr Measured VO concentration of weste
			Ci		determinations "i," as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection $(b)(3)(C)$ of this Section (i.e., the average of the four or more samples specified in subsection $(b)(3)(B)(ii)$ of this Section), in ppmw.
752					
753		E) P	rovid	led	that the test method is appropriate for the waste as
754		r	equir	ed	under subsection (b)(3)(C) of this Section, compliance
755		n	nust b	be c	letermined based on the test method used by the owner or
756		C	perat	or	as recorded pursuant to Section 725.990(f)(1).
757					
758	4)	Procedu	re to a	det	ermine the exit concentration limit (C_t) for a treated
759		hazardou	us wa	ste	ŧ
760			-		
761		A) 1	he po	oin	t of waste origination for each hazardous waste treated by
762		t	he pro	oce	ess at the same time must be identified.
763		D 1 T			1 1
764		B) I	f a su	ngl	e hazardous waste stream is identified in subsection
765		(b)(4)	(A)	of this Section, then the exit concentration limit (C_t) must
700		D	be 500	p]	pmw.
767		() T	c		1
768		C) 1	I MOI	et	han one hazardous waste stream is identified in subsection
709		(D)(4)	(A)	of this Section, then the average vO concentration of
770		e	ach h	aza	ardous waste stream at the point of waste origination must
771		0	be det	ern	nined in accordance with the requirements of subsection
772		(a) of	this	s Section. The exit concentration limit (C_t) must be
113		C	alcul	ate	a by using the results determined for each individual
774		h	azarc	iou	is waste stream and the following equation:
115					

$$C_{t} = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^{m} (Q_{x} \times \overline{C}_{x}) + \sum_{y=1}^{n} (Q_{y} \times 500 \text{ ppmw})}{\sum_{x=1}^{m} Q_{x} + \sum_{y=1}^{n} Q_{y}}$$

Where:

C_t = Exit concentration limit for treated hazardous waste, in ppmw

- x = Individual hazardous waste stream "x" that has an average VO concentration less than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section
- y = Individual hazardous waste stream "y" that has an average VO concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section
- m = Total number of "x" hazardous waste streams treated by process
- n = Total number of "y" hazardous waste streams treated by process
- Q_x = Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream "x," in kg/yr
- Q_y = Annual mass quantity of hazardous waste stream "y," in kg/yr
- \overline{C}_x = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste stream "x" at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, in ppmw.
- Procedure to determine the organic reduction efficiency (R) for a treated hazardous waste.
 - A) The organic reduction efficiency (R) for a treatment process must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs.
 - B) All hazardous waste streams entering the process and all hazardous waste streams exiting the treatment process must be identified. The owner or operator must prepare a sampling plan for measuring

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these streams that accurately reflects the retention time of the	;
hazardous waste in the process.	

- C) For each run, information must be determined for each hazardous waste stream identified in subsection (b)(5)(B) of this Section, using the following procedures:
 - The mass quantity of each hazardous waste stream entering the process (Q_b) and the mass quantity of each hazardous waste stream exiting the process (Q_a) must be determined; and
 - ii) The average VO concentration at the point of waste origination of each hazardous waste stream entering the process (C_b) during the run must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a)(3) of this Section. The average VO concentration at the point of waste treatment of each hazardous waste stream exiting the process (C_a) during the run must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3) of this Section.
- D) The waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process (E_a) must be calculated by using the results determined in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(C) of this Section and the following equations:

$$E_b = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^m (Q_{bj} \times \overline{C_{bj}})$$
$$E_a = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^m (Q_{aj} \times \overline{C_{aj}})$$

Where:

- E_a = Waste volatile organic mass flow existing the process, in kg/hr
- E_b = Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process, in kg/hr
- m = Total number of runs (at least 3)
- j = Individual run "j"
- Q_{bi} = Mass quantity of hazardous waste entering the

process during run "j," in kg/yr

- Q_{aj} = Average mass quantity of waste exiting the process during run "j," in kg/yr
- **C**_{aj} = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste exiting the process during run "j," as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3) of this Section, in ppmw
- C_{bj} = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste entering the process during run "j," as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection 725.984(a)(3) of this Section, in ppmw.

 E) The organic reduction efficiency of the process must be calculated by using the results determined in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section and the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \ge 100\%$$

Where:

R = Organiz reduction efficiency, in percent

- E_b = Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr
- E_a = Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.
- Procedure to determine the organic biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for a treated hazardous waste-
 - A) The fraction of organics biodegraded (F_{bio}) must be determined using the procedure specified in appendix C to 40 CFR 63 (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded (F_{bio}) in a Biological Treatment Unit), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b).
 - B) The organic biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) must be calculated by using the following equation:

 $R_{bio} = F_{bio} \times 100\%$

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843 Where: 844 R_{bio} = Organic biodegradation efficiency, in percent = Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in Fbio accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(6)(A) of this Section. 845 846 Procedure to determine the required organic mass removal rate (RMR) for 7) 847 a treated hazardous waste-848 849 All of the hazardous waste streams entering the treatment process A) 850 must be identified. 851 The average VO concentration of the hazardous waste stream at 852 B) 853 the point of waste origination must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section. 854 855 856 For each individual hazardous waste stream that has an average C) 857 volatile organic concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, the average volumetric flow rate of 858 859 hazardous waste and the density of the hazardous waste stream at 860 the point of waste origination must be determined. 861 862 D) The required organic mass removal rate (RMR) for the hazardous 863 waste must be calculated by using the average VO concentration, average volumetric flow rate, and density determined for each 864 865 individual hazardous waste stream, and the following equation: 866 867 $RMR = \sum_{y=1}^{n} \left[V_y \ge k_y \ge \frac{(\overline{C}_y - 500 \text{ ppmw})}{10^6} \right]$ 868 869 Where: 870 RMR = Required organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr = Individual hazardous waste stream "y" that has an y average volatile organic (VO) concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the

n = Total number of "y" hazardous waste streams

requirements of subsection (a) of this Section

treated by process

V. = Average volumetric flow rate of hazardous waste stream "y" at the point of waste origination, in m³/hr

= Density of hazardous waste stream "v," in kg/m^3 kv

- \overline{C}_{v} = Average VO concentration of hazardous waste stream "y" at the point of waste origination, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, in ppmw.
- 8) Procedure to determine the actual organic mass removal rate (MR) for a treated hazardous waste-
 - A) The actual organic mass removal rate (MR) must be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run must be one hour.
 - The waste volatile organic mass flow entering the process (E_h) and B) the waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process (Ea) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section.
 - C) The actual organic mass removal rate (MR) must be calculated by using the mass flow rate determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(8)(B) of this Section and the following equation:

$$MR = E_b - E_a$$

Where:

Actual organic mass removal rate, in kg/hr MR =

- = Waste volatile organic mass flow entering the Eh process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr
- Ea = Waste volatile organic mass flow exiting the process, as determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr.

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Procedure to determine the actual organic mass biodegradation rate

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895 (MR_{bio}) for a treated hazardous waste-896 897 A) The actual organic mass biodegradation rate (MRbio) must be 898 determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run must be one hour. 899 900 901 B) The waste organic mass flow entering the process (E_b) must be 902 determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection 903 (b)(5)(D) of this Section. 904 905 The fraction of organic biodegraded (Fbio) must be determined C) 906 using the procedure specified in appendix C to 40 CFR 63 907 (Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded (Fbio) in a Biological 908 Treatment Unit), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 909 720.111(b). 910 911 The actual organic mass biodegradation rate (MRbio) must be D) 912 calculated by using the mass flow rates and fraction of organic 913 biodegraded, as determined in accordance with the requirements of 914 subsections (b)(9)(B) and (b)(9)(C) of this Section, respectively, 915 and the following equation: 916 917 $MR_{bio} = E_b \times F_{bio}$ 918 919 Where: 920 MR_{bio} = Actual organic mass biodegradation rate, in kg/hr = Waste organic mass flow entering the process, as Eh determined in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(5)(D) of this Section, in kg/hr = Fraction of organic biodegraded, as determined in Fbio accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(9)(C) of this Section, in kg/hr. 921 922 c) Procedure to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous 923 waste in a tank-924 925 1) An owner or operator must determine the maximum organic vapor 926 pressure for each hazardous waste placed in a tank using Tank Level 1 927 controls in accordance with standards specified in Section 725.985(c). 928 929 2) An owner or operator must use either direct measurement, as specified in 930 subsection (c)(3) of this Section, or knowledge of the waste, as specified

by subsection (c)(4) of this Section, to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure that is representative of the hazardous waste composition stored or treated in the tank.

- Direct measurement to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of a hazardous waste.
 - A) Sampling. A sufficient number of samples must be collected to be representative of the waste contained in the tank. All samples must be conducted and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan must describe the procedure by which representative samples of the hazardous waste are collected so that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan must be maintained on-site in the facility operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures and may be found in Method 25D.
 - B) Analysis. Any appropriate one of the following methods may be used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste:
 - Method 25E (Determination of Vapor Phase Organic Concentration in Waste Samples) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b);
 - Methods described in API publication 2517 (Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a);
 - iii) Methods obtained from standard reference texts;
 - iv) ASTM Method D 2879-92 (Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(a); or
 - v) Any other method approved by the Agency.

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9754)Use of knowledge to determine the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste. Documentation must be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Section 725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.9869879899901)911922923933944954955957958950950951952953954955955956957958959950950951952953954955955956957958959950950951952953954955955955956956957958959959950950951952
976the hazardous waste. Documentation must be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is less than the maximum vapor pressure of the hazardous (725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.9869879889899901)9919929931)9949959959959969979989901)991992993109949959959969979989989901099199299311. Adm. Code 720.111(b). Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to, any of the following: the interface of the cover and its associated closure device, and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure relief valve.1000100110022) </td
977presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Section 725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.9869879879889899901)91929394959596979798990901)9192939495959697989901)9919929931)994995995996997997998999999100991992993994994995995996997998999999990991991992993994994995995
978knowledge that the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Section 725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.986987d)987d)The procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC is as follows:9899901)9901)The test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) of appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111(b). Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to, any of the following: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting, the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device, and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure relief valve.100110022)2)20)The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous waste having an organic concentration representative of the range of
979waste is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Section980725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An981example of information that may be used is documentation that the982hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it983previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste984maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure985limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.986987987d)The procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC is as follows:9899909901)991The test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) of appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111(b). Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to, any of the following: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting, the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device, and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure relief valve.10011002202021The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous waste having an organic concentration representative of the range of
980725.985(b)(1)(A) for the applicable tank design capacity category. An example of information that may be used is documentation that the hazardous waste is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the waste maximum organic vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.986987d)The procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC is as follows:9899901)The test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 (Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks) of appendix A to 40 CFR 60 (Test Methods), incorporated by reference in 35 III. Adm. Code 720.111(b). Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to, any of the following: the interface of the cover and its associated closure device, and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure relief valve.10012)The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous waste having an organic concentration representative of the range of
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10022)The test must be performed when the unit contains a hazardous waste1003having an organic concentration representative of the range of
1003 having an organic concentration representative of the range of
1004 concentrations for the hazardous waste expected to be managed in the unit.
1005 During the test, the cover and closure devices must be secured in the
1006 closed position.
1007
1008 3) The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Method
1009 21, except the instrument response factor criteria in Section 3.1.2(a) of
1010 Method 21 must be for the average composition of the organic
1011 constituents in the hazardous waste placed in the waste management unit.
1012 not for each individual organic constituent.
1013
1014 4) The detection instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its
1015 use by the procedures specified in Method 21.
1016

. . .
1017		5)	Calibration gases must be as follows:
1010			A) Zero air (less than 10 ppmy hydrocarbon in air) and
1020			A) Zero an (less than 10 ppinv nytrocarbon in an), and
1020			B) A mixture of methane or n-bexane in air at a concentration of
1022			approximately but less than 10,000 ppmy methane or n-beyane
1023			approximatory, out isso mail, 10,000 ppint methane of in nexale.
1024		6)	The background level must be determined according to the procedures in
1025		0)	Method 21
1026			
1027		7)	Each potential leak interface must be checked by traversing the instrument
1028		.,	probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as
1029			possible as described in Method 21. In the case when the configuration of
1030			the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface
1031			all accessible portions of the interface must be sampled. In the case when
1032			the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the
1033			interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn
1034			(e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet must be
1035			placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.
1036			
1037		8)	The arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration
1038		-/	indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared
1039			with the value of 500 ppmy except when monitoring a seal around a
1040			rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening, in which case the
1041			comparison must be as specified in subsection $(d)(9)$ of this Section. If the
1042			difference is less than 500 ppmy, then the potential leak interface is
1043			determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions.
1044			1
1045		9)	For the seals around a rotating shaft that passes through a cover opening.
1046			the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration
1047			indicated by the instrument and the background level must be compared
1048			with the value of 10,000 ppmw. If the difference is less than 10,000
1049			ppmw, then the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no
1050			detectable organic emissions.
1051			
1052	(Sour	ce: Am	uended at 37 Ill. Reg., effective)
1053			
1054	Section 725.	985 Sta	andards: Tanks
1055			
1056	a)	The p	provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from
1057		tanks	for which Section 725.983(b) references the use of this Section for such air
1058		emiss	ion control.
1059			

1060	b) The	owner or	operat	tor must control air pollutant emissions from each tank subject
1061	to the	his Sectio	n in ac	cordance with the following requirements, as applicable:
1062				
1063	1)	For a	tank th	at manages hazardous waste that meets all of the conditions
1064		specif	fied in :	subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C) of this Section, the
1065		owne	r or ope	erator must control air pollutant emissions from the tank in
1066		accor	dance v	with the Tank Level 1 controls specified in subsection (c) of
1067		this S	ection	or the Tank Level 2 controls specified in subsection (d) of this
1068		Sectio	on.	
1069				
1070		A)	The	nazardous waste in the tank has a maximum organic vapor
1071			press	ure that is less than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit
1072			for th	he tank's design capacity category, as follows:
1073				
1074			i)	For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m^3
1075			-	(5333 ft ³ or 39,887 gal), the maximum organic vapor
1076				pressure limit for the tank is 5.2 kPa (0.75 psia or 39
1077				mmHg);
1078				
1079			ii)	For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 75 m^3
1080				(2649 ft ³ or 19.810 gal) but less than 151 m ³ (5333 ft ³ or
1081				39,887 gal), the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for
1082				the tank is 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia or 207 mmHg); or
1083				
1084			iii)	For a tank design capacity less than 75 m ³ (2649 ft ³ or
1085				19,810 gal), the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for
1086				the tank is 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia or 574 mmHg).
1087				
1088		B)	The	hazardous waste in the tank is not heated by the owner or
1089		-1	opera	ator to a temperature that is greater than the temperature at
1090			whic	h the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste
1091			is de	termined for the purpose of complying with subsection
1092			(b)(1)(A) of this Section.
1093			(-)(-	
1094		C)	The	hazardous waste in the tank is not treated by the owner or
1095			opera	ator using a waste stabilization process, as defined in Section
1096			725.	981.
1097			1000	
1098	2)	For a	tank th	at manages hazardous waste that does not meet all of the
1099	-)	condi	tions s	pecified in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C) of this
1100		Section	on, the	owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from
1101		the ta	nk by	using Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the
1102		requi	rement	s of subsection (d) of this Section. Examples of tanks required
		10 qui		

1103 1104 1105			to use stabili	Tank Level 2 controls include the following: a tank used for a waste ization process and a tank for which the hazardous waste in the tank
1105			mavir	num organic vapor pressure limit for the tank's design capacity
1107			cotegy	num organic vapor pressure mint for the tank's design capacity $arry as specified in subsection (h)(1)(A) of this Section$
1107			catego	bry, as specified in subsection (b)(1)(A) of this section.
1100	2)	1		anaratar controlling air pollutent emissions from a tenk using Tenk
1110	C)	Laval	1 contr	operator controlling all pollutant emissions from a tank using Tank
1110		throw	r = contraction	of this Section:
1111		unou	gn (c)(4) of this section.
1112		1)	The	when or operator must determine the maximum organic vapor
1115		1)	The o	wher or operator must determine the maximum organic vapor
1114			Lovel	1 controls before the first time the begordous waste is pleased in the
1115			Level	The maximum arganic vener pressure must be determined using the
1117			talik.	dures specified in Section 725 084(c). Thereafter the owner or
1117			proce	tor must perform a new determination whenever abanges to the
1110			bozor	doug waste managed in the tank could notentially cause the
1120			mavir	num organic vanor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or
1120			areate	ar then the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank design
1121			gicale	ity estegory specified in subsection (b)(1)(A) of this Section as
1122			applic	able to the tank
1125			appin	cable to the tank.
1124		21	The t	ank muct be equipped with a fived roof designed to meet the
1125		2)	follow	wing specifications:
1120			101100	ang specifications.
1127			4)	The fixed roof and its closure devices must be designed to form a
1120			A)	continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the bazardous
1129				waste in the tank. The fixed roof may be a separate cover installed
1131				on the tank (e.g. a removable cover mounted on an open-ton tank)
1132				or may be an integral part of the tank structural design (e.g. a
1133				horizontal cylindrical tank equipped with a hatch)
1134				nonzontal cymancal talk cquipped with a natelij.
1135			B)	The fixed roof must be installed in such a manner that there are no
1136			Ъ)	visible cracks holes gans or other open spaces between roof
1137				section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank
1138				wall
1139				
1140			(\mathbf{C})	Fither of the following must be true of each opening in the fixed
1141			~)	roof and of any manifold system associated with the fixed roof
1142				must be either:
1143				
1144				i) The opening or manifold system is equipped with a closure
1145				device designed to operate so that when the closure device

1146 1147 1148 1149 1150		is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the opening and the closure device; or	5
1150 1151 1152 1153		ii) The opening or manifold system is connected by a closed- vent system that is vented to a control device. The control device must remove or destroy organics in the vent stream	•
1154 1155 1156 1157		and it must be operating whenever hazardous waste is managed in the tank, except as provided for in subsection (c)(2)(E).	
1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168	D)	The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and which will maintain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices musi include the following: organic vapor permeability; the effects of any contact with the hazardous waste or its vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed	st st
1108 1169 1170 1171 1172	E)	The control device operated pursuant to subsection $(c)(2)(C)$ of this Section needs not remove or destroy organics in the vent stream under the following conditions:	
1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183		i) During periods when it is necessary to provide access to the tank for performing the activities of subsection (c)(2)(E)(ii of this Section, venting of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of closure devices is allowed, and removal of the fixed root is allowed. Following completion of the activity, the own or operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, and resume operation of the control device; and	ne i) g of er
1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188		 During periods of routine inspection, maintenance, or othe activities needed for normal operations, and for the remove of accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank. 	r al of

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1189			BOARD NOTE: Subsections (c)(2)(E)(i) and (c)(2)(E)(ii) are
1190			derived from 40 CFR 265.985(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (c)(2)(iii)(B)(2),
1191			which the Board has codified here to comport with Illinois
1192			Administrative Code format requirements.
1193			
1194	3)	When	never a hazardous waste is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed
1195	1	with	each closure device secured in the closed position, except as follows:
1196			
1197		A)	Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed
1198			at the following times:
1199			ç
1200			i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine
1201			inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for
1202			normal operations. Examples of such activities include
1203			those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample
1204			the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a
1205			hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following
1206			completion of the activity, the owner or operator must
1207			promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or
1208			reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.
1209			,,,,,,,
1210			ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the
1211			bottom of tank.
1212			
1213		B)	Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve.
1214		-,	conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device that
1215			vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for
1216			the purpose of maintaining the tank internal pressure in accordance
1217			with the tank design specifications. The device must be designed
1218			to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is
1219			secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device
1220			opens must be established so that the device remains in the closed
1221			position whenever the tank internal pressure is within the internal
1222			pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator
1223			based on the tank manufacturer recommendations; applicable
1224			regulations: fire protection and prevention codes: standard
1225			engineering codes and practices: or other requirements for the safe
1226			handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous
1227			materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may
1228			require these devices to open are during those times when the tank
1229			internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating range for
1230			the tank as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient
1231			temperature fluctuations.

1232				
1233			C)	Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is
1234				allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe
1235				condition.
1236				
1237		4)	The c	owner or operator must inspect the air emission control equipment in
1238		.,	accor	dance with the following requirements:-
1239				anne win ne tono wing tedan entenist.
1240			A)	The fixed roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected
1241			,	by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in
1242				air pollutant emissions. Defects include but are not limited to
1243				visible cracks holes or gans in the roof sections or between the
1245				roof and the tank wall: broken cracked or otherwise damaged
1244				seals or gaskets on closure devices: and broken or missing batches
1245				access covers cans or other closure devices
1240				access covers, caps, or other closure devices.
1247			D)	The owner or operator must perform on initial inspection of the
1240			D)	fixed roof and its closure devices on or before the date that the tank
1249				have not and its closure devices on or before the date that the talk
1250				must perform the inspections at least once every year except under
1251				the appendix and the provided for in subsection (1) of this Section
1252				the special conditions provided for in subsection (1) of this Section.
1255			0	To the survey due to define the data and the survey of the survey of
1254			0	In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator must
1255				repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection
1250				(k) of this Section.
1257			-	mi
1258			D)	The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in
1259				accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b).
1260		1900		
1261	d)	Ano	wner or	operator controlling air pollutant emissions from a tank using Tank
1262		Leve	12 cont	rols must use one of the following tanks:
1263				
1264		1)	A fix	red-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance
1265			with	the requirements specified in subsection (e) of this Section;
1266				
1267		2)	A tar	nk equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the
1268			requi	irements specified in subsection (f) of this Section;
1269				
1270		3)	A tar	nk vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in
1271			acco	rdance with the requirements specified in subsection (g) of this
1272			Secti	ion;
1273				
1274		4)	A pr	essure tank designed and operated in accordance with the

1275			requi	rements	s specified in subsection (h) of this Section; or
1277		5)	A tan	k locat	ad inside an enclosure that is vented through a closed vent
1277		5)	r tan	m to an	enclosed combustion control device in accordance with the
1270			Syster	in to an	enclosed computation control device in accordance with the
12/9			requi	rements	s specified in subsection (1) of this Section.
1280		T 1		a sound is	
1281	e)	The o	wher of	r opera	for that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank using a
1282		fixed	roof wi	ith an if	iternal floating roof must meet the requirements specified in
1283		subse	ctions ((e)(1) th	rough (e)(3) of this Section.
1284					and a second
1285		1)	The t	ank mu	st be equipped with a fixed roof and an internal floating roof
1286			in acc	cordanc	e with the following requirements:
1287					
1288			A)	The	internal floating roof must be designed to float on the liquid
1289				surfa	ce except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg
1290				supp	orts.
1291					
1292			B)	The	internal floating roof must be equipped with a continuous seal
1293				betw	een the wall of the tank and the floating roof edge that meets
1294				eithe	r of the following requirements:
1295					8 1
1296				i)	A single continuous seal that is either a liquid-mounted seal
1297				-)	or a metallic shoe seal as defined in Section 725 981: or
1298					of a mounte shoe sear, as defined in Section 725.501, of
1290				ii)	Two continuous seals mounted one above the other. The
1300				m)	lower seal may be a vanor-mounted seal
1301					lower sear may be a vapor-mounted sear.
1301			C)	The	internal floating roof must most the following enacifications:
1302			0)	The	internal floating foor must meet the following specifications.
1303					Fach anoming in a neuropetent internal floating and former
1304				1)	Each opening in a noncontact internal floating foor except
1305					for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the
1306					rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid
1307					surface;
1308					
1309				11)	Each opening in the internal floating roof must be equipped
1310					with a gasketed cover or a gasketed lid except for leg
1311					sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column
1312					wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains;
1313					
1314				iii)	Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the
1315					purpose of sampling must have a slit fabric cover that
1316					covers at least 90 percent of the opening;
1317					

1318 1319			iv)	Each automatic bleeder vent and rim space vent must be gasketed;
1320 1321 1322			v)	Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for
1322				passage of a ladder must have a gasketed shding cover, and
1323			Ni)	Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for
1325			VI)	Each penetration of the internal floating foor that allows for
1326				flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover
1320				nexible fablic sleeve seaf of a gasketed sliding cover.
1328	2)	The ou	mer o	r operator must operate the tank in accordance with the
1320	2)	follow	ing rec	wirements.
1330		TOHOW	ing rec	lunements.
1331		4)	When	the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of
1332		11)	filling	emptying or refilling must be continuous and must be
1333			comp	leted as soon as practical:
1334			comp	letted as soon as practical,
1335		B)	Auto	matic bleeder vents are to be set closed at all times when the
1336		2)	roofi	s floating except when the roof is being floated off or is
1337			heino	landed on the leg supports: and
1338			oomg	randed on the reg supports, and
1339		C)	Prior	to filling the tank each cover access hatch gauge float well
1340		0)	or lid	on any opening in the internal floating roof must be bolted or
1341			faster	and closed (i.e., no visible gans). Rim snace vents are to be
1342			set to	open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or
1343			when	the pressure beneath the rim exceeds the manufacturer's
1344			recon	nmended setting.
1345				
1346	3)	The ov	vner o	r operator must inspect the internal floating roof in
1347		accordance with the procedures specified as follows:		
1348				······································
1349		A)	The f	loating roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected
1350			by the	e owner or operator to check for defects that could result in
1351			air po	llutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, the
1352			follo	wing: when the internal floating roof is not floating on the
1353			surfa	ce of the liquid inside the tank: when liquid has accumulated
1354			on to	p of the internal floating roof; when any portion of the roof
1355			seals	have detached from the roof rim; when holes, tears, or other
1356			openi	ngs are visible in the seal fabric; when the gaskets no longer
1357			close	off the hazardous waste surface from the atmosphere; or
1358			when	the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area:
1359				and the second
1360		B)	The o	owner or operator must inspect the internal floating roof

components as follows, except as provided in subsection (e)(3)(C) of this Section:

- Visually inspect the internal floating roof components through openings on the fixed roof (e.g., manholes and roof hatches) at least once every 12 months after initial fill, and
- Visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least once every 10 years;
- C) As an alternative to performing the inspections specified in subsection (e)(3)(B) of this Section for an internal floating roof equipped with two continuous seals mounted one above the other, the owner or operator may visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary and secondary seals, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every five years;
- D) Prior to each inspection required by subsection (e)(3)(B) or (e)(3)(C) of this Section, the owner or operator must notify the Agency in advance of each inspection to provide the Agency with the opportunity to have an observer present during the inspection. The owner or operator must notify the Agency of the date and location of the inspection as follows:
 - Prior to each visual inspection of an internal floating roof in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written notification must be prepared and sent by the owner or operator so that it is received by the Agency at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, except when an inspection is not planned, as provided for in subsection (e)(3)(D)(ii) of this Section; and

 When a visual inspection is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the owner or operator must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than seven calendar days before refilling of the tank. This notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by a written explanation for why the inspection is unplanned. Alternatively, written notification,

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1404 1405 1406 1407				including the explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so that it is received by the Regional Administrator at least seven calendar days before refilling the tank;			
1408 1409 1410 1411			E)	In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k) of this Section: and			
1412				(1) 01 1110 0001011, 1110			
1413			F)	The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in			
1414			~)	accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b).			
1415							
1416		4)	Safet	y devices, as defined in Section 725.981, may be installed and			
1417		1	opera	ted as necessary on any tank complying with the requirements of this			
1418			subse	action (e).			
1419							
1420	f)	The c	wner o	r operator that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank using an			
1421		extern	external floating roof must meet the requirements specified in subsections $(f)(1)$				
1422		throu	gh (f)(3) of this Section.			
1423							
1424		1)	The c	owner or operator must design the external floating roof in			
1425			accor	dance with the following requirements:			
1426							
1427			A)	The external floating roof must be designed to float on the liquid			
1428				surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg			
1429				supports;			
1430							
1431			B)	The floating roof must be equipped with two continuous seals, one			
1432				above the other, between the wall of the tank and the roof edge.			
1433				The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal			
1434				is referred to as the secondary seal.			
1435							
1436				i) The primary seal must be a liquid-mounted seal or a			
1437				metallic shoe seal, as defined in Section 725.981. The total			
1438				area of the gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal			
1439				must not exceed 212 square centimeters (cm ²) per meter			
1440				$(10.0 \text{ in}^2 \text{ per foot})$ of tank diameter, and the width of any			
1441				portion of these gaps must not exceed 3.8 centimeters (cm)			
1442				(1.5 inches). If a metallic shoe seal is used for the primary			
1443				seal, the metallic shoe seal must be designed so that one			
1444				end extends into the liquid in the tank and the other end			
1445				extends a vertical distance of at least 61 centimeters (24			
1446				inches) above the liquid surface.			

1448ii)The secondary seal must be mounted above the primary seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal must not exceed 21.2 em ² per meter (1.0 in ² per foot) of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 1.3 cm (0.5 inch); and1455C)The external floating roof must meet the following specifications: 14571458i)Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface;1461surface;1462ii)Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position;1470iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;1471iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;1473v)Each nor of drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a gasketed slore over or a flexible fabric sleeve seal;1478vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal;1478vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1478viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the liquid surface from that agasketed cap on th	1447			
1449seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof1450and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between1451the tank wall and the secondary seal must not exceed 21.21452cm² per meter (1.0 in² per foot) of tank diameter, and the1453width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 1.3 cm1454(0.5 inch); and1455i)Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents)1458i)Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents)1459and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external1460floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid1461surface;1462ii)Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof1463drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid;1466iii)Each access hatch and each gauge float well must be equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position;1471iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;1473v)Each nor drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a gasket;1474v)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal;1479vi)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1479vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or othe	1448		ii)	The secondary seal must be mounted above the primary
1450and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal must not exceed 1.2. cm ² per meter (1.0 in ² per foot) of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 1.3 cm (0.5 inch); and1451(0.5 inch); and1455(0)1456(C)1457i)1458i)1459ii)1459iii)1460Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface;1462iii)1463iii)1464gasketed cover, seal, or lid;1465iii)1466equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid;1470iii)1471iv)1471iv)1472be lequipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position;1471iv)1473viii Each access hatch and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;1473viii1474v)1475cover that cover at least 90 percent of the area of the cquipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal;1478viii)1479viii)1480Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1478viii)1479viii)1480Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device that closes off the l	1449			seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof
1451the tank wall and the secondary seal must not exceed 21.2 cm² per meter (1.0 in² per foot) of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 1.3 cm (0.5 inch); and1455C)The external floating roof must meet the following specifications:1456C)The external floating roof must meet the following specifications:1457i)Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface;1460ii)Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid;1467iii)Each access hatch and each gauge float well must be equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position;1470iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;1471iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;1473v)Each nuslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasket;1474v)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal;1483vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1484gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1485viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device that closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere;	1450			and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between
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1459and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface;1461floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface;1462ii)Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid;1466iii)Each access hatch and each gauge float well must be equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position;1470iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;1471iv)Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;1478vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal;1482vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1486viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device that closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere; and	1458		i)	Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents)
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1463ii)Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof1464drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid;1465iii)Each access hatch and each gauge float well must be equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position;1470iv)Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket;1471iv)Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;1478vi)Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal;1483vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1484viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device that closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere; and	1462			
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1481sleeve seal;14821483148414841485148514861487148814881489	1480			equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric
148214831484148414851485148614871487148814881489	1481			sleeve seal;
1483vii)Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1485	1482			
1484gasketed cap on the end of the pole;1485148614861487148814881489	1483		vii)	Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a
14851486148614871487148814881489	1484			gasketed cap on the end of the pole;
1486viii)Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed1487float or other device that closes off the liquid surface from1488the atmosphere; and14891489	1485			
1487float or other device that closes off the liquid surface from1488the atmosphere; and1489	1486		viii)	Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed
1488 the atmosphere; and 1489	1487			float or other device that closes off the liquid surface from
1489	1488			the atmosphere; and
	1489			

1490 1491			ix)	Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.
1492				
1493	2)	The o	wner o	r operator must operate the tank in accordance with the
1494		follov	ving re	quirements:
1495				
1496		A)	Whe	n the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of
1497			fillin	g, emptying, or refilling must be continuous and must be
1498			comp	pleted as soon as practical;
1499				
1500		B)	Exce	pt for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains,
1501			and 1	eg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be secured and
1502			main	tained in a closed position at all times except when the closure
1503			devid	e must be open for access;
1504				
1505		C)	Cove	ers on each access hatch and each gauge float well must be
1506			bolte	d or fastened when secured in the closed position;
1507				
1508		D)	Auto	matic bleeder vents must be set closed at all times when the
1509			roof	is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is
1510			being	g landed on the leg supports;
1511				
1512		E)	Rim	space vents must be set to open only at those times that the
1513			roof	is being floated off the roof leg supports or when the pressure
1514			bene	ath the rim seal exceeds the manufacturer's recommended
1515			settin	ng;
1516				
1517		F)	The	cap on the end of each unslotted guide pole must be secured in
1518		•	the c	losed position at all times except when measuring the level or
1519			colle	cting samples of the liquid in the tank;
1520				
1521		G)	The	cover on each gauge hatch or sample well must be secured in
1522			the c	losed position at all times except when the hatch or well must
1523			be or	bened for access; and
1524				
1525		H)	Both	the primary seal and the secondary seal must completely
1526			cove	r the annular space between the external floating roof and the
1527			wall	of the tank in a continuous fashion except during inspections.
1528				
1529	3)	The o	wner c	r operator must inspect the external floating roof in
1530		accor	dance	with the procedures specified as follows:
1531				
1532		A)	The	owner or operator must measure the external floating roof seal

1533		gaps	in accordance with the following requirements:
1534 1535 1536 1537 1538 1539		i)	The owner or operator must perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal within 60 calendar days after initial operation of the tank following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every five years;
1540 1541 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546		ii)	The owner or operator must perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal within 60 calendar days after initial operation of the tank following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year;
1547 1548 1549 1550 1551		iii)	If a tank ceases to hold hazardous waste for a period of one year or more, subsequent introduction of hazardous waste into the tank must be considered an initial operation for the purposes of subsections $(f)(3)(A)(i)$ and $(f)(3)(A)(ii)$ of this Section;
1552 1553 1554 1555 1556		iv)	The owner or operator must determine the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually using the procedure set forth in subsection $(f)(3)(D)(f)(4)(D)$ of this Section;
1558 1559 1560 1561		v)	In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in subsection $(f)(1)(B)$ of this Section, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (k) of this Section; and
1562 1563 1564 1565 1566		vi)	The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b);
1567 1568 1569	B)	The or roof	owner or operator must visually inspect the external floating in accordance with the following requirements:
1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575		i)	The floating roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to any of the following: holes, tears, or other openings in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof; a rim seal detached from the floating roof; all or a portion of

1576 1577			the floating roof deck being submerged below the surface of the liquid in the tank; broken, cracked, or otherwise
1578			damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or
1579			missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure
1580			devices;
1581			
1582		11)	The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection of
1583			the external floating roof and its closure devices on or
1584			before the date that the tank becomes subject to this
1585			Section. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform
1586			the inspections at least once every year except for the
1587			special conditions provided for in subsection (1) of this
1588			Section;
1589		440	
1590		iii)	In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator
1591			must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements
1592			of subsection (k) of this Section; and
1593			
1594		iv)	The owner or operator must maintain a record of the
1595			inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in
1596			Section 725.990(b);
1597			
1598	C)	Prior	to each inspection required by subsection $(f)(3)(A)$ or
1599		(f)(3)	(B) of this Section, the owner or operator must notify the
1600		Ager	ncy in advance of each inspection to provide the Agency with
1601		the o	pportunity to have an observer present during the inspection.
1602		The	owner or operator must notify the Agency of the date and
1603		locat	ion of the inspection as follows:
1604			
1605		i)	Prior to each inspection to measure external floating roof
1606			seal gaps as required under subsection $(f)(3)(A)$ of this
1607			Section, written notification must be prepared and sent by
1608			the owner or operator so that it is received by the Agency at
1609			least 30 calendar days before the date the measurements are
1610			scheduled to be performed;
1611			
1612		ii)	Prior to each visual inspection of an external floating roof
1613			in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written
1614			notification must be prepared and sent by the owner or
1615			operator so that it is received by the Agency at least 30
1616			calendar days before refilling the tank except when an
1617			inspection is not planned, as provided for in subsection
1618			(f)(3)(C)(iii) of this Section: and
1010			(i)(s)(c)(iii) or this bootton, and

1619			
1620		iii)	When a visual inspection is not planned and the owner or
1621			operator could not have known about the inspection 30
1622			calendar days before refilling the tank, the owner or
1623			operator must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but no
1624			later than seven calendar days before refilling of the tank.
1625			This notification may be made by telephone and
1626			immediately followed by a written explanation for why the
1627			inspection is unplanned. Alternatively, written notification,
1628			including the explanation for the unplanned inspection,
1629			may be sent so that it is received by the Regional
1630			Administrator at least seven calendar days before refilling
1631			the tank;
1632			
1633	D)	Proce	edure for determining gaps in the primary seal and in the
1634		secor	ndary seal for the purposes of subsection (f)(3)(A)(iv) of this
1635		Secti	on:
1636			
1637		i)	The seal gap measurements must be performed at one or
1638			more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the
1639			roof supports;
1640			
1641		ii)	Seal gaps, if any, must be measured around the entire
1642			perimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.32-
1643			cm (1/4-inch) diameter uniform probe passes freely (without
1644			forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the
1645			wall of the tank and measure the circumferential distance of
1646			each such location;
1647			
1648		iii)	For a seal gap measured under this subsection $(f)(3)$, the
1649			gap surface area must be determined by using probes of
1650			various widths to measure accurately the actual distance
1651			from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such
1652			width by its respective circumferential distance; and
1653			
1654		iv)	The total gap area must be calculated by adding the gap
1655			surface areas determined for each identified gap location
1656			for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually,
1657			and then dividing the sum for each seal type by the nominal
1658			diameter of the tank. These total gap areas for the primary
1659			seal and secondary seal are then compared to the respective
1660			standards for the seal type, as specified in subsection
1661			(f)(1)(B) of this Section: and-

1662				
1663				BOARD NOTE: Subsections (f)(3)(D)(i) through (f)(3)(D)(iv) are
1664				derived from 40 CFR 265.1085(f)(3)(i)(D)(1) through
1665				(f)(3)(i)(D)(4), which the Board has codified here to comport with
1666				Illinois Administrative Code format requirements.
1667				
1668		4)	Safet	y devices, as defined in Section 725.981, may be installed and
1669			opera	ted as necessary on any tank complying with the requirements of this
1670			subse	ection (f).
1671				
1672	g)	The	owner o	r operator that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank by venting
1673	0/	the ta	ank to a	control device must meet the requirements specified in subsections
1674		(g)(1) throug	th (g)(3) of this Section.
1675		10/1-	,	
1676		1)	The t	ank must be covered by a fixed roof and vented directly through a
1677			close	d-vent system to a control device in accordance with the following
1678			requi	rements:
1679				
1680			A)	The fixed roof and its closure devices must be designed to form a
1681				continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the
1682				tank:
1683				,
1684			B)	Each opening in the fixed roof not vented to the control device
1685			-)	must be equipped with a closure device. If the pressure in the
1686				vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is less than atmospheric
1687				pressure when the control device is operating, the closure devices
1688				must be designed to operate so that when the closure device is
1689				secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes.
1690				gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the
1691				perimeter of the cover opening and the closure device. If the
1692				pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is equal
1693				to or greater than atmospheric pressure when the control device is
1694				operating, the closure device must be designed to operate with no
1695				detectable organic emissions:
1696				account of Branch and and a state of the sta
1697			C)	The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable
1698			-)	materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the
1699				atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity
1700				of the fixed roof and closure devices throughout their intended
1701				service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials
1702				for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices must include
1703				the following: organic vapor permeability: the effects of any
1704				contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the tank the
1704				somes man are require and no report managed in the tank, the

		JCAR350725-1309290r01
1705 1706 1707		effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed; and
1708 1709 1710		D) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.988.
1711 1712 1713 1714	2)	Whenever a hazardous waste is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position and the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof vented to the control device except as
1715		follows:
1717 1718 1719		 A) Venting to the control device is not required, and opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:
720 721 722 723		i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include
724 725 726 727 728		those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover
729		as applicable, to the tank; and
731 732 733		To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of a tank; and
734 735 736 737		B) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
1738 1739 1740	3)	The owner or operator must inspect and monitor the air emission control equipment in accordance with the following procedures:
1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747		A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to any of the following: visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices;

1748				
1749			B)	The closed-vent system and control device must be inspected and
1750				monitored by the owner or operator in accordance with the
1751				procedures specified in Section 725.988;
1752				
1753			C)	The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection of the air
1754			· · ·	emission control equipment on or before the date that the tank
1755				becomes subject to this Section. Thereafter, the owner or operator
1756				must perform the inspections at least once every year except for
1757				the special conditions provided for in subsection (1) of this Section;
1758				1 1 1
1759			D)	In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator must
1760			- 2	repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection
1761				(k) of this Section; and
1762				
1763			E)	The owner or operator must maintain a record of the inspection in
1764				accordance with the requirements specified in Section 725.990(b).
1765				1 1 1
1766	h)	The c	wner or	r operator that controls air pollutant emissions by using a pressure
1767	~	tank 1	must me	eet the following requirements:
1768				
1769		1)	The t	ank must be designed not to vent to the atmosphere as a result of
1770		->	comp	pression of the vapor headspace in the tank during filling of the tank
1771			to its	design capacity:
1772			24,515	
1773		2)	All ta	ank openings must be equipped with closure devices designed to
1774		-,	opera	ate with no detectable organic emissions as determined using the
1775			proce	edure specified in Section 725.984(d); and
1776			Para	
1777		3)	When	never a hazardous waste is in the tank, the tank must be operated as a
1778			close	d-vent system that does not vent to the atmosphere, except under
1779			either	r of the following two conditions:
1780				
1781			A)	The tank does not need to be operated as a closed-vent system at
1782				those times when the opening of a safety device, as defined in
1783				Section 725.981, is required to avoid an unsafe condition; and
1784				
1785			B)	The tank does not need to be operated as a closed-vent system at
1786			~	those times when the purging of inerts from the tank is required
1787				and the purge stream is routed to a closed-vent system and control
1788				device designed and operated in accordance with the requirements
1700				
1/09				of Section 724.987.

The owner or operator that controls air pollutant emissions by using an enclosure

1792 vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device 1793 must meet the requirements specified in subsections (i)(1) through (i)(4) of this 1794 Section. 1795 1796 The tank must be located inside an enclosure. The enclosure must be 1) 1797 designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total 1798 enclosure, as specified in "Procedure T - Criteria for and Verification of a 1799 Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" under appendix B to 40 CFR 1800 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency), 1801 incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b). The enclosure 1802 may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; 1803 passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or 1804 other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical 1805 equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator 1806 must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to "Procedure T - Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent 1807 or Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first 1808 installed and, thereafter, annually; 1809 1810 1811 2) The enclosure must be vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device that is designed and operated in accordance 1812 1813 with the standards for either a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater 1814 specified in Section 725.988; 1815 1816 Safety devices, as defined in Section 725.981, may be installed and 3) operated as necessary on any enclosure, closed-vent system, or control 1817 1818 device used to comply with the requirements of subsections (i)(1) and 1819 (i)(2) of this Section; and 1820 1821 4) The owner or operator must inspect and monitor the closed-vent system 1822 and control device, as specified in Section 725.988. 1823 1824 The owner or operator must transfer hazardous waste to a tank subject to this j) 1825 Section in accordance with the following requirements: 1826 1827 1) Transfer of hazardous waste, except as provided in subsection (j)(2) of this 1828 Section, to the tank from another tank subject to this Section or from a 1829 surface impoundment subject to Section 725.986 must be conducted using 1830 continuous hard-piping or another closed system that does not allow 1831 exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere. For the purpose of 1832 complying with this provision, an individual drain system is considered to 1833 be a closed system when it meets the requirements of subpart RR of 40

1791

i)

1834 1835		i i	FR 63(National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems), ncorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); and
1836			
1837		2) 7	The requirements of subsection (i)(1) of this Section do not apply when
1838		t	ransferring a hazardous waste to the tank under any of the following
1839			onditions:
1840			
1841		1	A) The hazardous waste meets the average VO concentration
1842			conditions specified in Section 725.983(c)(1) at the point of waste
1843			origination;
1844			5
1845		1	3) The hazardous waste has been treated by an organic destruction or
1846			removal process to meet the requirements in Section
1847			725.983(c)(2); and
1848			
1849			The hazardous waste meets the requirements of Section
1850			725.983(c)(4).
1851			
1852	k)	The own	er or operator must repair each defect detected during an inspection
1853		perform	ed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(4), (e)(3), (f)(3),
1854		or $(g)(3)$	of this Section as follows:
1855			And American and an and a set of the set of
1856		1) 5	The owner or operator must make first efforts at repair of the defect no
1857		1	ater than five calendar days after detection, and repair must be completed
1858			s soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection
1859			except as provided in subsection $(k)(2)$ of this Section; and
1860			
1861		2)	Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the owner or
1862			operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or
1863		1	emporary removal from service of the tank and no alternative tank
1864			apacity is available at the site to accept the hazardous waste normally
1865		1	nanaged in the tank. In this case, the owner or operator must repair the
1866		(lefect the next time the process or unit that is generating the hazardous
1867			vaste managed in the tank stops operation. Repair of the defect must be
1868			completed before the process or unit resumes operation.
1869			
1870	D	Followi	ng the initial inspection and monitoring of the cover as required by the
1871		applicat	le provisions of this Subpart CC, subsequent inspection and monitoring
1872		may be	performed at intervals longer than one year under the following special
1873		conditio	ns:
1874			
1875		1)	Where inspecting or monitoring the cover would expose a worker to
1876			langerous, hazardous, or other unsafe conditions, then the owner or

1877 1878 1879			operat cover'	or may designate a cover as an "unsafe to inspect and monitor" and comply with all of the following requirements:
1880			A)	Prepare a written explanation for the cover stating the reasons why
1881			11)	the cover is unsafe to visually inspect or to monitor if required:
1887				and
1883				and
1884			B)	Develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and
1885			D)	monitor the cover using the procedures specified in the applicable
1886				Section of this Subpart CC, as frequently as practicable during
1887				those times when a worker can safely access the cover and
1888				mose times when a worker can safery access the cover, and
1889		2)	In the	case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground an
1800		2)	owner	or operator is required to inspect and monitor, as required by the
1891			annlic	able provisions of this Section, only those portions of the tank cover
1892			and th	use connections to the tank (e.g. fill ports access hatches gauge
1803			welle	etc.) that are located on or above the ground surface
1894			wens,	etc.) that are located on of above the ground surface.
1895	(Sour	rce. Am	ended a	at 37 Ill Reg effective)
1896	(500	ree. run	lended d	
1897	Section 725	987 St	ndarde	e: Containers
1898	Section 725		inuarus	. containers
1899	2)	The n	rovision	as of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from
1900	ц)	conta	iners for	r which Section 725 983(b) references the use of this Section for
1901		such	air emis	sion control
1902		Such	an enno.	Sion control.
1903	b)	Gener	ral requi	rements-
1904	0)	Gene	arroqui	i chichibi
1905		1)	The o	wher or operator must control air pollutant emissions from each
1906		-)	contai	iner subject to this Section in accordance with the following
1907			requir	rements, as applicable to the container, except when the following
1908			specia	al provisions for waste stabilization processes specified in subsection
1909			(b)(2)	of this Section apply to the container:
1910			(0)(-)	
1911			A)	For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m^3 (26)
1912			,	gal) and less than or equal to 0.46 m^3 (120 gal), the owner or
1913				operator must control air pollutant emissions from the container in
1914				accordance with the Container Level 1 standards specified in
1915				subsection (c) of this Section:
1916				
1917			B)	For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m^3 (120)
1918			-/	gal) that is not in light material service, the owner or operator must
1919				control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance

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with the Container Level 1 this Section; and	standards specified in subsection (c) of

C) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m³ (120 gal) that is in light material service, the owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 2 standards specified in subsection (d) of this Section.

2) When a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ (26 gal) is used for treatment of a hazardous waste by a waste stabilization process, the owner or operator must control air pollutant emissions from the container in accordance with the Container Level 3 standards specified in subsection (e) of this Section at those times during the waste stabilization process when the hazardous waste in the container is exposed to the atmosphere.

c) Container Level 1 standards-

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- 1) A container using Container Level 1 controls is one of the following:
 - A container that meets the applicable USDOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation, as specified in subsection (f) of this Section;
 - B) A container equipped with a cover and closure devices that form a continuous barrier over the container openings so that when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position there are no visible holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container. The cover may be a separate cover installed on the container (e.g., a lid on a drum or a suitably secured tarp on a roll-off box) or may be an integral part of the container structural design (e.g., a "portable tank" or bulk cargo container equipped with a screw-type cap); and
 - C) An open-top container in which an organic-vapor suppressing barrier is placed on or over the hazardous waste in the container so that no hazardous waste is exposed to the atmosphere. One example of such a barrier is application of a suitable organic-vapor suppressing foam.
- A container used to meet the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(B) or (c)(1)(C) of this Section must be equipped with covers and closure

devices, as applicable to the container, that are composed of suitable materials to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere and to maintain the equipment integrity for as long as it is in service. Factors to be considered in selecting the materials of construction and designing the cover and closure devices must include the following: the organic vapor permeability; the effects of contact with the hazardous waste or its vapor managed in the container; the effects of outdoor exposure of the closure device or cover material to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices for which the container is intended to be used.

- Whenever a hazardous waste is in a container using Container Level 1 controls, the owner or operator must install all covers and closure devices for the container, as applicable to the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position except as follows:
 - A) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding hazardous waste or other material to the container, as follows:
 - i) In the case when the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation; and
 - ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon either the container being filled to the intended final level; the completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes; the person performing the loading operation leaving the immediate vicinity of the container; or the shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container, whichever condition occurs first;
 - B)

3)

- Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of removing hazardous waste from the container as follows:
 - For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this i)

2006		Section, an empty container, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm.
2007		Code 721.107(b), may be open to the atmosphere at any
2008		time (i.e., covers and closure devices are not required to be
2009		secured in the closed position on an empty container); and
2010		
2011		ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material
2012		are removed from the container but the container does not
2013		meet the conditions to be an empty container, as defined in
2014		35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), the owner or operator must
2015		promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position
2016		and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the
2017		completion of a batch removal after which no additional
2018		material will be removed from the container within 15
2019		minutes or the person performing the unloading operation
2020		leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever
2021		condition occurs first:
2022		
2023	C)	Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside
2024	0)	the container is needed to perform routine activities other than
2025		transfer of hazardous waste. Examples of such activities include
2026		those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the
2027		denth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker
2028		needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the
2020		container. Following completion of the activity the owner or
2020		operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed
2031		nosition or reinstall the cover as applicable to the container.
2032		position of reliastin the cover, as appreaded to the container,
2032	D)	Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve
2034	D)	conservation vent or similar type of pressure relief device that
2035		vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for
2035		the purpose of maintaining the container internal pressure in
2030		accordance with the design specifications of the container. The
2038		device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic
2038		emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The
2039		settings at which the device opens must be established so that the
2040		device remains in the closed position whenever the internal
2041		program of the container is within the internal program operating
2042		pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating
2043		manufacturer recommondations, applicable regulations, fire
2044		manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, life
2045		protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and
2040		formable isolately automatic reactive or becardous maturials
2047		Examples of normal operating conditions that new require these
2040		Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these

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devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations; and

- E) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.
- 4) The owner or operator of containers using Container Level 1 controls must inspect the containers and their covers and closure devices as follows:
 - A) In the case when a hazardous waste already is in the container at the time the owner or operator first accepts possession of the container at the facility and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., it does not meet the conditions for an empty container as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)), the owner or operator must visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. The container visual inspection must be conducted on or before the date on which the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date when the container becomes subject to the Subpart CC container standards). For the purposes of this requirement, the date of acceptance is the date of signature that the facility owner or operator enters on Item 20 of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, as set forth in the appendix to 40 CFR 262 (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b), as required under Section 725.171. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(4)(C) of this Section;

B) In the case when a container used for managing hazardous waste remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the owner or operator must visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices initially and thereafter, at least once every 12 months, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the

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2092				requirements of subsection (c)(4)(C) of this Section; and
2093			C)	When a defect is detected in the container, cover, or closure
2095			-,	devices the owner or operator must make first efforts at repair of
2096				the defect no later than 24 hours after detection and repair must be
2097				completed as soon as possible but no later than five calendar days
2007				after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within
2098				five calendar days, then the bazardous waste must be removed
2100				from the container and the container must not he used to manage
2100				hour the container and the container must not be used to manage
2101				hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.
2102		5)	The	numer or operator must maintain at the facility a conv of the
2103		5)	Droce	dure used to determine that containers with capacity of 0.46 m^3 (120)
2104			gal) o	a greater which do not meet applicable USDOT regulations of
2105			garju	fied in subsection (f) of this Section are not managing hazardous
2100			speen	in light material service
2107			waste	in light material service.
2108	(b	Cont	ainer Te	wal 2 standards
2109	u)	Com	amer Le	ver 2 standards .
2110		1)	A .com	atsiner using Container Level 2 controls is one of the following:
2111		1)	Aton	Ramer using container Level 2 controls is one of the following.
2112			4)	A container that meets the applicable LISDOT regulations on
2113			A)	A container that meets the applicable OSDOT regulations on
2114				subsection (f) of this Section
2115				subsection (1) of this section,
2110			P)	A container that operates with no detectable organic emissions as
2117			Ъ	defined in Section 725 081 and determined in accordance with the
2110				procedure specified in subsection (g) of this Section; and
2119				procedure specified in subsection (g) of this section, and
2120			C	A container that has been demonstrated within the preceding 12
2121			0)	months to be vener tight by using Method 27 (Determination of
2122				Vanor Tightness of Gasoline Delivery Tank Using Pressure
2125				Vapor rightness of Gasonne Derivery rank Using Flessure-
2124				incorporated by reference in 35 III Adm. Code 720 111(b) in
2125				accordance with the procedure specified in subsection (b) of this
2120				Section
2127				Section.
2120		21	Trans	fer of hazardous waste into or out of a container using Container
2129		2)	Level	2 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize
2130			evnor	The of the bazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent prostical
2132			consi	dering the physical properties of the hazardous waste and good
2132			engin	peering and safety practices for handling flammable ignitable
2134			evolo	sive reactive or other bazardous materials. Examples of container
LLJ-T			expio	sive, reactive of other nazardous materials. Examples of container

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2135 2136 2137 2138 2139		loading this su subme contain and co	g proc bsecti rged- ner; a ntrol	redures that the USEPA considers to meet the requirements of on $(d)(2)$ include using any one of the following: a fill pipe or other submerged-fill method to load liquids into the vapor-balancing system or a vapor-recovery system to collect the vapors displaced from the container during filling
2140		operat	ions;	or a fitted opening in the top of a container through which the
2141		hazard	ous w	aste is filled and subsequently purging the transfer line before
2142		remov	ing it	from the container opening.
2143				
2144	3)	Whene	ever a	hazardous waste is in a container using Container Level 2
2145	2	contro	ls, the	owner or operator must install all covers and closure devices
2146		for the	conta	iner, and secure and maintain each closure device in the
2147		closed	posit	ion, except as follows:
2148				
2149		A)	Oper	ning of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of
2150			addi	ng hazardous waste or other material to the container, as
2151			follo	ws:
2152				
2153			i)	In the case when the container is filled to the intended final
2154			-	level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator
2155				must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed
2156				position and install the covers, as applicable to the
2157				container, upon conclusion of the filling operation; and
2158				community of our contraction of the mining operation, and
2159			ii)	In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material
2160			~	intermittently are added to the container over a period of
2161				time, the owner or operator must promptly secure the
2162				closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as
2163				applicable to the container, upon either the container being
2164				filled to the intended final level: the completion of a batch
2165				loading after which no additional material will be added to
2166				the container within 15 minutes: the person performing the
2167				loading operation leaving the immediate vicinity of the
2168				container: or the shutdown of the process generating the
2169				material being added to the container whichever condition
2170				occurs first
2171				
2172		B)	One	ning of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of
2173		2)	remo	wing hazardous waste from the container as follows:
2174			rom	shing hazardous waste nom the container as fonows.
2175			i)	For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this
2176			1)	Section an empty container as defined in 35 III. Adm
2177				Code 721 107(b) may be open to the atmosphere at any
				cous /21.10/(0) may be open to the autosphere at any

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time (i.e., covers and closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed position on an empty container); and

ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container but the container does not meet the conditions to be an empty container as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b), the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes or the person performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first;

C) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside the container is needed to perform routine activities other than transfer of hazardous waste. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container;

D) Opening of a spring-loaded, pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device that vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the internal pressure of the container in accordance with the container design specifications. The device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emission when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens must be established so that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for

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the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations; and

E) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 725.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.

4) The owner or operator of containers using Container Level 2 controls must inspect the containers and their covers and closure devices as follows:

A) In the case when a hazardous waste already is in the container at the time the owner or operator first accepts possession of the container at the facility and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., it does not meet the conditions for an empty container as specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.107(b)), the owner or operator must visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. The container visual inspection must be conducted on or before the date on which the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date when the container becomes subject to the Subpart CC container standards). For the purposes of this requirement, the date of acceptance is the date of signature that the facility owner or operator enters on Item 20 of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, in the appendix to 40 CFR 262 (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instructions (USEPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A and Their Instructions)), as required under Section 725.171. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d)(4)(C) of this Section;

B) In the case when a container used for managing hazardous waste remains at the facility for a period of one year or more, the owner or operator must visually inspect the container and its cover and closure devices initially and thereafter, at least once every 12 months, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator must repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of subsection (d)(4)(C) of this Section; and

C)

When a defect is detected in the container, cover, or closure

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2264				devices, the owner or operator must make first efforts at repair of
2265				the defect no later than 24 hours after detection, and repair must be
2266				completed as soon as possible but no later than five calendar days
2267				after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within
2268				five calendar days, then the hazardous waste must be removed
2269				from the container and the container must not be used to manage
2270				hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.
2271				
2272	e)	Cont	ainer Le	evel 3 standards-
2273				
2274		1)	A con	ntainer using Container Level 3 controls is one of the following:
2275		-		
2276			A)	A container that is vented directly through a closed-vent system to
2277)	a control device in accordance with the requirements of subsection
2278				(e)(2)(B) of this Section: or
2279				
2280			B)	A container that is vented inside an enclosure that is exhausted
2280			D)	through a closed went system to a control device in accordance
2201				with the requirements of subsections $(a)(2)(A)$ and $(a)(2)(B)$ of this
2202				Section
2285				Section.
2284		2)	771	
2285		2)	The c	owner or operator must meet the following requirements, as
2286			appli	cable to the type of air emission control equipment selected by the
2287			owne	er or operator:
2288				
2289			A)	The container enclosure must be designed and operated in
2290				accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure, as
2291				specified in "Procedure T – Criteria for and Verification of a
2292				Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" under appendix B to 40
2293				CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture
2294				Efficiency), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code
2295				<u>720.111(b)</u> . The enclosure may have permanent or temporary
2296				openings to allow worker access; passage of containers through the
2297				enclosure by conveyor or other mechanical means; entry of
2298				permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow
2299				into the enclosure. The owner or operator must perform the
2300				verification procedure for the enclosure, as specified in Section 5.0
2301				to "Procedure T – Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or
2302				Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first
2303				installed and thereafter annually and
2304				
2305			B)	The closed-yent system and control device must be designed and
2306			5)	operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.988.

2307			
2308		3)	Safety devices, as defined in Section 725,981, may be installed and
2309		~	operated as necessary on any container, enclosure, closed-vent system, or
2310			control device used to comply with the requirements of subsection $(e)(1)$
2311			of this Section.
2312			
2313		4)	Owners and operators using Container Level 3 controls in accordance with
2314		.,	the provisions of this Subpart CC must inspect and monitor the closed-
2315			vent systems and control devices as specified in Section 725 988
2316			von systems and control devices, as specified in section 723.900.
2317		5)	Owners and operators that use Container Level 3 controls in accordance
2318		5)	with the provisions of this Subpart CC must prepare and maintain the
2319			records specified in Section 725 990(d)
2320			records specified in Section 725.550(d).
2321		6)	The transfer of hazardous waste into or out of a container using Container
2322		0)	Level 3 controls must be conducted in such a manner as to minimize
2322			exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere to the extent practical
2324			considering the physical properties of the bazardous waste and good
2325			engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable
2325			explosive reactive or other bazardous materials. Examples of container
2320			loading procedures that USEPA considers to most the requirements of this
2327			subsection (a)(6) include using any one of the following: the use of a
2320			subsection (e)(0) include using any one of the following, the use of a
2329			submerged-init pipe of other submerged-init method to load inquids into the
2330			to collect and control the warene displaced from the container during
2331			filling another on the way of a fitted another in the ten of a particular
2332			thing operations; or the use of a fitted opening in the top of a container
2333			through which the hazardous waste is filled and subsequently purging the
2334			transfer line before removing it from the container opening.
2333	6	P	
2330	1)	Fort	he purpose of compliance with subsection $(c)(1)(A)$ of $(d)(1)(A)$ of this
2337		Secti	on, containers must be used that meet the applicable USDOT regulations on
2338		раска	aging nazardous materials for transportation as follows:
2339		15	
2340		1)	The container meets the applicable requirements specified by USDOT in
2341			49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packaging), or 49 CFR 179
2342			(Specifications for Tank Cars), each incorporated by reference in 35 III.
2343			Adm. Code 720.111(b);
2344			
2345		2)	Hazardous waste is managed in the container in accordance with the
2346			applicable requirements specified by USDOT in subpart B of 49 CFR 107
2347			(Exemptions), 49 CFR 172 (Hazardous Materials Table, Special
2348			Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response
2349			Information, and Training Requirements), 49 CFR 173(Shippers - General

2350 2351 2352 2353		Requirements for Shipments and Packages), and 49 CFR 180(Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings), each incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b);					
2354	3)	For the purpose of complying with this Subpart CC, no exceptions to the					
2355	2)	federal 49 CFR 178 or 179 regulations are allowed exceptions to the					
2356		in subsection (f)(4) of this Section: and					
2357		in subsection (1)(4) of this section, and					
2358	4)	For a lab pack that is managed in accordance with the USDOT					
2359	9	requirements of 49 CFR 178 (Specifications for Packagings) for the					
2360		nurpose of complying with this Subpart CC an owner or operator may					
2361		comply with the exceptions for combination packagings specified by					
2362		USDOT in 49 CFR 173 12(b) (Exceptions for Shipments of Waste					
2363		Materials) incorporated by reference in 35 Ill Adm Code 720 111(b)					
2364		Materials), meorporated by reference in 55 m. Adm. Code 720.111(b).					
2365 g)	To de	termine compliance with the no detectable organic emissions requirements					
2366	of sub	section (d)(1)(B) of this Section, the procedure specified in Section					
2367	725 9	84(d) must be used					
2368	123.7	o ((d) must be used.					
2369	1)	Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage					
2370	-)	could occur) on the container its cover and associated closure devices as					
2371		applicable to the container, must be checked. Potential leak interfaces that					
2372		are associated with containers include but are not limited to: the interface					
2373		of the cover rim and the container wall: the periphery of any opening on					
2374		the container or container cover and its associated closure device: and the					
2375		sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve					
2376		Searing bear meridee on a spring readed pressure rener farte.					
2377	2)	The test must be performed when the container is filled with a material					
2378	-/	having a volatile organic concentration representative of the range of					
2379		volatile organic concentrations for the hazardous wastes expected to be					
2380		managed in this type of container. During the test, the container cover and					
2381		closure devices must be secured in the closed position.					
2382							
2383 h)	The p	rocedure for determining a container to be vapor-tight using Method 27 for					
2384	the purpose of complying with subsection (d)(1)(C) of this Section is as follows:						
2385							
2386	1)	The test must be performed in accordance with Method 27:					
2387	~	······································					
2388	2)	A pressure measurement device must be used that has a precision of ± 2.5					
2389	-/	mm (0.10 inch) water and that is capable of measuring above the pressure					
2390		at which the container is to be tested for vapor tightness: and					
2391		and the second					
2392	3)	If the test results determined by Method 27 indicate that the container					

2393 2394			sustain within	ns a press five min	ure char utes afte	nge less tha er it is pres	an or equa surized to	l to 750 a mini) Pascals mum of	(0.11 psig) 4,500 Pascals	
2395			(0.65 p	osig), the	n the con	ntainer is d	letermined	to be	vapor-tig	int.	
2390	(Sourc	e: Ame	ended at	t 37 Ill. R	leg	, effect	ive				
2398	Section 725.9	90 Rec	ordkee	ping Re	quireme	ents					
2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413	a)	Each o must re of this equipm andsult mainta control record longer must b unit is 725.98 (b)(7),	owner or ecord ar Section nent des osection ined in l equipn until th in servi- be maint not usin 88, in ac respect	r operato nd mainta n, as appl sign docu (j) of thi the opera- ment desi ice. Infor- tained in ng air emi cordance tively.	r of a fac ain the in icable to imentation is Section ating reconstruction ign docu- ission co- the oper- nission co- e with the	cility subject of formation the facility on and information n, records ford for a mentation ntrol equip required by ating record ontrols spect e condition	ect to the r a specified by. Exceptormation a required h minimum of must be n oment is re- y subsection rd for as ho ecified in S ans specified	requirer l in sub t for ain required by this of three naintain eplaced ons (i) a cong as to Section ed in Section	nents in t sections d by <u>subs</u> Section n e years. A ned in the l or is oth and (j) of the waste s 725.983 section 723	this Subpart C (b) through (j) n control sections (i) nust be Air emission e operating nerwise no f this Section management 5 through 5.980(d) or	С
2414 2415 2416 2417	b)	The ov require that ine	wner or ements o clude th	operator of Sectio ne follow	of a tan n 725.98 ing info	k using air 35 must pro mation:	emission epare and	control mainta	s in acco in record	ordance with th s for the tank	ne
2418 2419 2420 2421 2422		 For each tank using air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of Section 725.985 of this Subpart CC, the owner or operator must record the following information: 								or	
2423 2424 2424			A)	A tank i descript	identific tion as se	ation numl elected by	ber (or oth the owner	ner uniq or ope	ue identi rator); ar	ification nd	
2425 2426 2427			B)	A recor include:	d for each s the foll	ch inspection info	on require ormation:	d by Se	ection 72	5.985 that	
2428 2429 2430				i)	Date ins	pection wa	as conduct	ted; and	l -		
2431 2432				ii)	For each of the de	defect des	tected dur cription o	ing the f the de	inspection efect, the	on, the locatio	n
2433 2434 2435					detection In the ev accordan	n, and corr vent that re nce with th	ective act pair of the e provisio	ion take e defect ons of S	en to repa is delay fection 72	air the defect. ed in 25.985, the	

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2436 2437 2438 2439				owner or operator must also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected; and
2439	2)	In add	lition to	the information required by subsection (b)(1) of this Section
2441	2)	the ov	vner or	operator must record the following information as applicable
2442		to the	tank:	operator must record the renowing information, as appreade
2443				
2444		A)	The c	owner or operator using a fixed roof to comply with the Tank
2445		~	Leve	1 control requirements specified in Section 725.985(c) must
2446			prepa	re and maintain records for each determination for the
2447			maxi	mum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste in the
2448			tank	performed in accordance with the requirements of Section
2449			725.9	85(c). The records must include the date and time the
2450			samp	les were collected, the analysis method used, and the analysis
2451			result	is;
2452				
2453		B)	The o	owner or operator using an internal floating roof to comply
2454		· · ·	with	the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section
2455			725.9	85(e) must prepare and maintain documentation describing
2456			the fl	oating roof design;
2457				
2458		C)	Own	ers and operators using an external floating roof to comply
2459			with	the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in Section
2460			725.9	85(f) must prepare and maintain the following records:
2461				
2462			i)	Documentation describing the floating roof design and the
2463				dimensions of the tank; and
2464				
2465			ii)	Records for each seal gap inspection required by Section
2466				725.985(f)(3) describing the results of the seal gap
2467				measurements. The records must include the date that the
2468				measurements were performed, the raw data obtained for
2469				the measurements, and the calculations of the total gap
2470				surface area. In the event that the seal gap measurements
2471				do not conform to the specifications in Section
2472				725.985(f)(1), the records must include a description of the
2473				repairs that were made, the date the repairs were made, and
2474				the date the tank was emptied, if necessary.
2475				
2476		D)	Each	owner or operator using an enclosure to comply with the
2477			Tank	Level 2 control requirements specified in Section 725.985(i)
2478			must	prepare and maintain the following records:

2479					
2480				i)	Records for the most recent set of calculations and
2481					measurements performed by the owner or operator to verify
2482					that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total
2483					enclosure as specified in "Procedure T-Criteria for and
2484					Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure"
2485					under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement
2486					Techniques for Capture Efficiency), incorporated by
2487					reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111(b); and
2488					
2489				ii)	Records required for the closed-vent system and control
2490					device in accordance with the requirements of subsection
2491					(e) of this Section.
2492					(c) of the Section
2493	c)	The	owner or	operat	tor of a surface impoundment using air emission controls in
2494		accor	rdance w	with the	requirements of Section 725 986 must prepare and maintain
2495		recor	ds for th	e surfa	ce impoundment that include the following information:
2496				e curre	are impositations and morado the rono time internation.
2497		1)	A sur	face in	poundment identification number (or other unique
2498		-)	identi	fication	a description as selected by the owner or operator):
2499			raciita	nouno	
2500		2)	Docu	mentat	ion describing the floating membrane cover or cover design
2501		-)	as apr	licable	to the surface impoundment that includes information
2502			nrena	red by	the owner or operator or provided by the cover manufacturer
2503			or ver	idor de	scribing the cover design, and certification by the owner or
2504			operat	tor that	the cover meets the specifications listed in Section
2505			725.9	86(c).	
2506			120.5	00(0),	
2507		3)	A reco	ord for	each inspection required by Section 725 986 that includes the
2508		-)	follov	ving in	formation.
2509			101101	, mg m	ionnation.
2510			A)	Date	inspection was conducted; and
2511)	Duit	mopeetion was conducted, and
2512			B)	Fore	ach defect detected during the inspection the following
2513			2)	infor	mation: the location of the defect a description of the defect
2514				the d	ate of detection and corrective action taken to repair the
2515				defec	the of detection, and concentre denon taken to repair the
2516				2000	rdance with the provisions of Section 725 986(f) the owner or
2517				oper	ator must also record the reason for the delay and the date that
2518				com	alor must also record the reason for the delay and the date that
2510				com	sector of repair of the derect is expected, and
2520		4)	Fora	surface	impoundment equipped with a cover and vented through a
2520		7)	closed	Lvent	system to a control device the owner or operator must prepare
2321			closet	-vent;	system to a control device, the owner of operator must prepare

2522			and m	naintain the records specified in subsection (e) of this Section.
2525	n.	The		
2524	a)	The o	wher of	operator of containers using Container Level 3 air emission controls
2525		in acc	ordance	with the requirements of Section 725.987 must prepare and
2526		maint	ain reco	ords that include the following information:
2527				
2528		1)	Recor	ds for the most recent set of calculations and measurements
2529			perior	the dy the owner or operator to verify that the enclosure meets the
2530			Criteri	ia of a permanent total enclosure as specified in "Procedure 1 –
2531			Erale	Ta for and verification of a Permanent of Temporary Total
2532			Enclo	sure" under appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741 (VOM Measurement
2533			Techr	inques for Capture Efficiency), incorporated by reference in 35 III.
2534			Adm.	Code $720.111(b)$; and
2535		-	D	1 . 10 . 1
2536		2)	Recoi	ds required for the closed-vent system and control device in
2537			accor	dance with the requirements of subsection (e) of this Section.
2538		101		
2539	e)	The o	wher of	toperator using a closed-vent system and control device in
2540		accor	dance w	with the requirements of Section 725.988 must prepare and maintain
2541		record	is that 1	nclude the following information:
2542				
2543		1)	Docu	mentation for the closed-vent system and control device that includes
2544			the to	llowing:
2545				
2546			A)	Certification that is signed and dated by the owner or operator
2547				stating that the control device is designed to operate at the
2548				performance level documented by a design analysis as specified in
2549				subsection (e)(1)(B) of this Section or by performance tests as
2550				specified in subsection $(e)(1)(C)$ of this Section when the tank,
2551				surface impoundment, or container is or would be operating at
2552				capacity or the highest level reasonably expected to occur;
2553				
2554			B)	If a design analysis is used, then design documentation, as
2555				specified in Section 725.935(b)(4). The documentation must
2556				include information prepared by the owner or operator or provided
2557				by the control device manufacturer or vendor that describes the
2558				control device design in accordance with Section 725.935(b)(4)(C)
2559				and certification by the owner or operator that the control
2560				equipment meets the applicable specifications;
2561				. 이상 같은 것 같은 것은 것은 상황의 가슴을 넣는 것이다.
2562			C)	If performance tests are used, then a performance test plan as
2563				specified in Section 725.935(b)(3) and all test results;
2564				

а. С
2565 2566	D)	Information as required by Section 725.935(c)(1) and (c)(2), as applicable;
2567		
2568	E)	An owner or operator must record, on a semiannual basis, the
2569		following information for those planned routine maintenance
2570		operations that would require the control device not to meet the
2571		requirements of Section 725.988(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C),
2572		as applicable:
2573		
2574		i) A description of the planned routine maintenance that is
2575		anticipated to be performed for the control device during
2576		the next six-month period. This description must include
2577		the type of maintenance necessary, planned frequency of
2578		maintenance, and lengths of maintenance periods; and
2579		,
2580		ii) A description of the planned routine maintenance that was
2581		performed for the control device during the previous six-
2582		month period. This description must include the type of
2583		maintenance performed and the total number of hours
2584		during those six months that the control device did not meet
2585		the requirements of Section 725.988(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or
2586		(c)(1)(C), as applicable, due to planned routine
2587		maintenance:
2588		
2589	F)	An owner or operator must record the following information for
2590	- /	those unexpected control device system malfunctions that would
2591		require the control device not to meet the requirements of Section
2592		725.988(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(B), or (c)(1)(C), as applicable:
2593		
2594		i) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the
2595		control device system;
2596		
2597		ii) The duration of each period during a malfunction when
2598		gases, vapors, or fumes are vented from the waste
2599		management unit through the closed-vent system to the
2600		control device while the control device is not properly
2601		functioning: and
2602		
2603		iii) Actions taken during periods of malfunction to restore a
2604		malfunctioning control device to its normal or usual
2605		manner of operation; and
2606		Construction Date of Excellent Construction Construction
2607	G)	Records of the management of carbon removed from a carbon

adsorption system conducted in accordance with Section 2608 2609 725.988(c)(3)(B). 2610 2611 f) The owner or operator of a tank, surface impoundment, or container exempted from standards in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.983(c) must 2612 2613 prepare and maintain the following records, as applicable: 2614 2615 1) For tanks, surface impoundments, or containers exempted under the hazardous waste organic concentration conditions specified in Section 2616 725.983(c)(1) or 725.983(c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(F), the owner or 2617 operator must record the information used for each waste determination 2618 2619 (e.g., test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation) in 2620 the facility operating log. If analysis results for waste samples are used for 2621 the waste determination, then the owner or operator must record the date, 2622 time, and location that each waste sample is collected in accordance with 2623 the applicable requirements of Section 725.984; and 2624 2625 2) For tanks, surface impoundments, or containers exempted under the 2626 provisions of Section 725.983(c)(2)(G) or (c)(2)(H), the owner or operator must record the identification number for the incinerator, boiler, or 2627 industrial furnace in which the hazardous waste is treated. 2628 2629 2630 g) An owner or operator designating a cover as "unsafe to inspect and monitor" 2631 pursuant to Section 725.985(1) or 725.986(g) must record in a log that is kept in 2632 the facility operating record the following information: the identification numbers 2633 for waste management units with covers that are designated as "unsafe to inspect and monitor," the explanation for each cover stating why the cover is unsafe to 2634 inspect and monitor, and the plan and schedule for inspecting and monitoring 2635 2636 each cover. 2637 The owner or operator of a facility that is subject to this Subpart CC and to the h) 2638 2639 control device standards in federal subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 (Standards of 2640 Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals 2641 Manufacturing Industry), or subpart V of 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standard 2642 for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources), each incorporated by reference 2643 in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 270.111, may elect to demonstrate compliance with the 2644 applicable Sections of this Subpart by documentation either pursuant to this 2645 Subpart CC, or pursuant to the provisions of subpart VV of 40 CFR 60 or subpart 2646 V of 40 CFR 61, to the extent that the documentation required by 40 CFR 60 or 2647 61 duplicates the documentation required by this Section. 2648 2649 i) For each tank or container not using air emission controls specified in Sections

725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the conditions specified in Section

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2651	725.980(d), the owner or operator must record and maintain the following		
2652	infor	mation:	
2653			
2654	1)	A list of the individual organic peroxide compounds manufactured at the	
2655		facility that meet the conditions specified in Section 725.980(d)(1);	
2656			
2657	2)	A description of how the hazardous waste containing the organic peroxide	
2658		compounds identified pursuant to subsection (i)(1) are managed at the	
2659		facility in tanks and containers. This description must include the	
2660		following information:	
2661			
2662		A) For the tanks used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste,	
2663		sufficient information must be provided to describe each tank: a	
2664		facility identification number for the tank, the purpose and	
2665		placement of this tank in the management train of this hazardous	
2666		waste, and the procedures used to ultimately dispose of the	
2667		hazardous waste managed in the tanks; and	
2668			
2669		B) For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste,	
2670		sufficient information must be provided to describe the following	
2671		for each container: a facility identification number for the	
2672		container or group of containers; the purpose and placement of this	
2673		container or group of containers in the management train of this	
2674		hazardous waste; and the procedures used to ultimately dispose of	
2675		the hazardous waste handled in the containers; and	
2676			
2677	3)	An explanation of why managing the hazardous waste containing the	
2678		organic peroxide compounds identified pursuant to subsection (i)(1) of	
2679		this Section in the tanks or containers identified pursuant to subsection	
2680		(i)(2) of this Section would create an undue safety hazard if the air	
2681		emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 were	
2682		installed and operated on these waste management units. This explanation	
2683		must include the following information:	
2684			
2685		A) For tanks used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste,	
2686		sufficient information must be provided to explain: how use of the	
2687		required air emission controls on the tanks would affect the tank	
2688		design features and facility operating procedures currently used to	
2689		prevent an undue safety hazard during the management of this	
2690		hazardous waste in the tanks: and why installation of safety	
2691		devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this	
2692		Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which	
2693		evacuation of tanks equipped with these air emission controls is	
and the second sec		The second	

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2695practices for handling organic peroxides; and2696B)For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to explain: how use of the required air emission controls on the containers would affect the container design features and handling procedures currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.2709j)For each hazardous waste management unit not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the following information:27141)The certification that the waste management unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63; and27192)An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.2722203Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.2723(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.effective	2694			necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety	
2696B)For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to explain: how use of the required air emission controls on the containers would affect the container design features and handling procedures currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.2709j)For each hazardous waste management unit not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the following information:27141)The certification that the waste management unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63; and27192)An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.2722 2723(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.effective	2695			practices for handling organic peroxides; and	
2697B)For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste, sufficient information must be provided to explain: how use of the required air emission controls on the containers would affect the container design features and handling procedures currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.2709j)For each hazardous waste management unit not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the following information:27141)The certification that the waste management unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.27192)An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.2722(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.effective)	2696				
2698sufficient information must be provided to explain: how use of the required air emission controls on the containers would affect the container design features and handling procedures currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.2709j)For each hazardous waste management unit not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the following information:27111)The certification that the waste management unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.27192)An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.2722(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.effective)	2697		B)	For containers used at the facility to manage this hazardous waste,	
2699required air emission controls on the containers would affect the container design features and handling procedures currently used to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.2709j)For each hazardous waste management unit not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the following information:27141)The certification that the waste management unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63; and27192)An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.27222723(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.2723(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.	2698			sufficient information must be provided to explain: how use of the	
2700container design features and handling procedures currently used2701to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this2702hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety2703devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this2704Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which2705evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls2706is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety2707practices for handling organic peroxides.270827092709j)2710specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the provisions2711of Section 725.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the2712following information:27131)27141)2715operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an2716applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 612717or 63; and27182)21182)212An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 402720CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.272227232723(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.2723(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.2723(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg.	2699			required air emission controls on the containers would affect the	
2701to prevent an undue safety hazard during management of this hazardous waste in the containers; and why installation of safety devices on the required air emission controls, as allowed under this Subpart CC, would not address those situations in which evacuation of containers equipped with these air emission controls is necessary and consistent with good engineering and safety practices for handling organic peroxides.2709j)For each hazardous waste management unit not using air emission controls specified in Sections 725.985 through 725.988 in accordance with the provisions of Section 725.980(b)(7), the owner and operator must record and maintain the following information:27141)The certification that the waste management unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the requirements of an applicable federal Clean Air Act regulation codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63; and27192)An identification of the specific federal requirements codified under 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63 with which the waste management unit is in compliance.2722 2723(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. , effective)	2700			container design features and handling procedures currently used	
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